"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain today; Thursday snow or rain, followed by clearing and colder; increasing east winds, probably reaching gale force.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,158. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MODIFIED CONSCRIPTION FOR BRITAIN UNLESS SINGLE 'SLACKERS' ENLIST; SOME CABINET RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED

BILL IS DUE NEXT WEEK

It Will Empower the Drafting of All Able-bodied Unmarried Men.

PREMIER KEEPS HIS PLEDGE

Promise to Married Men to be Redeemed in the Spirit as Well as the Letter.

MET STRONG OPPOSITION

But He Hopes to Win Over Anti-Conscriptionist Ministers Before Parliament Reassembles.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.—It is stated on excellent authority that the Cabinet has virtually decided upon a modified form of Conscription bill, to be introduced in the House of Commons next week, giving the Government the necessary power, should it be found needful, to bring in single men and keep Premier Asquith's pledge to married men.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting, although it failed to obtain an agreement of all the Ministers on the vexed question of the voluntary system versus conscription, was of a very critical and decisive character, and virtually reached the decision that the application of force might become necessary before all eligible single men were effectually brought to the colors.

Therefore it was resolved that at the earliest opportunity a bill should be introduced in Parliament in order that the Government might have the necessary power, should it be found that no other course was effective to this end.

Premier Asquith is expected to make a statement on the whole question in the House of Commons on Wednesday or Thursday of next week and announce the speedy introduction of a bill of a permissive character, making service in the army obligatory on unmarried men who have failed to attest under the Derby scheme.

The anti-conscriptionist Ministers offered strong opposition, and it is still unknown whether any resignations will follow. It is believed, however, that this is quite likely now.

Pledge to Married Men Holds Good.

The line of policy upon which a majority of the Ministers agree—indicating that some, at least, of the anti-conscriptionist section of the Cabinet so far waived their principles as to consent to a modified application of force—is as follows:

First—That the Premier's pledge to married men is binding on the whole Government.

Second—That the pledge should be redeemed forthwith.

Third—That the principle of compulsion should be accepted.

Fourth—That the Premier should announce this policy at the earliest opportunity after the reassembling of Parliament.

It is believed that the actual formal resolution on the new policy has been postponed until another meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, and that in the short interval Mr. Asquith will be employed in exerting the strongest influences to avert disruption of his Cabinet. It is still possible that a crisis may be avoided.

The importance, so far as military operations and political prestige are concerned, of the Ministers presenting a united front to the nation and her allies, to say nothing of the effect produced by disruption in encouraging the enemy, is fully grasped, and this influence cannot fail to have its effect.

There is a further possibility to be considered. This is that the announcement of an immense number of applications would have such an immediate effect upon the laggards that it might never become necessary to put the measure in operation.

Anti-Conscriptionists Still Hopeful.

If the week intervening before the introduction of the bill shows such a sudden rush of recruiting as to justify the hope that it will be unnecessary to resort to compulsion, there will be a great chance for the Cabinet to preserve its unity.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and the Labor Minister, Arthur Henderson, are regarded as the most likely to resign. Other known opponents of compulsion are Lewis Harcourt, Sir John A. Simon, Thomas McKinnon Wood, and Sir Stanley Buckmaster. The fact that Premier Asquith has been able to make the momentous announcement that, in his opinion, the time has arrived when steps should be taken to prepare for conscription, however, must have had an enormous effect upon the most determined of the supporters of the voluntary plan, and it is believed that there will be at the most only a few resignations.

Sensational press reports of the Cabinet situation aroused such an unusual public interest in yesterday's Cabinet

Continued on Page 2.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

Pledges India's Millions to Serve England, Amid Loyal Outbursts at Bombay Congress

BOMBAY, Dec. 27, (via London. Delayed.)—Ten thousand delegates, representing all communities, were present today at the opening of the annual India National Congress, which was notable for the loyal and patriotic utterances of the speakers.

"Millions in India are waiting to serve," was the keynote of the opening speeches. In the Presidential address Sir Satyendra Sinhha said the supreme feeling in India was "admiration for the self-imposed burden England was bearing in the struggle for liberty and freedom, and pride that India had proved herself not a whit behind the rest of the empire in the assistance given the mother country."

Continuing, Sir Satyendra expressed the hope that "the spontaneous outburst of loyalty had dispelled forever all distrust and suspicion between the Indians and their rulers." The speaker admitted that the time had not arrived for self-government in India, but he urged the British Government to approve ungrudgingly the goal to which India aspired, and also to permit the recruiting of a strong national Indian army.

MACKENSEN PLANS STROKE AT SUEZ

Munition Trains Already Started for Turkey, It Is Said, in Preparation for Campaign.

MAY MUSTER 800,000 MEN

Turks Are Confident That Success Can Be Won by a Bold Expedition in Force.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Telegrams from Bucharest declare that Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing preparations for a powerful expedition against Egypt, says a Havas dispatch from Rome.

Advices to the Messaggero from the Rumanian capital, it is added, are that a number of trains loaded with munitions have been sent to Turkey, including one train of twenty-five flat cars, laden with parts of two 16-inch mortars and shells for the use of the guns, the shipment being destined for use in the Egyptian campaign.

Reports that Germany is preparing to move against the Suez Canal and Egypt with a mixed force of Turks, Germans, and Austrians are current in Paris.

Some of the reports go into various details, it being said, for instance, that the army is likely to consist of 500,000 to 800,000 men, and that a four-track railway is being built across the half-desert region toward Suez.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cairo says:

"It is announced that the operations Christmas Day on the Western Egyptian front were completely successful. An enemy tribesmen force 3,000 strong was driven back, leaving 200 dead on the field. Effective support was given the British force by the gunfire from ships."

The British official communication issued on Monday said that on Dec. 25 the principal Arab force near Mersa Matru (Materuh) was attacked and dispersed with trifling loss to the British troops.

How Turks Count on Success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10, (Correspodence of The Associated Press.)—A campaign of Turkish and German forces against the Suez Canal and Egypt would not be as difficult an enterprise as the factors involved would seem to indicate, according to the opinion held by military authorities here. They say that those who assert that such an undertaking would be next to impossible are unfamiliar with the means of communication between Constantinople and the Canal, and forget that the food resources of Arabia and Syria are fully sufficient to meet the needs of a large army.

In last May and June The Associated Press correspondent traveled over the greater part of the route which an army marching against the Suez Canal would have to use. He found the follownig:

To go from Constantinople to Bosanti, in the Taurus Mountains, over the Anatolian Railroad and its Bagdad connections, would require about forty-eight hours for military trains. At Bosanti the old pass road through the Cicilian Gate to Tarsus would be used. The road in June last was being improved by thousands of Armenians, who had been drafted into the Ottoman army for this purpose, whose work was directed by Turkish, German, and Austrian engineer officers. Motor trucks could make the trip from Bosanti to Tarsus in from six to eight hours, especially if, as is asserted, they will be assited up the steeper grades, of which there are three.

In June the tunnels of the Bagdad Railroad near Entilly and Karababa and a large bridge near Rodjo had not been completed. The railroad facilities from Tarsus, on the Mersina, Tarsus, and Adana line, ended for this reason at Osmanie, and later at Mamori, points in the Amanus Mountains. But an excellent road connected these places with the terminus of the Bagdad Railroad at Rodjo. Heavy traffic might find traversing the Giaur Dagh Pass at Entilly a severe strain, but no insurmountable obstacle. The same is true of the pass near Rodjo.

From Rodjo the railroad runs to Aleppo, then over the Hama and Homs Extension to Ryack. Here a narrow-gauge to Dammascus would necessitate transshipping. At Damascus the Hed-

Continued on Page 2.

TEUTONS POSTPONE DRIVE INTO GREECE

Vienna Dispatch Even Hints That No Movement on Saloniki May Be Made.

MINIMIZES VALUE OF PORT

And Insists Allies' Supply Lines Are the Longest and Most Hazardous of the War.

VIENNA, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The operations of the Central Powers against the Anglo-French Army in Greece were temporarily suspended in deference to Greek susceptibilities regarding the Bulgarians, when the expedition retreated across the frontier.

The operations may possibly not be resumed. Nothing positive regarding further military plans can be learned. These are contingent to a certain extent on the Greek attitude, and if Greece has no objection to leaving Saloniki in the hands of the British and French, a further offensive movement, it is reported, may not be undertaken by the Austro-Germans, who in that case would merely stand on the defensive in highly favorable positions along the Bulgaro-Macedonian frontier.

Saloniki, as viewed here, has no strategic importance. So long as Bulgaria is able to defend southern Macedonia and her own borders, the occupation of Saloniki by the Allies is not looked upon as a menace to any of the interests of the Central Powers, Bulgaria, and Turkey. It is considered here that an offensive against Saloniki would be a political rather than a military measure, and from the political point of view, it is pointed out, the value of such an offensive would be highly problematical, since the occupation, even temporarily, of Greek territory would involve only embarrassments and no advantages.

The press reports that the Allies intend to make Saloniki the base for 600,000 men causes no perturbation in Vienna, as the Entente troops will have to be met in any case, and, it is argued, the expeditionary forces are operating at the end of the longest, the most hazardous, and most expensive supply line of the war, while the Bulgarian Army, constituting the major part of the force barring the route through Serbia, have the advantage of very short communications.

It is added that the operations against the Anglo-French expeditionary forces might have assumed a different aspect had the forces which expelled the French and British from Macedonia been Austro-German instead of Bulgarian. Some Austro-German troops have been detailed, as a measure to allay Greek apprehensions, as part of the frontier guard established by the Graeco-Bulgarian agreement.

Allies' Defense Lines 50 Miles Long.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from British headquarters in Macedonia says:

"The new defensive lines, laid out by the Entente Allies around Saloniki make a sweep of about fifty miles in a wide semi-circle from the Vardar River to the Gulf of Orphanos. Nearly half this distance is naturally defended by Lakes Langaza and Beshik.

"Few sites are better suited by nature to the requirements of a scientific defense. The position is very similar to the Turkish lines at Tchaldja, where the Bulgars suffered their only defeat at the hands of the Turks in 1912, save that the valley here is broader and the hills higher.

"The whole of the fifty-mile arc encircling Saloniki is surrounded by a broad valley, which is a morass in parts and would afford little cover to an advancing foe. The hills within the fortified lines furnish admirable gun emplacements, commanding all approaches. On the slopes toward the north there still remain the trenches where the Turks intended to make their last stand during the first Balkan war, and some of their barbed wire entanglements have been utilized by the Entente Allies.

"Many interesting archaeological specimens have been unearthed during the trench digging, and there are numerous tumulus mounds within the fortifications which may later be opened."

GREEK OFFER TO BULGARS?

Willing to Admit Troops if Necessary, Sofia Reports, via Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Tages Zeitung from Sofia says:

"The newspaper Narodnia Prava says that Greece, through its Minister at Sofia, has informed Bulgaria that Greece does not object to Bulgarian troops entering Greek territory if this

Continued on Page 2.

Peace Offer Is Coming, Vienna Asserts; Gallieni Insists France Will Fight On

Bethmann Hollweg, It Is Asserted, Will Lay Peace Proposals Before Austria.

GENEVA, Dec. 28, (via Paris.)—A dispatch to the Tribune from Vienna says:

"Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected in Vienna shortly with the full conditions under which the Central Powers will accept peace.

"After discussing the terms with Baron von Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, the conditions will be officially communicated to the Allies, Germany suggesting that the first conference be held at The Hague."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29. — The Chronicle reports this morning a special meeting of the Social Democratic Parliamentary Party in Vienna, at which Herr Adler said:

"'A speedy conclusion of peace is the most important problem of the day. Everybody is now beginning to realize that the defensive task of the war has not been accomplished, and that the war goes on only because the Government does not know how to start negotiations for peace.

"'We Social Democratic wage earners of Austria, men and women alike, have readily borne all the burdens which were the result of the necessity of defending our country, but now we call a peremptory halt, joining our voices to the voices of millions of the other peoples who in all countries and in all languages are asking for peace.'"

French Legislators Cheer the Unflinching Declaration of War Minister.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—"Eighteen months ago France wanted peace. Today she wants war most energetically, and to that end will use all her resources," said General Gallieni, Minister of War, in asking the Senate today to approve the action of the Chamber of Deputies in giving him the 1917 class of recruits for Jan. 5.

General Gallieni's remarks were greeted with prolonged applause.

"Whoever says a word of peace in the streets is considered a bad citizen," continued the Minister of War. "Mothers are not mourning for lost sons. They want them to be avenged.

"The 1917 class will leave with the assent of the nation. It demands that those charged with the duty receive and instruct these young men and prepare them for the great contest which will not end before France, in accord with her allies, says: 'I stop. I have obtained what I wanted. I resume my work of peace.'"

Redoubled applause, interspersed with shouts of "Excellent!" came from the Senate, which arose as a mark of honor.

The Upper House immediately passed the bill and authorized the public posting of the Minister's address.

OSBORNE INDICTED ON TWO CHARGES

One of Six Counts for Mismanagement at Sing Sing Alleges Immorality.

SUPT. RILEY TO REMOVE HIM

Warden Says Grand Jury Action Is the Result of "Corrupt Political Conspiracy."

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was indicted yesterday by the Westchester County Grand Jury, which, since last Nov. 8, had conducted an investigation of the State Prison. Two indictments were passed up to Supreme Court Justice Morschauser in White Plains, N. Y., by Andrew Buchanan, foreman of the Grand Jury. One was for perjury. The other was for mismanagement on six different counts.

Contrary to the expectation that no mention would be made of charges reflecting on the Warden's personal conduct, which had occupied a prominent place in the inquiry, the sixth count in the indictment accuses Mr. Osborne of immorality that rendered him "incapable of maintaining discipline and proper control over the inmates of said prison, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity."

Word of the Warden's indictment reached Ossining late yesterday afternoon and soon had circulated through the prison. The news caused great excitement when 1,600 convicts gathered in the mess hall for the evening meal, and this was at its height when, toward the close of the repast, Mr. Osborne entered the hall and walked to the platform.

The prisoners rose and cheered him. They shouted and yelled, and it was several minutes before the Warden, who stood at the platform edge with upraised hand, could still the clamor. Then he said:

Asks Them to Keep Good Order.

"The Grand Jury has indicted me. It may be that I shall be suspended and shall leave here for a time at least. But, in my absence, I want you to promise to live up to the old principles of the Mutual Welfare League and to continue the good order and good discipline which have prevailed in the last two months while this Grand Jury has been in session."

The Warden would have continued, but one of the convicts sprang to his feet, and, facing the other convicts, shouted:

"In the name of the Mutual Welfare League, I want all those who will pledge themselves to uphold the honor of the league by keeping good discipline, even in the absence of Warden Osborne, to stand up."

Every prisoner in the mess hall jumped to his feet and began shouting encouragement to the Warden and denunciation of his opponents. Again Mr. Osborne had difficulty in quieting them and getting all back in their seats. Then he said:

"Don't be disturbed about me. I will be a surprised man if the good citizens of this State who have been fighting for clean and honest government of prisons do not get together before another day passes and protest against the action of the District Attorney and Grand Jury of Westchester County.

"But, boys, if I have to go I want to ask you to be as good and as loyal to the man who will follow me as you have been to me."

One of the convicts then offered a resolution declaring the faith of Sing Sing inmates in the innocence of their Warden.

"Hold on! Don't do that, boys," said the Warden. "I know you mean well, but the same people who want to get me will simply say that I forced this resolution on to you."

Will Plead Tomorrow.

Mr. Osborne left the prison for this city shortly afterward to consult with George Gordon Battle, chief of his counsel. Mr. Osborne is not to be arrested. That was agreed to between Mr. Battle and District Attorney Weeks. The District Attorney undertook to notify the lawyer of any indictment and Mr. Battle will appear with the Warden before Justice Morschauser tomorrow morning to plead to the indictments.

The indictment for mismanagement covers twenty-two typewritten pages. It accuses the Warden of having absented himself from the prison "on an average of three days each week from Dec. 1, 1914, to the day of the finding

Continued on Page 5.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

NITROGEN FROM AIR READY FOR MARKET

James B. Duke Announces Company Will Turn Out Four Tons of Nitric Acid Daily.

PRICES TO BE MUCH LOWER

Southern Electro-Chemical and Other Concerns Have Been Experimenting for Months.

Nitric acid obtained by extracting nitrogen from the air will be put on the market next Saturday by the Southern Electro-Chemical Company, according to James B. Duke, one of its officers.

This announcement follows close upon the recommendation of Brig. Gen. William M. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, who in his annual report published yesterday urged that the nation take steps to be independent of the Chilean beds for the nitrates used in making gunpowder.

The Southern Electro-Chemical Company and several other corporations have been experimenting for months upon foreign processes for the derivation of nitrogen in an inexpensive way from the realm of cloudland.

Mr. Duke's company expects to turn out four tons of nitric acid a day from its works at Great Falls, S. C., about fifty miles from Charlotte, and to deliver it at a lower price than that charged for acid made by the present commercial processes.

The chemical will be produced on a much larger scale if the great problem of getting water power cheap enough can be solved. As set forth by General Crozier, the production of nitrates by these new methods depends upon abundant streams and numerous falls.

The work will very likely be carried on in Canada by the Quebec Development Company, Limited, of which Mr. Duke is the President. This company has been acquiring extensive water power rights in the neighborhood of Lake St. John, and will have works on the Saguenay River. Mr. Duke has operated in this region before, and in June of 1914 a dispute rose between him and officials of the Interstate Chemical Corporation over a process for the making of phosphates and certain power rights. At that time a suit for $8,000,000 was brought against him by persons who feared that they might be ousted.

Use Catawba River Power.

The Southern Electro-Chemical Company is more or less associated with the Southern Power Company, and it is making use of power obtained from the Catawba River. The cost of the power is considered low by the projectors of the enterprise, but the question is whether it is cheap enough yet to permit the manufacture of nitric acid from the aerial source to be carried on on the extensive scale which has been planned.

The company is using the Pauling process, which was introduced several years ago in Austria, where it was invented. It is said to be employed now in the making of nitrates for the ammunition of the Teutonic allies. It depends for its effectiveness upon the high electric heat which releases the nitrogen from air carried through a furnace.

The process resembles the Birkeland-Edye method, which has been worked with much success at Notodden, Norway, where there are numerous waterfalls. As Norway has been known from time immemorial as a land of cataracts, electric power can be generated at a low rate there. The operations at Great Falls, S. C., are being directed by E. Berg, a Norwegian engineer who three weeks ago arrived in this country.

"The plant at Great Falls," said Mr. Duke yesterday, "has a power of 3,000 kilowatts. The process is a very good one, for it produces large quantities of nitric acid at low cost, and we are trying to get the cost still lower. We shall keep on producing the acid as we wrestle with the cost of production. I have obtained the rights for the Pauling patents in the United States, Canada, and all South America. Wherever there is plenty of cheap water power it seems to me there is a chance to do business. There have been some experiments carried on at Niagara Falls.

"The Government, if it wants cheap nitrates, should encourage the use of water power, and make it easier for manufacturers to have it. There is a good opportunity to use the water power on the Saguenay, and, although that stream is navigable, the question rises as to what extent it will be possible to transport nitric acid after it is made. Eventually I think that this process will be the means of turning out large quantities of fertilizer for this continent. The raw material is plentiful enough above us, and we are doing all that we can to perfect our technique and to

Continued on Page 4.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY "Augusta Special" Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M.—Columbia, Aiken and Augusta—Convenient arrival. Through sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA ACUTE; PRESIDENT MAY SEND CASE TO CONGRESS; VIENNA LIKELY TO PROPOSE ARBITRATION

Submarines Sink Three More Ships; One Is Destroyed in the North Sea

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Swedish steamer Nereus of 1,333 tons gross was sunk in the North Sea on Christmas Day.

The crew drifted about in two boats in terrific weather until Monday, when they were picked up.

The steamer Van Stirum has been sunk. The crew was landed.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A delayed message from Cettinje received by the Montenegrin Consul General tells of the sinking by an Austrian submarine of a Montenegrin sailing ship near San Giovanni di Medua on Thursday. The vessel was laden with supplies, and the sailors made a stout resistance with a small cannon, but, the message states, the gun was too old and soon became useless.

The Van Stirum was a vessel of 3,284 tons gross, 331 feet long, and was built at Londonderry this year. She was owned by the British Admiralty.

The Swedish steamship Nereus was built at the Mackie & Thomson yards in Glasgow in 1911. She was 228 feet long, 34 feet beam, and of 14 feet draft. She was a screw steamship of steel construction, having three decks, and engines built by Lidgerwood of Glasgow. She was commanded by Captain W. Wingardh.

EIGHT INDICTED IN TEUTON PLOTS

Grand Jury Names Congressman Buchanan and Officers of Labor's Peace Council.

INCITING STRIKES CHARGED

Ex-Congressman Fowler, Lamar, Rintelen, and F. S. Monnett Also Accused.

A member of the United States House of Representatives, a former member of that body, an ex-Attorney General of Ohio, a Captain in the German Navy, a notorious Wall Street operator, the President of Labor's National Peace Council, and two other officials of that organization were indicted yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms, ammunition, aeroplanes, automobiles, railway supplies and locomotives, and other articles needed in modern warfare, from this country to Great Britain, France, and the nations allied with them.

These indictments are the first that have been handed down for instigation of strikes and attempts to obstruct the manufacture of munitions, other alleged pro-Teuton conspirators having been charged with plots to blow up ships, destroy the Welland Canal, and otherwise violate neutrality. The Federal investigation is far from ended and more true bills are to be returned

The provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law in respect of restraint of trade were invoked in the case of Labor's National Peace Council.

The Men Indicted.

The men indicted yesterday, all of whom are to be tried here, in what may be termed the order of their importance were:

FRANZ RINTELEN, a Captain in the German Navy, who came to the United States in April last to instigate strikes in munition plants and cause American intervention in Mexico. He is a reputed intimate of the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia, and is of that coterie of influential German naval officers who are known in Germany as Grand Admiral von Tripitz's "Big Six." Rintelen is now a prisoner of war in England.

REPRESENTATIVE FRANK BUCHANAN of the Seventh District of Illinois, First President of Labor's National Peace Council, the organization that United States District Attorney Marshall has said was financed by Rintelen through David Lamar. Buchanan resigned the Presidency of the council July 27, a week prior to the hurried departure of Rintelen from the United States. He recently introduced a resolution in Congress calling for the impeachment of District Attorney Marshall. He is a former national head of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union.

H. ROBERT FOWLER, former Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District of Illinois, Chief counsel of Labor's National Peace Council. In Directory of the Sixty-third Congress Fowler described himself as "a lawyer with a love for personal injury practice, never taking sides with corporations against labor."

FRANK S. MONNETT, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, Chairman of the Peace Council's Committee on Resolutions, and former business associate of Mr. Fowler.

DAVID LAMAR, "the Wolf of Wall Street." The Government contends he was Rintelen's right hand man in the work undertaken to tie up the munition plants with strikes. He already stands convicted of having impersonated a Congressman in a Wall Street transaction.

JACOB C. TAYLOR of East Orange, N. J., Buchanan's successor as President of Labor's National Peace Council. Vice President of a cigar makers' union.

HENRY B. MARTIN. The Secretary of Labor's National Peace Council and a friend of Lamar's.

HERMAN SCHULTEIS, also identified with Labor's National Peace Council and a friend of Lamar's.

New Jury to Investigate.

The Grand Jury which returned the indictments had been in session since the first Tuesday in September, during all of which time it investigated charges involving the violation of neutrality laws by Rintelen and various other persons concerned in the Teutonic plots. District Attorney Marshall in open court yesterday pronounced the work of this special Grand Jury as one of the finest services rendered the Government in this district in years.

With the filing of the blanket indictment the Grand Jury was discharged. A new Grand Jury will be sworn in next Tuesday to take up the work of bringing to justice the persons whom the Government believes to be at the bottom of the various alien conspiracies hatched in this part of the country in the last sixteen months.

A high Government official, referring to yesterday's Grand Jury presentment, stated that "it was just a good beginning," and admitted that further developments might be expected within the next few weeks.

When the indictment was handed to Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the only persons in the courtroom besides the Judge and the Grand Jury were District Attorney Marshall, Assistant Dis-

Continued on Page 4.

ROOT PREDICTS NEW WORLD LAWS

Hopes for Statutes Supplanting What Seems Now a "Mere Code of Etiquette."

BUT THEORY MUST CHANGE

Violations of Treaties Should Be Regarded as the Concern of All.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Elihu Root of New York, in his annual address this evening as President of the International Society of Law, sitting in joint session with the international law section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, said that the exigencies of the war in Europe practically had destroyed international law and the binding value of treaties. The world would have to determine, he said, after the war whether international law would continue its existence simply as "a mere code of etiquette or a real body of laws imposing obligations much more definite and inevitable than they have been heretofore."

Mr. Root said that he hoped that the nations of the world, with the terrible examples offered by the present war of treaties violated and neutral rights set at nought, would take the higher course and make a stronger international code. But this code to be effective must have behind it, he said, a sanction that would mean that even the greatest violators would be punished. This could only be accomplished, he said, when nations ceased to regard an international violation as the concern only of the violator and the victim. A violation of criminal law, he said, was now a crime against the State, and a violation of international right must be regarded likewise as a crime against the world.

This phase of Mr. Root's address seemed to imply criticism of the Administration in Washington for failing to intervene in preventing of what he described as Germany's admitted violations of the international rights of Belgium, but a closer study of his remarks suggests that he was not criticising the Administration, but was merely saying that international law, to be a power for good in the world, must be raised to such a plane that a violation like that perpetrated against Belgium would call for the prompt and forceful intervention of all nations.

Mr. Root said in part:

"The incidents of the great war now raging affect so seriously the very foundations of international law that there is for the moment but little satisfaction to the student of that science in discussing specific rules. Whether or not Sir Edward Carson went too far in his recent assertion that the law of nations has been destroyed, it is manifest that the structure has been rudely shaken. The barriers that statesmen and jurists have been constructing laboriously for three centuries to limit and direct the conduct of nations toward each other in conformity to the standards of modern civilization have proved too weak to confine the tremendous forces liberated by a conflict which involves almost the whole military power of the world, and in which the destinies of nearly every civilized State outside the American continents are directly at stake.

"The war began by a denial on the part of a very great power that treaties are obligatory when it is no longer for the interest of either of the parties to observe them. The denial was followed by action supported by approximately one-half the military power of Europe, and is apparently approved by a great number of learned students and teachers of international law, citizens of the countries supporting the view. * * *

"This situation naturally raises the question whether executory treaties will continue to be made if they are not to be binding, and requires consideration of a system of law under which no conventional obligations are recognized. The particular treaty which was thus set aside was declaratory of the general rule of international law respecting the inviolability of neutral territory, and the action which ignored the treaty also avowedly violated the rule of law, and the defense is that for such a violation of the law the present interest of the sovereign State is justification.

"It is plain that the application of such a principle to a matter of major

Continued on Page 3.

ANSWER PROBABLY ON WAY

Believed Both Here and Abroad That Response Will Be Unsatisfactory.

MAY OFFER REPARATION

That, Without Specific Disavowal of Attack, Would Be Rejected by President.

WANTS ADVICE OF CONGRESS

Said to Think Legislators Should Share Responsibility in So Serious a Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, according to unofficial but definite information received in authoritative quarters here today, will respond to the second American note, which demands disavowal, indemnity, and punishment of the submarine commander for the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, by rejecting the principal American demands and suggesting arbitration as a counterproposal.

While officials of the State Department today denied that any forecast of the Austrian reply had been received from Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna, the unofficial intimation that has reached Washington as to the character of the Vienna Government's answer has prepared diplomatic circles here for a possible break in diplomatic relations between the two Governments. The note of the Austro-Hungarian Government, signed by Count Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is probably already in the hands of Ambassador Penfield.

It is expected that the Austrian note will be officially received here next Friday or Saturday, in time for immediate consideration by President Wilson on his return to Washington on Monday, Jan. 3. The principal points in the Austrian response are expected in well-informed inner circles to be:

First—No disavowal of the attack on the Ancona.

Second—No punishment of the submarine commander.

Third—Probable offer of reparation for American lives lost.

Fourth—Arbitration of the differences.

Fifth—Indication of a willingness to give guarantees for the future with respect to the Austrian submarine campaign against merchant vessels similar to those given by Germany.

Arbitration Not Wanted.

The offer of arbitration is expected to be the outstanding feature of the Austrian answer. It is not expected to be satisfactory to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. When Germany offered to arbitrate the Lusitania case, President Wilson rejected the proposition on the ground that he was not willing to consent to the arbitration of a question involving the loss of human lives.

The offer to arbitrate probably will be based by the Dual Monarchy on the existing treaty of arbitration between the United States and Austria-Hungary. This treaty was signed at Washington on Jan. 15, 1909, by Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, and Baron Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States. The treaty was to remain in force for five years, and it was due to expire May 28, 1914. But it was renewed, and it is now in the second five-year period of its existence.

Under Article 1 of this treaty it was agreed that:

> Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the high contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th July, 1899: provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the high contracting parties, and do not concern the interests of third parties.

The second article of the treaty provides that in each case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the period to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal. Incorporated in Article II. is the following important provision:

> It is understood that such special agreements on the part of the United States will be made by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof. Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the Governments of the high contracting parties by an exchange of notes.

It is known that President Wilson has been very strongly opposed from the very start of the submarine controversy with Germany to any arbitration involving the question of the loss of lives of American noncombatants by illegal submarine attack. In any event, it would not be possible for the President to accept an offer of arbitration from Austria under the terms of the treaty without first consulting and obtaining the consent of the Senate.

Difficult to Disavow.

The gravity of the situation is not being diminished in inner circles in Washington. It is intimated Teu-

tonic circles here that the Vienna Government considers it impossible to disavow the attack on the Ancona for substantially the same reason that Germany has been unwilling to disavow the attack on the Lusitania, namely, that the Austrian submarine commander had instructions to sink the Ancona, just as the German submarine commander had instructions to sink the Lusitania.

While President Wilson is expected to reject the expected offer of arbitration it is considered probable that he will first consult Congress. It was intimated tonight that, if the Austrian note should prove so unsatisfactory that a rupture of diplomatic relations seemed inevitable, the President would lay before Congress in joint session a complete and candid statement of the controversy, feeling that Congress should share the responsibility with him.

The Austrian reply, unless completely misgauged on the basis of the unofficial information reaching Washington, will present a difficult situation for the President. In the two notes to the Vienna Government President Wilson delivered what was considered little short of an ultimatum. The basic element in the American demand has been the insistence upon a disavowal. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have been unable to understand how the Vienna Government could justify the act of a submarine commander who torpedoed a vessel without affording noncombatants an opportunity to escape.

In the absence of any information on the subject from Ambassador Penfield, State Department officials tonight doubted the accuracy of the report from Rome that Ambassador Penfield was advising Americans to quit Austria. It was pointed out that at the height of the Lusitania crisis press dispatches from Berlin credited Ambassador Gerard with warning Americans to leave Germany; this was denied by State Department officials at the time.

The gravity of the diplomatic situation with Austria has been intensified by the submarine attack on the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat, without warning, and with the loss of eighty lives, coupled with the sinking of the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, also without warning.

The fact that these and other vessels were sunk without warning is regarded as evidence of a general Austrian campaign in flat disregard of the rules of international law.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, expects to call on Secretary Lansing within a few days to renew the discussion of the Lusitania case, in which there has been as yet no disavowal from Germany, as insisted upon by the United States Government. The hitch in the Lusitania case is over the kind of disavowal that would be satisfactory to both Governments. Germany is understood to be unwilling to make a formal and flat disavowal.

BREAK WITH AUSTRIA EXPECTED IN EUROPE

Rome Hears Ambassador Penfield Has Warned Americans to Leave the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Rome dispatch to The London Daily Express quotes an American who has just arrived in Rome from Bucharest via Vienna, as saying that the American Minister (Ambassador) at Vienna is convinced that within a few days a rupture of diplomatic relations must follow President Wilson's second note on the Ancona incident, and is advising all Americans to leave the country as quickly as possible.

The Express's informant traveled to Switzerland with two American doctors who were captured in Serbia by the Germans. After being detained for ten days, they obtained an oxcart and were allowed to proceed to Austria.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Unconfirmed advices from Vienna, as published in the Petit Journal, say the impression prevails in Austro-Hungarian governmental circles that the forthcoming reply to the second American note regarding the Ancona incident will bring about a diplomatic rupture between the two nations. The Petit Journal's dispatch, which came from Geneva, says:

"According to advices from Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian answer to the American note was the subject of a long discussion Sunday night between Premier Tisza of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Burian. The Foreign Minister also conferred with Dr. C. T. Dumba, the former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington.

"Although no definite decision has yet been reached, the impression in governmental circles is that the answer will bring about a diplomatic rupture."

VIENNA, Dec. 28, (by Courier to Berlin and via London.)—The answer of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the American Government's second note concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona is expected this week. Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, had not received the reply up to Monday evening.

HUNGARY BARS OUR JOCKEYS.

Adopts Regulations Which Cut Off Their Employment.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The employment of American jockeys on Hungarian race tracks has virtually been stopped through a resolution proposed by the Hungarian Jockey Club, which excludes foreign jockeys from all races the stakes of which are less than 20,000 crowns. The resolution is worded so as to affect "foreigners," but Americans are almost the only foreigners riding on Hungarian tracks.

CHARGES SUPPRESSION OF FACTS ON ALGERIEN

American Woman Sends The Times an Account of Wanton Killing by Crew of Germans.

THE TIMES received yesterday from Anna R. Giles, an American resident of Sardinia, a letter in which she presented a translation of an account of the torpedoing of the Algerien. Miss Giles asserts that facts regarding the tragedy have been suppressed by the Italian censorship.

The description of the tragedy which she incloses states that the French ship was struck without warning, that the submarine deliberately destroyed a lifeboat, killing the occupants, and that the survivors are positive the enemy's crew was comprised of Germans.

Miss Giles's letter and the inclosure follow:

"There follows a literal translation of an item published here, which I send because I want you to know these details, which I feel sure will never reach America. Little will be known of the submarine war Germany is carrying on in the Mediterranean, since the Italian Government, for reasons difficult to even guess at, soon after the sinking of the Ancona and others and the bombardment of Venice, of the market place of Verona, and of the residential part of Brescia, forbade the newspapers to publish any but official accounts of the sinking of vessels or of the bombardment of towns, and did not promise always to give these I am convinced that you can rely on this account as not being exaggerated in any way. I am a native-born American, but resident in Sardinia for some years."

ANNA R. GILES.

How Algerien was Sunk.

Article from the Nuova Sardegna of Dec. 2-3.

CAGLIARI, 1st.—The details of the torpedoing of the French steamer Algerien have not been communicated before because, as the Unione Sarda stated, the censor had forbidden the publication. But the prohibition has ended, as the news has been spread by the Stefani Agency, and here are the particulars sent from Carloforte.

The Algerien left Tunis for Marseilles on the 24th, with 1,500 tons of merchandise, wheat, wine, oats. About 1 P. M. on the 26th it was crossing opposite the island of San Pietro when the crew heard a cannon shot, and with great surprise saw a submarine that had risen to the surface at a distance of not more than 200 meters.

After the first shot, which missed, the submarine, without any warning, continued the bombardment, and the second shot killed the Captain of the steamer and the cook.

The submarine, approaching yet nearer, continued the bombardment of the steamer's right side. The crew, under the direction of the surviving officers, prepared the remaining boats and let them drop on the left side of the steamer.

Sailor Struck Dead.

The submarine then stopped firing and passed from starboard to port, renewing the cannonading while the men with a rope dropped down into the boats. In that moment a sailor who was descending was struck dead and another wounded. In the meantime all who remained alive on the steamer took places in the two boats; in the larger were about twenty persons, in the other eight, and the dead sailor was deposited there also.

The submarine had approached so near to the steamer that the crew in the boats could touch it.

The larger boat had gone off some fifty meters, and the submarine fired a shot, and when the smoke had cleared away the sailors in the smaller boat saw with terror that that boat had disappeared; a grenade shot had sunk it, with all the persons, without leaving a trace.

The others also expected the same fate, but the Captain or the submarine made them a sign that they should go away. He thought, perhaps, that it was not a case to waste another shot on, because it was certain that the stormy sea would soon engulf the tiny boat.

The steamer having sunk, the submarine went away. It flew the Austrian flag, but the survivors of the Algerien are positive that the crew was German. Not a word was spoken by the Captain or crew of the submarine.

After unheard-of exertions the little boat was able yesterday about 1:30 in the morning to approach the coast of our island, and about 5 o'clock near Cape Sandalo, and the shipwrecked men were soon seen by the soldiers and carabineers, who were there on guard, and they collected them and took them to the lighthouse, together with the corpse of the sailor who was shot, as has been said, while descending into the boat. The authorities, having been notified, went with the physician and the rector to the lighthouse, taking with them all the best comforts. Yesterday afternoon the corpse came to town, accompanied by all the authorities, and the corpse of the sailor, who was called François Buvin, was carried to the oratory here.

Funeral in Carloforte.

At the expense of the commune, which had already provided for the food and lodging of the survivors, the funeral of the sailor of the Algerien took place, and was extremely solemn and touching. All Carloforte joined in it. The procession was opened by the school children, led by their teachers, and by many soldiers, carabineers, and Custom House guards; the ladies of San Vincenzo followed, then the Catholic Club, and a great number of wreaths. The clergy were all there. Then came the first class hearse covered with the French flag and surrounded by nine flags of the different societies. The cords were held by the Mayor, by Signor Plaisant, the head of the French Consular Agency, by the Port Officer, Signor Crempnese, and by the Delegate of Public Security, Signor Dias. The hearse was followed by the municipal authorities, the representatives of the societies and by an endless crowd of the citizens. The rector, the Rev. Torre, and the vice rector, Reburo, made addresses, and Dr. Emanuele Armeni in the name of the citizens saluted the corpse of the poor victim and had words of execration against the infamous assassins and of exaltation for the brotherhood of France and Italy and for the victory of Latin civilization.

GALLIPOLI GUNS BUSY.

Constantinople Reports Turks Victors in Artillery Duels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—The official report of the Dardanelles operations issued today says

Near Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy artillery fired a great number of bombs against our right wing. The enemy also directed an incessant fire with his machine guns, and dropped bombs and aerial torpedoes against our left wing. Our artillery replied and silenced the enemy artillery and destroyed a portion of the enemy trenches.

On Dec. 25 enemy airmen unsuccessfully dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Halatkoj. We seized all the useful articles from enemy transport vessels wrecked or the coast of Biyuk Kenikli, (Cape Suvla.)

RUSSIANS ATTACK FROM BESSARABIA

Czar's Forces Developing a Strong Offensive Against Bukovina and Eastern Galicia.

THEY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Assaults Near Czernowitz, in Mass Formation, Are Repulsed, According to Vienna Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Vienna reports the Russians attacking fiercely on the Dniester and from Bessarabia. The Austrian communication speaks of the Russians advancing in serried lines fifteen or sixteen deep, which the artillery broke up, with huge Russian losses.

A dispatch from a German source says:

"A terrible battle has been going on since Friday in Bessarabia."

Along the Dvinsk and Bug lines the Germans are said to be constructing fortifications equipped with heavy artillery and with machine guns and automatic rifles supplied in unlimited quantities.

VIENNA, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Bessarabian front and on the Dniester River repeated attacks by strong Russian forces were repulsed with great slaughter. After vigorous artillery preparations, lasting throughout the whole of the morning, the Russians violently attacked the sector between the Pruth River and the wooded zone north of Torporutz. Five successive infantry attacks were repulsed. They were carried out in serried ranks, fifteen to sixteen deep, but collapsed under our artillery fire. The enemy's losses were very heavy.

Toporutz is about twenty miles northeast of Czernowitz, the capital of the Austrian province of Bukovina.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The official statement issued by General Headquarters reads as follows:

Western Front—At Schmarden, in the direction of the coast region, a Russian detachment organized a surprise attack upon a German post. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Russians approached without being seen, cut the wire obstacles in many places, threw themselves upon the German huts, flung hand grenades through the windows, and, after a hand-to-hand encounter, destroyed the whole post. Six prisoners were taken. In spite of a heavy fire from the south, the Russians retired successfully, with insignificant losses.

In the region of Czartorysk station, near a cemetery in the village of Novo Podcherevitchi, we annihilated another German post, taking sixteen prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German headquarters report of operations on the eastern front is as follows:

The repulse of Russian reconnoitring detachments on the Beresina, northwest of Czartorysk, and near Berestiany, is reported.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—The official communication from General Headquarters issued today read:

In the region of Riga, south of Lake Babbit, the Germans attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire. Some of the Germans succeeded in getting near our barbed wire, but were driven back to their trenches by a sortie of our men.

The remainder of the front, as far as the Pripet region, has been subjected to the usual rifle and artillery fire. South of the Pripet and in Galicia the fighting continues, the encounters being of a desperate character.

A previous report, dated yesterday, said:

EXPECTS WOOL EMBARGO.

London Times Suspects America Is Buying for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.—The Times, in an article dealing with the high prices for wool, says:

"American firms have been buying at English sales, and prices have risen sharply, so that values of the best descriptions are now higher than they have been for fifty years. One of the most important factors in the present rise is the exceptionally heavy buying in Australia from the United States.

"It is reported that much of the buying has been on account of German-American houses, and it is believed that in any case wool is being bought with a view to supplying Germany after the war. In view of the short supply of tonnage in all trades it would seem desirable that the British and Australasian Governments should consider the propriety of the present employment of British vessels in carrying large quantities of wool from Australasia to the United States. Unless reasons satisfactory to Great Britain can be given for the present extraordinary demand for wool, the London wool trade fully expects that an embargo will again have to be placed on exports from this country, if large supplies for the British and allied Governments are to be assured."

TEUTONS POSTPONE DRIVE INTO GREECE

Continued from Page 1.

step is unavoidably necessary in the interests of military operations. Premier Radoslavoff expressed his thanks for the communication, and assured the Minister that Bulgarian troops on Greek soil not only would not harm Greek interests, but, on the contrary, would aid them."

GREECE IRRITATES ITALY.

Inquiries as to the Albanian Expedition Make a Bad Impression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Greek official demand that Italy explain the aims of her expedition in Albania has made an unpleasant impression here. Italians feel that the Greeks know perfectly well that Italy has no designs against the territory recognized as Greek in that region. The new Italian policy in Albania was determined by the attitude of the Greeks, who abandoned Serbia to her fate.

It is considered here that Greece lost the right to interest herself in Serbia when she refused to help her, and that as the Italian expedition in Albania is to aid the Serbs, Greece can have nothing to say about it.

FERDINAND HAILS TURKEY.

Tells Bulgarian Congress the Alliance Is Lasting.

SOFIA, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The Bulgarian Parliament opened today before crowded galleries. King Ferdinand received a great ovation when, contrary to expectation, he entered the hall, with Crown Prince Boris and Prince Cyrille, and personally read his address from the throne.

King Ferdinand referred to the unsuccessful efforts of his Government, by peaceful means, to obtain from Serbia territory which he said the latter had treacherously seized. He referred to Serbia's refusal to grant territorial concessions as the cause for the mobilization of the Bulgarian Army. In less than two months he said the Bulgarian Army, with its allies, had cleared the disputed territory of the enemy.

The King mentioned the Anglo-French expedition to Saloniki as a disgrace to liberty and civilization, but one that attracted attention. He referred to Turkey's recent cession of territory as a permanent pledge of friendship between Bulgaria and Turkey.

After concluding his address King Ferdinand advanced to Premier Radoslavoff, and shook hands with him most cordially, amid loud applause.

THINKS GERMANY CAN'T LAST.

King Constantine Said to Have Expressed His Doubts to Castelnau.

ATHENS, Dec. 26, via Paris, (delayed).—In the course of an interview today with General Castelnau, Chief of the French General Staff, King Constantine expressed doubt that the Central Empires would be able to resist indefinitely the economic, and especially the financial, pressure of the war. General Castelnau so reported the King's opinion tonight in a statement to The Associated Press.

The Greek sovereign asked the French commander why by the slowness of their operations the Allies had permitted the crushing of Belgium and Serbia and the failure of the Dardanelles campaign. General Castelnau's reply was that nobody denied these unfortunate results were extremely regrettable.

"It would be most highly desirable," the General said, "if Belgium and Serbia were still intact, and if Russia could today be revictualed by way of the Dardanelles, but we must see the war as a whole. It would be folly capable of jeopardizing final victory, of which alone we have the right to think, to undertake any military action without the most complete preparation and every assurance of success humanely possible.

"If materials and forces are not available, however painful the result of inaction may be, it is truly criminal to go off half-cock. Remember the Crimea, where the Russians so long held the Malakoff tower with flintlocks and round cannon balls. Well, all the German line today is a row of Malakoff towers with other rows behind.

"But, just as the Russians finally were forced to give up, so must the Germans. I have given three sons. I have two more; but their lives, too, will be paid, if need be, that victory may be complete."

PARIS, Dec. 28.—"The interview between King Constantine and General Castelnau is being much discussed in official circles at Athens," says the Matin. "The sovereign seems to have been impressed favorably by the General's clear exposition of the situation of the Allies on all fronts.

"The King renewed to General Castelnau the assurance that his army never would fight against us, and once more expressed strong desire that his word should not be doubted."

MACKENSEN PLANS STROKE AT SUEZ

Continued from Page 1.

jas Railroad begins. It would serve the expedition as far as Maan, Arabia, or some point directly east of Jerusalem. At the latter point the railroad through the Hebron Valley is reached. It is this line which the Turks, under the leadership of Meissner Pasha, a German engineer who built the Hedjas Railroad, have extended into the desert east of the Suez Canal. How far the line is completed at this date is unknown.

According to a statement made by Meissner Pasha to The Associated Press correspondent, at Dera, Arabia, in June the railroad had been surveyed and graded far into the desert, and about 150 kilometers were ready for traffic. Little is known of the line beyond the fact that in the Hebron Valley it runs over a survey made for a French company. One of the purposes of the road might be to carry water into the desert in case the water supply system established in the vicinity of the canal should prove unable to meet the demand.

A table of days needed last June in transit from and to the various points on the Constantinople-Suez Canal line of communication is here given:

Constantinople to Bosanti, (railroad)..	2 days
Bosanti to Tarsus, (road).....	1 day
Tarsus to Mamori, (railroad).....	1 day
Mamori to Rodjo, (road).....	2 days
Rodjo to Ryack, (railroad).....	1 day
Ryack to Damascus, (railroad).....	1 day
Damascus to Jerusalem, (railroad and road)	2 days
Jerusalem to end of railroad.....	2 days
Total.....	12 days
Or: Constantinople to Damascus, (see above)	8 days
Damascus to Maan, by railroad.....	1 day
Maan across desert, by motor vehicle, to the canal.....	4 days
Total.....	13 days

Railroad Work Pushed.

Since June work on the Mamori-Rodjo line of the Bagdad Railroad has been pushed as hard as possible, notwithstanding the fact that the Italian workers of the Entilly and Karababa tunnels left their posts. Difficulty in obtaining rails and bridge steel were also experienced. But last July the Entilly tunnel, about 5,000 yards long, was broken through and the bridge near Rodjo was completed in August. The statement made some time ago to The Associated Press correspondent that trains were running from Radjo as far as Islahiah permits the conclusion that the Karababa tunnel was finished, or that a track was laid over the pass, which is rather low.

Since then it has been learned that track is being laid in the Entilly tunnel, which means that train communication will soon exist, or is already established, from Tarsus to the end of the military line in the desert. Should this be the case, then the trip to the Suez Canal will have been shortened two days, the time given in the above table including in all cases the hours lost in transferring troops from train to the road and vice versa.

The possibility exists that a further improvement has been made in this line of communication. Work was being pushed last June with all energy on the Bagdad line beyond Bosanti, that is to connect with the Mersina, Tarsus, and Adana Railroad at Dorak. Of the seventy tunnels, three of which are 3,500, 2,700, and 1,700 yards long, many were completed, so that trains were able to proceed beyond Bosanti, and it was expected that supply trains would soon be running as far as Dorak, on the Mersina, Tarsus and Adana line. A narrow-gauge road, serving the needs of the builders of the railroad, was already in operation. Here the engineering difficulties presented by the Tshakyt Gorge, through which this part of the Bagdad line runs are many, they may have succumbed to the will of the German and Swiss engineers in charge of the work. The completion of this line would reduce further the time of the transit from Constantinople to the Canal by two days, cutting the total on the all-rail line down to the following number of hours:

	Ordinary Speed. Hours.	Express. Hours.
Constantinople-Bosanti	48	36
Bosanti-Dorak	40	4
Dorak-Ryack	36	27
Ryack-Damascus	10	4
Damascus-Jerusalem	24	24
Jerusalem to end of line.....	48	48
Total	176	143
	Or 7d.8h.	Or 5d.23h.

Due to the fact that the Anatolian, Bagdad, their connections, and the Hedjas Railroads are all single-tracked, and, for this reason, highly susceptible to the delays incident to a heavy traffic, an additional allowance of time would have to be made. But since the first traffic would be all in one direction, and since rolling stock would be available in plenty, this circumstance would not become a problem, especially if German railroad battalion officers were in charge of the traffic, as, no doubt, they would be. Meanwhile the Taurus Pass road and Mamori-Rodjo road could relieve such connection as might ensue.

Transportation conditions in the desert itself could also be mastered easily. The Associated Press correspondent is informed. From German officers and engineers who took part in the Turkish advance on the Suez Canal last Winter it was learned that the popular conception of the "sandy desert" is a myth as far as it concerns territory east of the canal. There are large stretches of loose deposits, of course, but in the main the floor of the desert is a clay which the hot sun has baked almost into brick. The result is that an automobile or motor truck may be taken anywhere without trouble. Only the lack of water has made wagon transportation unfeasible, since draught animals require more water than the desert affords. Air-cooled motors would overcome every obstacle when transportation has encountered. With them the rapid moving of artillery, equipment and supplies could be undertaken successfully near the canal. A greater number of troops would probably exhaust the desert's water supply and thus add the carrying of this necessity to the duties of its commissary.

There remains the ordinary means of travel and traffic in the desert—the camel. With its assistance the offensive against the Suez Canal last Winter was carried on. Thousands of these animals are at the disposal of the Ottoman Government, and since each can carry an average load of 500 pounds, the camel would be likely to play an important part.

With the supply machinery in good working order, troops in the desert would experience no great hardships. The climate of the desert in Winter is good, and the germicidal effect of the ever-shining sun would prevent ground pollution, from which most army diseases spring. The terrain itself is favorable to the offensive tactics which the Ottoman troops and their German allies would employ, the country being an undulating plain with many "dongas"—ancient and dry water courses. Through these, attacks could be developed, should the English and Egyptian troops decide to cross the canal instead of waiting on the western bank. After mastering the Danube, during the Serbian campaign, there is no river-like body of water which the Germans could not throw troops across. For long stretches the Suez Canal is no more than 100 yards wide.

ABANDON THE SUEZ ROUTE.

Japanese Liners to Avoid Mediterranean and Round Good Hope.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—On account of the war dangers to vessels which pass through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, the Japan Mail Steamship Company, which controls the bulk of the shipping of this country, has decided to abandon the customary route and dispatch its steamships around the Cape of Good Hope from Colombo, Ceylon.

The voyage to England will be lengthened a fortnight. Vessels from Europe to the Orient will follow the same course.

From Colombo the Japan Mail liners will proceed to Durban, Cape Town, Madeira, and London. The new service will be opened by the Kamo Maru, which is to sail from Colombo on Thursday. Several vessels of the Japan Mail Line are at Mediterranean ports awaiting orders.

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CONSCRIPTION BILL IS DUE NEXT WEEK

Continued from Page 1.

meeting that the police were forced repeatedly to clear Downing Street of the crowds.

Asquith Declares for Compulsion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, which has been consistently anti-conscriptionist, writes this morning:

"The Cabinet Council yesterday heard from the Prime Minister the momentous announcement that in his judgment the time had come when steps should be taken to prepare for the conscription of unmarried men who had not attested in the group system under Lord Derby's scheme; in other words, the Prime Minister's pledge to married men who attested is not only to be regarded as binding, but action under it is to be taken forthwith. The Cabinet will arrive at a decision on the matter at a further meeting tomorrow.

"The belief is that on Wednesday next Mr. Asquith will make a declaration of policy in the House of Commons on behalf of the Government. He will announce that a bill will be introduced without delay making service in the army obligatory on unmarried men of military age who are not attested under the Derby scheme.

"It may be the mere threat of the introduction of the bill will serve to bring the laggards up to the scratch, but, as there is no longer any opportunity of attestation under the group system, presumably the men who now wish to join the army will only be able to do so on the terms of immediate enlistment.

"Newspaper stories that the Prime Minister was coerced into an unyielding attitude by the threat of resignation from Mr. Lloyd George are pure fiction. The fact is that Mr. Asquith from the outset was determined to fulfill his pledge, in spirit as well as in letter. His own interpretation of it is far more rigorous than that placed upon it by some of his colleagues in the Cabinet. I believe the Asquith pledge of priority for unmarried men was given without previous consultation with the Cabinet.

"Though he is bound by it, his colleagues are not. Collective responsibility is for collective acts. Some members of the Cabinet desired, before breaking with the system of voluntary recruiting, that an effort should be made for the next few weeks to bring into the field young men who held back, either by a special canvass or a peremptory summons calling upon them to show cause, but it is believed that Lord Derby was strongly averse to any further special effort to bring in the laggards. In the latter he was supported by the Prime Minister, who feared that by delaying a decision the Cabinet would not be solving, but only postponing, difficulties.

"Mr. Asquith has come definitely, but reluctantly, to the conclusion that a single men who have not volunteered compulsion is now an unescapable necessity.

"The total number of unmarried men who have not attested, as shown by the national register, is 600,000, and includes a very large proportion of defectives, as many thousands are also found of men engaged in essential industries. In short, not more than one-half of the 600,000 are available for military service. Again, from this remainder of 300,000, further deductions have to be made on account of numerous cases where the son is the breadwinner of the family. The notion that there are vast numbers of 'slackers' is unwarranted by the facts. Just as many married men proportionately are not attested as unmarried men.

Breaks in the Cabinet Forecast.

"An interesting question arises: Can the unity of the Cabinet be preserved in view of the decision which it will be invited to take tomorrow? Mr. Asquith has hitherto shown a marvelous faculty in keeping the Cabinet together. Will his talent for conciliation and comprehension be equal to this new strain? If so, it will be little short of a miracle. It is no secret that there are several members of the Cabinet who loathe compulsion, and will only consent to it under the pressure of some overmastering necessity. Mr. Runciman is one of them. He is an intimate friend of Sir Edward Grey, and may be influenced by the Foreign Secretary's attitude. It is notorious that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is no lover of compulsion. Mr. McKenna fears, indeed, that we are already taking too many men from industry; but he will not readily part company with Mr. Asquith. Other skeptics on compulsion are Lewis Harcourt, Sir John A. Simon, Mr. McKinnon Wood, and the Lord Chancellor. If Mr. Asquith contrives to keep these colleagues with him it will be a wonderful exploit.

"The position of Arthur Henderson in the Cabinet will depend on the attitude of the Labor Party. He entered the Cabinet with the approval of his party and has always regarded himself as the trustee in the Cabinet for the labor interests. Should the Labor Party decide to oppose the Government bill for compulsory service Mr. Henderson would doubtless feel it his duty to retire from the Cabinet.

"So much for the Cabinet. What about the House of Commons? Will the Compulsory Service bill commend itself to a majority in that house? Opposition may be expected from the Irish Nationalists, though they may be placated by the exclusion of Ireland from the conscription scheme. If the Irish do not oppose the bill vigorously the fight will be left to the Radical group with the aid of the Labor members. Were the bill presented to the House with the authority of an unbroken Cabinet it would not encounter formidable opposition; but a Cabinet cleavage would mean that it would have a difficult passage.

"In the event of the bill being impeded by obstructive tactics, the Government might feel compelled to appeal to the country. Except in these circumstances, the responsible Ministers have no desire to run the hazards of a general election."

TWO RESIGNATIONS PREDICTED

London Times Expects McKenna and Runciman to Quit the Cabinet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet decision with regard to modified conscription became known too late to be considered in the editorial comment of most of the morning papers. The conscriptionist newspapers naturally are pleased with the decision, while the opponents of the plan mostly content themselves with stating that no considered opinion can be ventured until Lord Derby's recruiting figures are known.

The Times says the precise scope of the proposed bill will be the subject for further discussion, and that the Cabinet's decision was largely due to the strong advocacy of the project by David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, and some of his Unionist colleagues.

The Times believes that there will be at least two Cabinet resignations, those of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. The newspaper remarks that resignations are sometimes infectious. Concerning the effect of the project on the country The Times says:

"Few persons ever advocated the principle of compulsion for its own sake, and most people would probably have been glad if the war could have been won without it, but the dominating desire of the country is to win the war, and if compulsory recruiting is shown to be imperative we believe the nation will accept it in the same determined spirit it has shown throughout the conflict. The need for men has become very real and urgent."

The Daily Chronicle, an anti-conscriptionist journal, admits that the country will accept compulsion if it is proved to be necessary.

BRITISH LABOR ENVOYS RAIL AT LLOYD GEORGE

Oppose His Elevation to the Premiership, Saying He Betrayed the Unions.

The interest aroused by their attacks on David Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, at a meeting of waistmakers in Cooper Union on Monday caused C. G. Ammon and Ernest Bevin, the two English labor leaders visiting in New York City, to offer additional explanations yesterday of the reported attitude of organized workers in the war situation. Mr. Ammon is President of the London Postal Sorting Clerks' Association, and Mr. Bevin is organizer of the Dock Workers of Great Britain.

"Organized labor in Great Britain is opposed to David Lloyd George," said Mr. Bevin, "because he has betrayed their interest on numerous occasions.

"I do not for one moment believe there is any sentiment among the working classes for his selection as Prime Minister to succeed Mr. Asquith.

"However, I make this prediction: If David Lloyd George does become the Premier his rule will be swift and short. Notwithstanding the impression in the United States, Mr. George is neither profound nor sincere. I cannot believe he will be chosen to head the Government in this crisis."

The statement by the organizer of the dock workers in Great Britain was made in the office of Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York for the American Federation of Labor, at 2 East Twenty-third Street, and in the presence of Mr. Ammon and Mr. Frayne. The two Englishmen were selected by the trade unions of Great Britain to represent them as delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, and as their official spokesmen on conditions on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Ammon agreed with all the statements made by his associate on the alleged reason for British labor hostility to the Ministers of Munitions, and one incident in particular was cited of the latter's so-called betrayal of the workers' cause.

"Before the war," said Mr. Ammon, "the proprietors of the factories in which war material is made were content with a profit of, say, 20 per cent. Mr. Lloyd George in his appeals to the working classes promised that no greater profits would be permitted from the labor of the employes. Nevertheless, in the factories at present under Government control an additional 5 per cent. in profits was permitted, and the 20 per cent. was raised to 25."

Both the Englishmen earnestly disclaim any personal prejudice against the Minister of Munitions, asserting that they voiced the honest sentiments of trade unionists who had selected them to be their official representatives at the American Federation of Labor convention.

"It is really a matter of surprise," said Mr. Bevin, "that David Lloyd George should have the reputation he has in the United States. I think, perhaps, the reason is—as often declared—that Mr. Lloyd George is so Rooseveltian in his methods.

"By this I mean spectacular and—I hope I am offending no one—shallow. He has a way of going before an audience and captivating it with his oratory. But when what he says is digested there is very little of profit to be learned. Upon several occasions Mr. George has had his attention called to misstatements about labor made by him, but on no occasion has he seen fit to correct any of them. It is surprising that nothing of this practice is known in America, and that he is regarded as something of a national hero who alone can save Great Britain from its present difficulty."

The organizer of the dock workers asserted—and, as before, the statement was indorsed by the President of the Postal Sorting Clerks' Association—that the Asquith administration could not be held responsible for all the catastrophes suffered by England in the war.

"There is a very great deal of quiet confidence among trade unionists in Mr. Asquith and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty," he said. "There have been reverses, it is true, but honest workingmen do not blame the Prime Minister. Nor is there any question in the minds of Englishmen as to the outcome of the war. Ultimately we will win. This is inevitable. Mr. Lloyd George has nothing to offer the people of a more promising nature than Mr. Asquith. He does not command the confidence of the organized workers of his own country."

Amending the reports published about the meeting in Cooper Union on Monday night, when they made their first attack on Mr. Lloyd George, the two English labor leaders said that if organized labor had a guarantee against permanent loss of rights no objection would be made to the admission of unskilled labor in the manufacture of munitions, as asked for.

"Organized labor has won certain protective victories in its long fight gainst the masters," said Mr. Bevin, "and naturally it wants to keep them. It wants to be sure if it makes concessions that, after the war is over, original conditions will be restored. That is all organized labor has asked in response to Mr. Lloyd George's appeals in the matter of munitions.

But this assurance of a return to conditions before the war has been withheld. Organized labor has therefore been compelled to stand for its rights. Certainly, if labor is willing to make concessions because of an emergency, those concessions ought not to be insisted upon by the Government and the employers after the emergency has passed."

It was declared by the two Englishmen, as well as by Organizer Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, that an international labor representation would be demanded when the warring countries discussed terms of peace.

The English labor leaders will remain in New York City until Thursday, when they will sail for London.

TRIED TO AVOID COMPULSION.

Plan to Raise Troops by Counties Suggested Beside Derby's Scheme.

By the old system of recruiting Great Britain, between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31, 1914, had placed under arms 2,025,000 men. On Dec. 11 last unofficial announcements of Lord Derby's efforts to prevent the country from resorting to conscription were to the effect that since the beginning of the war 7,000,000 volunteers had been enrolled. This has since been proved to be a mistake.

So far three systems, accompanied by much moral and not a little legal pressure, whenever possible, have been used to enable Britain to preserve her volunteer army. Last Spring an elaborate system of registration was resorted to which provided the Government and its canvassers with the names of the eligibles and all necessary information concerning them. Then employers were canvassed through these lists, and inducements were offered to them to urge their employes to enroll. Then, in October, came Lord Derby's scheme, with its fifty-four classes and armlets to be worn by those who had announced their readiness to enlist. Everybody, even Lord Kitchener, received an invitation to enroll—so complete were the means of the Government to reach eligibles.

Failing the Director of Recruiting's scheme, three forms of conscription have been debated by the Cabinet, with some discussion in the House of Commons: The out-and-out compulsory manhood service scheme, for all physically fit, between 19 and 40 devised by Lord Selborne; the quota system, which calls upon each county to furnish a certain percentage of its population, leaving to every community the means to be employed, outlined by Lord Kitchener, and a sliding scale of compulsory enlistment taking unmarried men first and then those with no dependants, &c., which is merely putting into compulsory conscription form Lord Derby's scheme for volunteer enlistment.

NATIONAL SERVICE HERE DISCUSSED

Our War Department Keenly Interested in Means by Which England Solves the Problem.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Great Britain's effort to carry on the war without resorting to conscription is being anxiously watched in its every development by the American War Department, because, army officers say, the United Kingdom's situation touches at the root of conditions which the United States faces in carrying out the Administration's program for increasing the army.

If Great Britain decides for conscription, high officials said today, a long step will have been taken toward the time when universal service will be generally accepted in the United States as a national necessity. If Great Britain goes on with volunteers, American officials feel that nothing short of a great military defeat would bring the United States to universal service. Entirely aside from its part in the European war, officials believe, the question of whether service with the colors in time of need shall be a legally recognized duty of citizenship is of vital importance on this side of the Atlantic. The virtually unanimous opinion of the commissioned personnel of the army and civil officials of the War Department is said to be that adequate preparedness can be brought about only on the basis of universal military service.

While Secretary Garrison has made no public declaration of his own opinion, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, who frequently serves as his chief's spokesman, has clearly indicated in public utterances his adherence to the belief that universal service was the only fair and democratic solution of the military problem of the nation.

Try Volunteers First.

Signs are not lacking that the military committees of Congress will be formally acquainted with this view at the coming hearings, either by the Secretary himself or by an authorized spokesman. It is understood, however, that the department will urge that the vital thing is to put through at the present session a definite plan for universal service and create machinery for organization of a citizen army, volunteers to begin with, but based ultimately on universal service. Department officials are unwilling to see the fate of their policy, as expressed by the General Staff and Mr. Garrison, placed in jeopardy by tying it up with the universal service issue, which may be disposed of after the policy has been written.

The Administration's continental army plan, it was learned authoritatively tonight, is designed to operate with either the volunteer or universal service system. It was framed with the Swiss system as a model, and lacks only one feature—that of compulsory service—to adapt that system to what army officers regard as American needs and conditions. If events prove that a sufficient number of volunteers will not come forward or public sentiment undergo a change in favor of universal military service, a brief amendment in the law would set the continental army machinery in motion with little delay to establish the citizen army of the nation on that basis.

Map Military Districts.

Regulations contemplated by the framers of the plan to put the continental army project into effect include the division of the country into military districts corresponding generally to the present Congressional districts. Each military district would be called upon for 333 recruits annually.

In the event that compulsory service were decided upon, it is stated, the only action necessary by Congress to authorize the War Department in any year when the quota of recruits from any district has not been made up voluntarily by a predetermined date, to draft the necessary men for that pur

BOY-ED DEPARTS, ATTACKING PRESS

German Government Would Not Let Papers Insult Diplomats, Recalled Attache Says.

NAMES PROVIDENCE JOURNAL

Most of the Stories About Him Invented by That Publication, He Declares—Journal's Answer.

Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché recalled at the request of the American Government, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, for Rotterdam via Falmouth; so did Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's unofficial envoy; Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, who is returning to his post at Brussels, and many others. The Rotterdam sailed at 2:15 P. M., 2 hours and 15 minutes late through having to wait for papers from the Netherlands Consulate.

Captain Boy-Ed arrived at the pier in Hoboken in a taxicab at 11:45 A. M. He found a large party of photographers, including several moving picture operators, waiting at the entrance and consented to pose for them. Then he ascended the pier staircase. He was met at the top by a Hoboken policeman. This officer, 6 feet 4 inches tall, had been instructed to escort the Captain to the gangway through the crowd. Seizing the departing Attaché by the arm, the policeman started down the pier, scattering men, women, and children from his path.

At the foot of the gangway Captain Boy-Ed found forty or more reporters and photographers waiting. He produced a bunch of typewritten statements.

"I think there are enough to go round," he said, "but I wish to make sure that The Associated Press man gets one."

A rush to get copies of the statement followed, and in the melee Captain Boy-Ed's gray fedora hat was knocked over until it rested on his starboard ear. Meanwhile private detectives employed by the steamship line were pushing people back and shouting for them to "make way."

The statement given out by Captain Boy-Ed was in many ways similar to the one handed out by his colleague, Captain Franz von Papen, also recalled by request, when he sailed a week ago for Rotterdam on the Noordam. At the top of the statement Captain Boy-Ed had written in red ink:

"Released for publication, express condition that it is to be printed in its entirety as written or not at all." The statement follows:

Attacks Providence Journal.

"Before this terrific and deplorable war broke out I had the great fortune of having served almost two and a half years for my Emperor as Naval Attaché to the German Embassy in Washington. These years belong not only to the most interesting but also to the most pleasant of my life. I am particularly thankful for the rare comradeship of the American Navy that I have been permitted to enjoy, due to kindnesses of the gallant and amiable officers.

"The great and cordial hospitality, which is so proverbial for Americans, and which was extended also to me from the very first day of my arrival in the United States, I can never forget.

"Of course, I refrain at the hour of my departure from again refuting all the stories which were told about me in the American papers, and which, mostly, like the silly Huerta tale, were invented by The Providence Journal. This paper, with its British-born Mr. Rathom, has done its utmost to create an almost hysterical suspicion of spies throughout the country in order to prejudice public opinion against Germany.

"We Germans do not understand what you call your free press. Our laws allow the fullest personal liberty consistent with the welfare of the State. But we do not permit the diplomatic representatives of friendly Governments to be insulted ad libitum or our Government to be embarrassed in its dealings with friendly nations, nor men's reputations to be wantonly sacrificed by the wild and reckless utterances of an irresponsible press like The Providence Journal, and I venture to predict that in sheer self-defense you will be forced to take like measures, notwithstanding the dangerous power of your press.

"While our enemies have been and are being supplied from this country with all the forms of death-dealing munitions of war, without which they would long since have been overcome, I have been denounced from one end of the country to the other for having been concerned at the outset of the war in chartering ships to provision our cruisers at sea with coal and food, as though it were a crime, instead of being, as it is and has been considered to be by your courts, a strictly lawful act. The ships that brought coal, provisions, and supplies from Hongkong to Admiral Dewey's fleet during the Spanish-American war, in 1898, were cleared for Macao and China, and not for the American warships at sea, and in their clearance papers it was stated that their cargo consisted of scrap iron.

"In this connection I may cite one of the leading American newspapers, which said on Dec. 3 in regard to my colleague, von Papen, and my own recall: 'It will be worth considerable to us if we keep our sense of proportion working and do not permit prejudice to shut out the perspective.'

"It is my heartfelt hope that the United States and Germany, which have so many common interests, will always maintain their friendly relations, that peace will come soon, and that the abatement of passions will enable all Americans to have for Germany and Germans the same good-will as formerly.

"I say good-bye to all my personal freinds in this country, thanking them for the innumerable evidences of friendship I have received at their hands, and express my gratitude to those who have remained impartial and unbiased in a war the bloodshed and misery of which the world has never seen before.

"BOY-ED, Captain I. G. N.,

"New York, Dec. 28, 1915."

No "Bomb Conspiracy."

Captain Boy-Ed was asked if he had anything to add to his remarks, and replied:

"Only that I do not wish you reporters to say there was a bomb conspiracy against me at the pier."

Apparently he referred to the rush at the gangway and the activity of the private detectives. The Captain seemed greatly relieved when he reached the deck of the Rotterdam.

When Captain von Papen sailed on the Noordam, his friends in New York sent him coffee, cream, candy, fruit, champagne, and a keg of sauerkraut, but for some reason no presents found their way to Captain Boy-Ed's cabin, and there was no friend at the pier to see him away.

After luncheon, which was served on board at 1 o'clock, Captain Boy-Ed exchanged his fedora for a naval cap with gold crown embroidered on its front, and came on deck, where he remained until the ship sailed.

Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, who was accompanied by his wife, appeared to have been very much benefited by his brief stay in this country. He said that he was going direct to Brussels from Rotterdam.

Colonel E. M. House, who is going to visit the United States Embassies in Europe on a mission from President Wilson, said he intended to land at Falmouth and proceed to London. Later, he said, he would go to Paris, Petrograd, and Berlin, and possibly to Vienna. Mrs. House accompanied him.

Alfred R. Urion, chief counsel for the Chicago beef packers, sailed on the Rotterdam, with Chandler P. Anderson as assistant counsel, to take up the matter of the detention of the cargoes of frozen meat held by the British authorities. The case is to be tried in London next month.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL'S REPLY

Tells Boy-Ed by Wireless His Statement Is His "Farewell Insult."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The Providence Journal today sent a long wireless dispatch to Captain Karl Boy-Ed on the steamship Rotterdam.

"Your farewell statement to the American people, in so far as it relates to The Providence Journal," the message said, "is a willful and deliberate falsehood. Has The Providence Journal created a hysterical suspicion concerning the destruction of American factories, the murder of American workmen, or the daily plots against the peace and safety of this Government and its citizens, almost all of which acts have been father'd and financed from your own office? Every word of what The Journal has published with regard to your personal connection with these plots has been true, and nobody knows it better than yourself."

The message reverts to The Journal's charges that Captain Boy-Ed wrote the warning to American citizens not to take passage on the Lusitania, the attempts, it asserts, he made to embroil the United States with Great Britain with false affidavits regarding shipments of supplies to naval vessels, and to the so-called Huerta plot. The newspaper declares also that an attempt was made to "bribe it into silence" by "the offer of a large sum of money for the formation of a press bureau." The message ends with this declaration:

"You know well the reason why the United States Government refused to permit you to remain any longer in this country. These reasons were not based on 'hysterical rumors' printed by The Providence Journal.

"Your attempt this morning to make the American people believe such a ridiculous falsehood is your farewell insult to a Government and a press that have treated you with unexampled patience in the face of evidence which, had it not been for the protection given you by your official standing, would have long ago placed you behind prison bars."

FRENCH GAIN GROUND ON VOSGES HEIGHTS

They Carry Hartmanns-Weilerkopf Positions and Take More Than 100 Prisoners.

BOMBARD THE LENS STATION

And Report the Successful Shelling of Enemy Trenches at Various Points on the Front.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Another French success in the Vosges, which resulted in the capture of trenches on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and of about 100 prisoners, is reported today from Paris, as well as the effective bombardment by the French of the railway station at Lens and of other points in the German lines.

The text of the French night report follows:

In Belgium our artillery exploded a munitions depot in front of Steenstraete.

In Artois we effectively bombarded the railway station at Lens and the sector at Angres. In the region of Rheims shells from our batteries directed on the enemy works in the wood to the west of Prunay caused a great fire.

In Lorraine our artillery successfully cannonaded the opposing works in the region of Domevre and Breteuil.

In the Vosges an intense artillery action has occurred between La Plaine and Le Bonhomme.

At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we took possession of some trenches which the enemy still held between the two summits of Rohfelsen and Hirzstein. About 100 prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

In the Vosges there is intense activity on the part of the artillery over the whole front. At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, on the southeastern slope of the hill at Rohfelsen, an attempt of the enemy to make a sortie from his trenches was arrested by a curtain of fire.

There were no events of importance along the rest of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The usual rather violant artillery engagement took place before the centre of our front. Our batteries destroyed in the neighborhood of Lixmude enemy shelters and a blockhouse.

The following official communication was issued by the British War Office tonight:

Last night we exploded a mine near Fricourt, inflicting considerable damage on the enemy.

Today the enemy has shown rather more than his usual artillery activiey, notably south of the La Bassée Canal, near Armentières and Ypres. Our artillery replied effectively.

The Berlin official statement reads:

In Westende-Bad three inhabitants, including two women, were killed by fire from an enemy monitor.

Along the front there were at times lively artillery, hand-grenade, and mining duels.

On the Hirzstein a French advance was carried out early this morning. Detailed reports are not yet available.

BRITISH SEIZE MORE MAIL.

Take Postal Matter from Three Liners Bound for Holland.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Seizure by the British Government of American mail from two steamships on their way to Holland is reported in a Rotterdam dispatch given out today by the Overseas News Agency. According to the dispatch, the vessels were the Dutch steamship Noordam, from New York Dec. 14 for Amsterdam, and the Norwegian steamship Christian Michelsen, from New York Dec. 3 for Rotterdam.

Advices from Amsterdam are that British authorities took from the steamer Tubantia, a Dutch vessel plying between Amsterdam and South American ports, all the South American mail for Holland she had on board.

The foregoing does not make it clear whether the mail seized included any first-class matter, or, as is more probable, consisted of parcel post shipments. On Dec. 20 the United States addressed a protest to Great Britain on the subject of British interference with Swedish-American mail. The British Government has taken the stand that parcel post matter must be regarded as freight, exempt from the protection given to first-class matter under the International Postal Convention. Washington is understood to have concurred in this view.

FRICTION TALK AMAZES OUR ENVOY IN LONDON

Nonsense, Says Page of Reports that He Is at Odds with Other Ambassadors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Ambassador Page expressed amazement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today over cabled reports from New York that Colonel House's contemplated visit to London was for the particular purpose, as the cable put it, of "convincing Mr. Page that he is not to regard himself as personally responsible for the diplomatic relations between America and the entire European Continent," and that friction existed between Mr. Page and the American Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin.

When the correspondent asked the Ambassador about the reports, he replied: "The first I ever heard of any intimation of friction between myself and any of the other Ambassadors in Europe was when I read it in this morning's cabled dispatch. I can say there is not a word of truth in it. No difference exists between myself and the other Ambassadors. That cannot be stated too emphatically. It is sheer nonsense."

Some time ago when a dispatch was printed here from Washington that Mr. Page was thinking of resigning the Ambassadorship, he indignantly denied having any such idea. At the same time he expressed wonder that reports of such a character had been circulated, saying he was unable to fathom the animus back of them. Mr. Page felt then that it was his duty to his own country to remain as Ambassador during the stress of war, and that it would be cowardly for a man in his post to consider resigning when his country wanted him to serve. At that time there was no hint here of the slightest friction between him and Mr. Gerard or any other Ambassador.

Since then Mr. Gerard's report of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany passed through Mr. Page's hands to the British officials here, and hints have been thrown out in cabled dispatches from Washington that Mr. Gerard was dissatisfied because of what he thought was premature publication of it in London, and was inclined to blame Mr. Page for it. If Mr. Gerard actually felt aggrieved, however, THE TIMES correspondent is informed that Mr. Page is ignorant of the fact.

As for Mr. Page trying to run "the entire European Continent" for Washington, it is understood that in dealing with matters intrusted to his hands by other Ambassadors, Mr. Page has merely acted as the Government's envoy here in transmitting them to the channels into which they were intended to go. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that this applies to Ambassador Gerard's report on prisoners and Minister Whitlock's report of Miss Cavell's execution, as well as other matters that he handles as they come from the other Ambassadors.

AMERICA ASKS RIGHT TO AID TEUTON BABIES

Seeks French and British Permission to Ship Milk to Austria and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Identical notes have been dispatched by Secretary of State Lansing to Ambassadors Page at London and Sharp at Paris, directing them to sound the British and French Governments and ascertain whether they are willing to allow shipments of milk to be sent from this country to Germany and Austria for babies. If permission is forthcoming the United States Government will aid the American Red Cross in the shipment of such supplies, to be distributed under Red Cross supervision in Austria and Germany.

The message to the Ambassadors is as follows:

Washington, Dec. 28.

American Ambassador, London, (Paris):

Ascertain and report promptly whether British (French) Government will permit transportation of milk from this country to Germany and Austria to be distributed to babies in these countries under the direction of American Red Cross.

LANSING.

These messages were forwarded at the request of the American Red Cross, which presented them to the State Department at the request of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, of which Dr. von Mach is Executive Chairman.

Hungary Limits Rations.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28, (via London.)—A dispatch received here from Budapest says that the Official Gazette has published a Government order fixing the daily consumption of rye, wheat and barley flour at 240 grammes per capita for the general population and at 300 grammes for persons engaged in hard physical labor.

FORD PARTY ENLISTS SUPPORT IN SWEDEN

Enthusiastic Meeting and Aid of Liberal Press Cheers Up the Expedition.

KING'S FRIEND GIVES ADVICE

Suggests America Is Prolonging War with Munitions—Lochner Talks of Surprises.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The Ford party was more encouraged today than on any other day since the expedition landed by a change in the attitude of the liberal press, particularly the Dagens Nyheter, the principal liberal organ, which now devotes much space to the activities of the pilgrims, although it makes no editorial comment. The Dagbladet and other conservative papers are remaining aloof.

The Aftonbladet, the principal afternoon paper of Stockholm, publishes today a letter in English by Count Ludvig Douglas, hereditary Marshal of the kingdom and very close to the King, whose utterance often is regarded as an expression of the opinion of Court circles. He says:

"I suggest to large numbers of influential persons. Citizens of the United States, who are now in our midst, that there are other ways of bringing about peace, which is the aim of their expedition. It is an absolute certainty that the European war would now be at an end had not America gone on supplying our continent with arms and ammunition wherewith to destroy the whole of Europe. It follows, therefore, that America disposes of the most efficient means of bringing about peace by stopping the supply of arms and ammunition."

The Ford delegates also were encouraged by a cablegram from Jane Addams expressing the fullest co-operation, and a radiogram from Henry Ford with assurance of his improved health, and news of W. J. Bryan's proximate sailing. They were gratified also by a big meeting last night.

Danish Pacifist's Offer.

Mrs. Inez Carit-Etlar, a Danish pacifist and author, who had a recent interview with the Pope on peace, arrives here tomorrow, and will offer her services to the leaders. At the same time news is received that Haakon Loeken, the only prominent Norwegian delegate chosen to go to The Hague, is not wholly in sympathy with the Ford program. He favors a world federation rather than immediate disarmament. It has been learned that the Norwegian delegates were chosen at the personal request of members of the Ford party and represent no popular selection. Their small number and lack of prominence indicate no popular support.

Members of the party were asked to turn in their passports today for extension to belligerent countries, apparently with a view toward a trip to Copenhagen and The Hague through Germany.

It is uncertain as yet whether the trip from Copenhagen to The Hague will be by rail through Germany or on a chartered boat. The State Department has not yet authorized Minister Morris to extend the passports for the trip through Germany, though the leaders of the party are still trying to have the departure from Stockholm postponed to Thursday night.

Lieutenant Governor Bethea left for Copenhagen today; also Herman Bernstein, who will rejoin the party as a correspondent.

At the dinner tonight for Swedish friends of the party the attendance was respectable, but no very distinguished persons were present.

The general belief here is that the leaders will have even more difficulty in getting well known delegates to accompany the party to The Hague than in Norway, where the delegation is still uncomplete.

Mme. Schwimmer left tonight for Copenhagen with Miss Holbrook, it was announced, to complete arrangements for the reception there. It is a question as to how prominent she will be in the latter part of the voyage, despite her wide acquaintance. She was the focus for much of the Norwegian opposition to the expedition, and her withdrawal into the background there has been continued here, where, despite the strong pro-German sentiment, the party has failed to gain the encouragement of prominent people.

There is considerable feeling that a belligerent subject should not be one of the leaders of a movement for neutral mediation, and it is possible that Mme. Schwimmer will continue in retirement.

Foresees More Encouragement.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The public meeting held last night under the auspices of the Ford peace expedition is characterized here as the most enthusiastic demonstration for peace that Europe has seen since the war began. Nearly a thousand citizens or Stockholm attended. Every mention of an early end to the war provoked prolonged applause.

When Louis Lochner, Secretary of the expedition, announced that the Executive Committee had secret information that certain ones of the belligerent nations were willing to negotiate for peace the meeting became tumultuous.

"It would astonish the world," said Mr. Lochner, "if we made known at this time what influences are at work for peace. This information has been in the possession of the executives of the expedition ever since we sailed from New York. It was the real encouragement behind the expedition. We have every assurance that our project will meet with favor, although at this time it cannot be said just what is behind the movement."

The Rev. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco declared in his speech that he regretted to say that America was not giving the peace idea such support as might be desired. He found fault with President Wilson for what he characterized as the President's failure to take the initiative in leading neutrals in a peace movement.

The success of the meeting, which was the first of a public character since the arrival of the party in Sweden, is attributed to the fact that most Swedes can understand English. For the benefit of those unable to understand English the speeches were translated by interpreters on the platform. Each time a speaker referred to the unity of neutrals in the desire for peace, the Academy of Music, where the meeting was held, rang with cheers.

Enthusiasm in Stockholm.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said after the demonstration was over that it gave a great impetus to the expedition and augured further encouragement when the party reached Denmark and Holland.

The committee announced that Sweden and Norway had arranged to send unofficial delegations, and that citizens from other neutral countries would attend the final peace conference. The expedition leaves tomorrow night for Copenhagen. From that point it will proceed to The Hague, probably by railway through Germany.

CAN'T GO ON, LONDON HEARS.

No Way for Party by Land, and Boats Are Reported Unavailable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.—The Daily Mail's Stockholm correspondent sables "The Ford peace pilgrimage received the coup de grace today. All hopes of getting to The Hague were abandoned when Nelson Morris, American Minister to Sweden, announced the receipt of a cablegram from Washington forbidding him to revise the party's passports so as to make it possible, with permission from Germany, to travel from Denmark to Holland via Schleswig Holstein.

"All efforts to secure passage in a steamer from Copenhagen or any other Danish port to Rotterdam have failed.

"Mr. Morris's announcement will also make it impossible for the delegates to wander on their own hook in belligerent countries. The mission will be kept together by Mr. Ford's managers and will be shipped back from Copenhagen to New York in a Scandinavian-American Line boat."

"A new version leaked out today of the efforts of Governor Hanna and Samuel Clark to get an audience of the King of Norway. When the American Minister in Christiania declined to assist them in their quest, they brushed all diplomatic custom and Court etiquette aside and took a taxicab to the palace, where they met with a most uncompromising rebuff. As Mr. Hanna had quite recently been decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Olaf by the King he left Norway in a huff."

DENMARK CURBS MEETINGS.

To Advise Ford Party to Assemble Only in Private.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"No official reception of the Ford peace mission is to take place here, the President of the Danish Peace Association having decided that his organization will not participate in such a reception. The Danish Government will advise the members of the expedition to hold their meetings in private."

GOV. HANNA HAS TYPHOID.

Officially Severs His Connection with the Ford Party.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota has officially severed his connection with the Ford expedition, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company today from Copenhagen. The dispatch adds that Governor Hanna is "very ill, probably with typhoid."

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Dec. 29, (via London.)—The disease from which Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota is suffering has been diagnosed as typhoid fever. The Governor, who recently left the Ford peace expedition, is now in St. Joseph's Hospital. The physicians of the hospital are hopeful of his recovery, owing to his apparently strong constitution.

TELL OF BRITISH REPULSE.

Turks Say Detachment at Kut-el-Amara Was Beaten Off.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, (via London.)—An official communication issued today had this to say of fighting on the Mesopotamia front:

"An enemy detachment with two machine guns and a considerable number of horsemen, which was protected by two monitors, while proceeding from Iman Aliguarbi, east of Kut-el-Amara, in order to come to the assistance of Kut-el-Amara, was repulsed in the direction of Aliguarbi."

18 Soldiers Killed in Train Wreck.

POSEN, Prussia, Dec. 28, (via London.)—Eighteen soldiers were killed and forty-seven injured when a train loaded with men returning from their Christmas furloughs was derailed at the Bentschen station today.

AUSTRIAN U-BOAT SANK FRENCH LINER

Submarine Not Seen Until After Torpedo Wrecked Ciotat, Survivors Assert.

FLEW DUAL EMPIRE'S FLAG

Vessel Sank Before Many on Board Had Chance to Get Away—Jeers from Submersible.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The submarine which appeared on the surface shortly after the French steamer Ville de la Ciotat was torpedoed in the Mediterranean off the Island of Crete flew the Austrian flag, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Malta today.

An earlier Reuter dispatch from Malta today confirmed the previous report that eighty lives were lost. This dispatch gave the number of survivors as 208. The later dispatch indicated that the number of survivors were 238, and otherwise also the figures given were confusing.

"It is learned from survivors," says the late Reuter dispatch, "that the Ville de la Ciotat was off Crete, on her way from Japan for Marseilles, when, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 24, without the slightest warning, she was shaken by a terrific explosion, following which a submarine appeared flying the Austrian flag. There were on board 263 passengers, for the most part French, among whom were thirteen children and a number of women, and thirteen officers and a crew of 168, the sailors being chiefly Lascars.

"Following the explosion, there was a terrific inrush of water through a big hole in the stern, yet there was no panic. The passengers gathered on deck, showing the greatest coolness.

"Five lifeboats and two rafts were released. One of the boats, loaded with women and children, capsized, and all in it were drowned, and another boat was smashed against the steamer's side. Before the rest on board were able to leave, the vessel took her final plunge, and to this the majority of the deaths were due.

"Passengers say that a Dutch steamer and a Greek steamer were in sight just previous to the torpedoing, and therefore they believe that one of them sheltered the submarine. The steamers disappeared after the torpedoing.

"The submarine, according to the accounts of these passengers, remained on the scene until the torpedoed vessel sank, and then circled around the lifeboats, those on board calling in a jeering manner: 'There is a British steamer behind you; she will pick you up.'

"Two hours later the steamer Meroc picked up the survivors and brought them to Malta, although she had insufficient food and accommodations for 238 extra passengers.

"Among the lost were 6 first class and 29 steerage passengers, including some Senegalese, and 22 white and 23 Lascar members of the crew.

"One survivor relates that the submarine picked up two persons struggling in the water and placed them on a raft."

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via London.)—The German Admiralty has no information of the sinking of the Ville de la Ciotat.

ANOTHER ATTACK REPORTED.

State Department Hears Italian Liner Has Been Torpedoed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—An unconfirmed report from Rome that an unidentified Italian passenger steamship was torpedoed while on her way to Catania, Sicily, with a loss of eight lives, reached the State Department late today. It was not reported whether any Americans were aboard.

The American Embassy at Rome is investigating.

INTENSIFIES FEELING IN JAPAN

Sinking of the Ville de la Ciotat Without Warning Is Verified.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—The sinking of the French steamship Ville de la Ciotat has intensified the feeling aroused in Japan by the torpedoing of the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru.

Advices received by the Japan Mail corroborate previous reports that the Yasaka Maru was sunk without warning. The company's agent at Port Said reports that three times the usual number of lookouts were on duty, and that they saw nothing before the explosion occurred.

The Ville de la Ciotat carried a large amount of medical supplies and clothing for wounded Italian soldiers, purchased with contributions by Japanese and by foreigners in this country.

The Japanese cruisers Tokiwa and Chitose are to sail tomorrow from Yokosuka on a secret mission. It is believed they will go to the South Seas.

SAYS KING WAS WOUNDED.

Berlin Issues "Sensational Rumor" Regarding Victor Emmanuel.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A report that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been wounded by an Austrian grenade and is in a hospital was given out today by the Overseas News Agency, which describes it as "a sensational rumor."

The news agency adds:

"Travelers returning from Northern Italy say that in consequence of the terroristic methods of the police all the people of Italy are panic-stricken. There is a general dislike of the war, and it is said that if only the right man were at the head of the Government Italy would make peace in spite of the London agreement.

"Another sensational rumor which is generally believed is that a General who is an intimate of the King has been shot for maintaining relations with the enemy."

HITS AT BRITISH CRITICS.

London Newspaper Rebukes "Fire-eaters" Who Assail America.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.—The Daily News in an editorial today protesting against "fire-eaters who are accustomed to talk as though America's position during the war has been ignoble," reviews the tremendous services the United States and her representatives have rendered in alleviating the horrors and miseries the war has entailed.

"It is not wonderful," the newspaper adds, "that the prospect of a breach with the United States in order to satisfy Baron Burian's personal pride is regarded with unconcealed alarm in Hungary, for a breach with the United States means a breach with the noblest traditions of civilization."

ROOT PREDICTS NEW WORLD LAWS

Continued from Page 1.

importance at the beginning of a long conflict must inevitably be followed by the setting aside of other rules as they are found to interfere with interest or convenience, and that has been the case during the present war. Many of the rules of law which the world has regarded as most firmly established have been completely and continuously disregarded in the conduct of war in dealing with the property and lives of civilian noncombatants on land and sea, and in the treatment of neutrals.

"Alleged violations by one belligerent have been asserted to justify other violations by other belligerents. * * * It seems that if the violation of law justifies other violations, then the law is destroyed and there is no law. * * * It does not follow that nations can no longer discuss questions of right in their diplomatic intercourse. But upon such a basis it seems quite useless to appeal to the authority of rules already agreed upon as just and right and to their compelling effect because they have been already agreed upon.

The Problem Facing the World.

"When this war is ended * * * the civilized world will have to determine whether what we call international law is to be continued as a mere code of etiquette or is to be a real body of laws imposing obligations much more definite and inevitable than they have been heretofore. It must be one thing or the other. * * * Vague and uncertain as the future must be, there is some reason to think that after the terrible experience through which civilization is passing there will be a tendency to strengthen rather than abandon the law of nations.

"Whatever the result may be, the world will have received a dreadful lesson of the evils of war. The sacrifice of millions of lives, millions homeless and in poverty, industry and commerce destroyed, overwhelming national debts—all will naturally produce a strong desire to do something that will prevent the same thing happening again.

"While the war has exhibited the inadequacy of international law so far as it has yet developed, to curb those Governmental policies which aim to extend power at all costs, it has shown even more clearly that little reliance can be placed upon unrestrained human nature, subject to specific temptation, to commit forcible aggression in the pursuit of power and wealth. * * *

"How can the restraints of law be made more effective upon nations? It is not difficult to suggest some things which will tend in that direction. Laws to be obeyed must have sanctions behind them; that is to say, violations of them must be followed by punishment. That punishment must be caused by powers superior to the law-breaker. * * * Many States have grown so great that there is no power capable of imposing punishment upon them, except the power of colleotive civilization outside of the offending State. Any exercise of that power must be based upon public opinion. * * * Without such an opinion behind it no punishment of any kind can be imposed for the violation of international law. For the formation of such general opinion, however, questions of national conduct must be reduced to simple and definite forms.

"Occasionally there is an act, the character of which is so clear that mankind forms a judgment upon it readily and promptly, but in most cases it is easy for the wrongdoer to becloud the issue by assertion and argument and to raise a complicated and obscure controversy which confuses the judgment of the world. There is but one way to make general judgment possible in such cases. That is by bringing them to the decision of a competent court which will strip away the irrelevant, reject the false, and declare what the law requires or prohibits in the particular case, creating a court of international justice with a general obligation to submit all justiciable questions to its jurisdiction and to abide by its judgment is a primary requisite to any real restraint of law.

World Court's Weakness.

"When we come to consider the working of an international court, however, we are forced to realize that the law itself is in many respects imperfect and uncertain. There is no Legislature to make laws for nations. There is no body of judicial decisions having the effect of precedent to declare what international laws are. The process of making international law by usage and general acceptance has been necessarily so slow that it has not kept pace with the multiplying questions arising in the increasing intercourse of nations.

"In many fields of most fruitful controversy different nations held tenaciously to different rules, as, for recent examples, upon the right of expatriation, upon the doctrine of continuous voyages, upon the right to transfer merchant vessels after the outbreak of a war. * * * The lack of an adequate system of law to be applied has been the chief obstacle to the development of a system of judicial settlement of international disputes. This is well illustrated by the history of the second Hague Conference treaty for an international prize court. * * *

"There is another weakness of international law as a binding force which it appears to me can be avoided only by radical change in the attitude of nations toward violations of the law. * * * Up to this time breaches of international law have been treated as we treat wrongs under civil procedure, as if they concerned nobody except the particular nation upon whom the injury was inflicted and the nation inflicting it. There has been no general recognition of the right of other nations to object. * * * In general, States not directly affected by the particular injury complained of have not been deemed to have any right to be heard about it. It is only as disinterested mediators in the quarrels of others, or as rendering good offices to others, that they have been accustomed to speak, if at all. Until the first Hague Conference that form of interference was upon sufferance. * * *

Urges Change in Theory.

"If the law of nations is to be binding * * * there must be a change in theory. And violations of the law of such a character as to threaten the peace and order of the community of nations must be treated by analogy to criminal law. They must be deemed to be a violation of the right of every civilized nation to have the law maintained and a legal injury to every nation. * * * Next to the preservation of national character the most valuable possession of all peaceable nations, great and small, is the protection of those laws which constrain other nations to conduct based upon principles of justice and humanity.

"Without that protection there is no safety, for the small State except in the shifting currents of policy among its great neighbors, and none for a great State, however peaceable and just may be its disposition, except in readiness for war. International laws violated with impunity must cease to exist, and every State has a direct interest in preventing those violations, which, if permitted to continue, would destroy the law. Wherever in the world the laws which should protect the independence of nations, the inviolability of their territory, the lives and property of their citizens are violated, all other nations have a right to protest against the breaking down of the law. Such a protest would not be an interference in the quarrels of others. * * *

"Can the law be strengthened and made effective? Imperfect and conflicting as is the information upon which conjecture must be based, I think there is ground for hope that from the horrors of violated law, a stronger law may come. * * * When this war is over, the desire to have some law in order to prevent so far as possible a recurrence of the same dreadful experience may sweep away all these reluctances and schemes for advantage and lead to agreement where agreement has never yet been possible. * * *

"During all the desperate struggles and emergencies of the great war, the conflicting nations from the beginning have been competing for the favorable judgment of the rest of the world with a solicitude which shows what a mighty power even now that opinion is. Nor can we doubt that this will be a different world when peace comes. * * *

"Some of us believe that the hope of the world's progress lies in the spread and perfection of democratic self-government. It may be that out of the wrack and welter of the great conflict may arise a general consciousness that it is the people who are to be considered, the rights and liberties to govern and be governed for themselves, rather than rulers' ambitions and policies of aggrandizement. If that be so, our hopes will be realized, for autocracy can protect itself by arbitrary power, but the people can protect themselves only by the rule of law."

Congress Discusses Unity Plans.

After the important political announcements that marked the convening yesterday of the Scientific Congress the delegates settled down today to the technical discussions for which the congress assembled. Steps taken today, however, followed logically what was said yesterday of the Pan-Americanism as an international policy binding the States of the Western World together for progress and defense. Many of the measures considered today looked simply to the practical ways of insuring the unity of the New World, and of giving Pan-Americanism an every-day significance aside from its political aspects or as its foundation.

One of the most important of these proposals was brought forward by Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Chairman of the Argentine delegation, under three separate heads, all closely related to education. The representatives from Argentina forming a great union of American colleges and universities for the exchange of professors and students, the interchange among the libraries of the Western Hemisphere of publications, and the organization of a common effort in North and South America for the preservation of Indian relics and records.

Another movement that was launched definitely today would supplement the Pan-American Union, which is a body representing all the American republics, by a Pan-American Union of women. A resolution by Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, providing for the appointment of a committee to carry out the proposal, was adopted unanimously at a meeting in Continental Hall of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, presided at this meeting, and the committee was named promptly, consisting of Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, wife of the Chilean Ambassador; Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, representing the General Federation of Woman's Clubs of the United States; Mrs. Blanche Z. de Baralt of Cuba, and Mrs. Berliner, Secretary of the Pan-American Athenaeum.

The meeting of women this morning had an official status, as women from official Washington took part in its proceedings. Mrs. Lansing, after opening the meeting in a brief talk in Spanish and another in English, yielded the gavel to Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture. With them on the platform were Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President; Mrs. Suarez, and others.

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CHINA SEEKS PEACE WITH ALL THE WORLD

Yuan Says He Will Rely on Moral Diplomacy—Denies He Is Under Dictation.

PEKING, Dec. 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Peking papers publish what purports to be an interview given to a high official by President Yuan Shih-kai, and, while it was not officially authorized by the Government, it is regarded as an inspired statement, designed to quiet the popular mind. A translation follows:

"Diplomacy counts everything that makes for the maintenance of the country's position in the world; but we should adopt a peaceful policy toward foreign powers and at the same time endeavor to put our house in order. Only in this way can the country utilize its latent power to maintain its independence and obtain respect for its foreign policy. Whatever foreign policy the country will adopt, it will not depart from the principle of international morality. We shall make closer relations with the powers which have shown us kindness and good-will and those which are close at our doors. We should not fail to grasp any opportunity to settle outstanding diplomatic questions with our neighbors.

"In former times the Government was often troubled by diplomatic questions which could have been settled without difficulty had not the authorities then in power missed the opportunity and caused ill-feeling among foreigners. The diplomatic policy of this country should be carried out in a spirit of peace and good-will, with the object of settling all loustanding questions with friendly powers. We are sure that the foreign powers will always act upon the principle of international morality and have great respect for the sovereignty of other countries.

"It would be idle to think that the friendly powers will demand of us things which we are unable to concede, as they are well aware of the present situation of this country. Suppose now some of the foreign powers approach us with a request to do a certain thing, our answer to their request will be determined by looking at the general tendency of the world and reading those signs of the times that indicate the possibilities of the future. This is the guiding principle that I shall go by to determine my future diplomatic policy.

"What we expect is that there will be no serious diplomatic problems. As to the rumor that this country is now acting at the dictation of other countries, it is a view that is shared by only a section of our short-sighted people. It calls for derision and laughter."

TO MODIFY HOSPITAL ORDER

Britain Will Pass Shipments Which Do Not Include Rubber.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Informal assurances that the British order restricting American shipments of hospital supplies to the Central Powers is about to be modified have been received by the Red Cross and preparations are being made to send through some of the equipment most needed.

American Red Cross officials began compiling specific lists of the contents of three large shipments of hospital supplies which do not include articles of rubber. It is expected that the British Government will allow their shipment to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. The lists will be submitted to the London Foreign Office through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador here.

Later lists of all supplies ready for shipment will be laid before the Foreign Office, which is expected to make a statement of the specific articles Great Britain has determined to exclude from the Central Powers. The result will be, it is said, to produce a short list of absolute contraband and set free all other hospital and surgical supplies.

In the meantime the Red Cross will confine its shipments to such articles as Great Britain will grant permits.

NITROGEN FROM AIR READY FOR MARKET

Continued from Page 1.

carry on the process in an economical manner."

Experiments in Jersey.

It was learned from another source that one of the largest of the American chemical companies had been experimenting in New Jersey with the so-called Haber process patented by the Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein, Germany. This method is more elaborate than the Norwegian and Austrian processes. It was put into use in Germany at the beginning of the European war, according to information received here, and is said to have aided in supplying the deficiency of nitrates caused by the closing of the trade with Chile through the blockade. This process is managed on the principle which controls the liquefaction of air. Air in general terms may be considered as consisting of 78 per cent. nitrogen and 21 per cent. oxygen, the other per cent. being divided among carbon dioxide and other gases.

It is compressed until it freezes, and when the pressure is released the nitrogen and the oxygen, returning to their gaseous state at differing temperatures, may be separated. The nitrogen is combined with hydrogen, ammonia is formed, and the ammonia is oxidized into nitric acid. Then come nitrates in their simpler forms. With the use of nitric the chemist manufactures nitroglycerine and nitro-cellulose, and above all nitro-phenol, which is that combination of nitric and carbolic acids popularly known as picric acid. The powerful machinery employed by the Germans in compressing the air for fractional distillation is driven by steam. This would make the cost of making the nitric in this manner almost prohibitive according to the commercial practice, but in these days of war the Germans are not counting the outlay. According to one authority, however, the Germans are making liquid nitrogen at the rate of 20 pfennigs a kilogram, or at the rate of 5 cents for a quantity a little more thana two pounds in weight.

There have been within the last few weeks negotiations under way for the sale of the patent rights of the process of the Badische Company, but so far no details as to the arrangements can be obtained.

Several chemists in this city consider the recommendation of General Crozier a practical one, and they see no reason why the Government by arranging for cheap power could not foster the industry of turning the very air to gold in times of peace and ammunition in days of war.

IDA CLAUSSEN WED; HER ARREST SOUGHT

Woman Just Out of Asylum Missing After Marriage to F. A. Dona of Philadelphia.

BROTHER HEARS BY PHONE

He Wants Sister Recommitted at Once on Ground She Has Violated Parole.

Ida Claussen, whose leanings toward royal company for a long time led her to assume the title of Countess von Claussen, and who was released from the third asylum of which she had been an inmate only last Thursday, was married yesterday to Francis Albert Dona, an architect, of 1,134 Arch Street, Philadelphia. After the marriage, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights M. E. Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 153d Street, bride and bridegroom disappeared, taking the nurse who had charge of Miss Claussen with them.

Not even the bride's brother, Matthew B. Claussen, of 350 West Eighty-fifth Street, in whose custody the woman was released from the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital on Dec. 23 last, could say where they had gone. A telephone message from the nurse yesterday afternoon informed him that the inarriage had taken place. Before he could ask many questions she was off. Later his sister called him up and also told him that she was married. He could not believe it, but she made no efforts to convince him further than to tell him that it was none of his business, anyway, after which she, too, dropped the wire.

In order to bring the conduct of his sister to the attention of the court, Mr. Claussen informed Deputy Assistant District Attorney Medalie, who had obtained Miss Claussen's original commitment to the asylum, of what had taken place. Claussen was anxious to have his sister recommitted at once on the ground that she had violated her parole by getting married while in an irrational state of mind. On his request, Mr. Medalie applied to Justice Deuel in the Tombs Court for an order of arrest, but Magistrate Deuel said the matter was not in his jurisdiction, and suggested that the motion be made before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins of Orange County. Justice Tompkins, who signed the order releasing Miss Claussen from the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital in the custody of her brother, Mr. Claussen said he would make efforts to get into immediate touch with Justice Tompkins.

Mr. Claussen's Story of Affair.

Mr. Claussen told the following story of his sister's escapade. At 10 o'clock he knew her to be out for a stroll in the company of her nurse. About a half hour later he received a telephone message from the nurse, saying that Miss Claussen insisted on taking a trip to Brooklyn in order to make arrangements for her marriage later in the evening. It was the first word Mr. Claussen had heard of his sister's contemplated marriage. The nurse thought it would be best to humor the woman and accompany her to Brooklyn, and the brother agreed.

An hour or so later Mr. Claussen heard from the nurse again. This time, the nurse said, she was telephoning outside of a church at 153d Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Miss Claussen, she informed the brother, had gone in to have a conference with the pastor concerning the marriage. The nurse thought the matter had taken a more serious turn than the brother expected, because she saw a man follow Miss Claussen into the pastor's study. That was the last message which Mr. Claussen received from the nurse. When Miss Claussen herself called up and informed the brother of her marriage he realized that the nurse had been misled in something more than a joke. But after she left the wire Claussen found himself unable to get into touch again either with her or with the nurse.

He verified the fact that the marriage had taken place, however, through Dr. Price, who performed the services. Dr. Price said last night that he had never met either Miss Claussen or Mr. Dona before yesterday. According to his story, Dona came to Dr. Price's home early in the morning and asked him whether he would perform a marriage ceremony. Dr. Price urged him to get a license first. At 11 o'clock, Dr. Price says, Dona reappeared with Miss Claussen. The marriage license appeared to be regular, and Dr. Price found no apparent reason why he should decline to marry the couple. Miss Claussen, he said, seemed to be perfectly rational.

Bridegroom an Architect.

She told the pastor she was Marie Byrnes Claussen, 35 years old, living at 618 West Fifty-third Street. She said she was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of Adolph Claussen. The bridegroom said he was Francis Albert Dona, 28 years, an architect, living at 1,134 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The witnesses to the marriage were Maurice Haymans, a friend of the bridegroom, and the pastor's housekeeper, Hannah Ordan.

Following the marriage yesterday the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by Miss Claussen's nurse, went to the home of Mrs. Stella Brand of 841 St. Nicholas Avenue, where Miss Claussen had been staying with her nurse for the last two days. Earlier in the forenoon, according to Mrs. Brand, Miss Claussen said she was going to get married, but, knowing the woman to be irrational, Mrs. Brand did not take the matter seriously until the woman returned with her husband. Dona left her, after which the former Miss Claussen packed up her things and departed, with the nurse still following. On bidding Mrs. Brand goodbye Mrs. Dona said she would return in a few days. Mrs. Dona was first married to a physician in this city. After the divorce she resumed her maiden name.

TAKEN OFF AMERICAN SHIP.

Barbados Officials Seize Two Sailors on the Schooner Twohy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Philadelphia schooner John Twohy, which arrived here from Buenos Aires today, reported that two German sailors had been taken off the vessel at Barbados by the British authorities. The men were Henry Stahmer and Wilhelm Schmidt.

Captain Forsyth protested, telling the authorities that his schooner was an American vessel bound from one neutral port to another, but the protest was not heeded and the men were taken ashore in a police boat.

The American steamship Hawaiian, which arrived here from Buenos Aires on Dec. 17, also reported that two of her seamen had been seized at Barbados.

WORK FOR ALL TRAFFIC MEN.

Ross Would Have All Join to Boost American Commerce.

P. H. W. Ross, President of the National Marine League of the United States, speaking to 350 members of the Traffic Club at the Waldorf last evening, said that if our ocean traffic clubs were as efficient as our land traffic clubs, "Columbia would rule the wave and not Britannia." He added that we are dependent on foreign shipping for the transportation of 90 per cent. of our commerce.

Mr. Ross advised that all interested in traffic join the league, advocate its purpose with the editors, tell its objects to the baker, butcher, barber, and all other neighbors, and study the literature of the league.

A musical entertainment was provided.

EIGHT INDICTED IN TEUTON PLOTS

Continued from Page 1.

trict Attorney Sarfaty, the attendants, and a dozen newspaper men.

Court Rewards Grand Jury.

"This Grand Jury," said Mr. Marshall, "has been in continuous session for nearly four months. The members of it have willingly sacrificed their own valuable time to aid the Government in its investigation of most important matters, and this work they have done willingly and faithfully. I ask that when they are discharged each member of the jury be excused from further service of this kind for a period of five years."

"I concur in what the District Attorney has said," Judge Hand said, addressing the jury, "and I, too, realize that you have performed well an important service to your country, a service for which the peculiary reward is very little, but which nevertheless carries the reward of a knowledge that you have performed an important duty faithfully and well. You are excused for the period requested, and discharged with the thanks of the court."

Judge Hand glanced over the indictment. It told of a conspiracy to hamper the manufacture of munitions for the Allies in the United States, to prevent the shipment of those munitions, and to instigate strikes in factories and plants too numerous to be enumerated in that document. It alleged a publicity campaign to foment strikes that had been conducted by mail and telegraph in all parts of the country, and that efforts had been made to bribe labor leaders and their subordinates. Various other activities designed to shut off the American munition market to the Allies were set forth.

Furthermore, the indictment stated that the alleged conspirators took the whole country as their field of operation and that everything needed in prosecuting war, from gunpowder to railroad supplies, was on the list of articles that Rintelen plotted to prevent being shipped.

$475,000 Spent by Rintelen.

Acting through Lamar, Rintelen is said to have expended about $475,000 in the campaign to demoralize the munitions trade by instigating strikes. The mails, the telegraph, messengers, were all empolyed to spread discontent among the workers. When articles appeared in newspapers that could be twisted into an indication of unrest among workers and unfair treatment of them, those articles were placed in the hands of the workingmen. Pamphlets by the thousand were scattered broadcast in munition-making communities, while agents circulated among the workingment trying to induce them to quit their jobs.

No stone was left unturned, according to the Government investigators, to reach labor leaders who could be of service. Bribery was one of the means to this end mentioned in the indictment.

In the end all reports dealing with the working of the alleged conspiracy reached Rintelen, first at an office he occupied in the Transatlantic Trust Company Building and later at an office in Liberty Street, which he shared with two men who have aided him in his efforts to accomplish the Mexican part of his mission. The $500,000 fund that Rintelen set aside to instigate strikes was deposited in the Transatlantic Trust Company. Only $25,000 remained on deposit when he sailed for Europe on Aug. 8. The Secret Service reports show that Rintelen arrived in New York on April 3 and that he immediately began operations.

David Lamar is said to have been recommended to Rintelen as "a man who could be of great service," and Rintelen lost no time in making his acquaintance. Lamar, according to one report, suggested the organization of Labor's National Peace Council as a means of causing the strikes. Rintelen approved the suggestion. Martin and Schultels, who had been associated with Lamar in the Anti-Trust League, were among the original members of the council and have been prominent in the administration of its affairs.

Fowler's Demand Ignored.

On a recent visit to New York ex-Congressman Fowler denied that he ever had met either Rintelen or Lamar. He intimated that he considered the Grand Jury investigation of the council, of which he is general counsel, as bordering on persecution, and declared that he had nothing to fear from the inquiry. He issued a statement addressed to District Attorney Marshall demanding that the prosecutor repudiate a statement he had made connecting him (Fowler) with Rintelen's activities, a request that Mr. Marshall ignored.

The name of ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio appears in the case for the first time. He is said to have been identified with the council as Chairman of its Committee on Resolutions. Details of the part he is alleged to have played in the Rintelen conspiracy, it was stated yesterday, would be withheld for the time being.

Congressman Buchanan, when the organization of the Peace Council was announced from Washington last Spring, appeared as President of the organization. He has long been prominent in labor circles. He is pro-German in his sympathies and has been a member of the last three Congresses. Buchanan resigned as President of the council on July 27, seven days before Rintelen, traveling under the name of Vasque, sailed for Europe. Rintelen was arrested on his arrival at Falmouth, and still is held as a military prisoner by the British authorities.

Since Rintelen went away the activities of Labor's National Peace Council have been only spasmodic, according to the Government authorities, and in recent weeks it has practically gone out of business.

Strikes in Munition Plants.

Two strikes, one at Schenectady and the other at Ilion, occurred in munition plants in the latter part of August, and it was intimated yesterday that they represented the dying efforts of the council. Among the strikes that occurred when Rintelen was in this country, which are said to have been traced to the instigation of his agents, were those at Bridgeport, which were called off by high labor officials, who have aided the Government in its investigation of the Rintelen activities.

It was said yesterday that Representative Buchanan could not claim immunity from arrest under the indictment against him because he is a Congressman. The law states that Congressmen "shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance of the sessions of their respective houses." In the case of the United States versus Williamson, a Congressman, the United States Supreme Court gave a wide interpretation to the "breach of the peace" part of the privilege law, and under that interpretation, which was written by Chief Justice White, it is believed that Buchanan can be arrested should he fail to surrender himself. As in the present case, that of Congressman Williamson was one involving conspiracy against the United States.

All of the men indicted yesterday, except Rintelen, who is safe from extradition, will have the opportunity to surrender themselves to the United States authorities nearest the localities in which they live. The date of their arraignment in New York will be decided later.

Under the section of the Sherman anti-trust law on which the indictment was returned, the men, if found guilty, can be sent to prison for one year or fined $5,000 or both.

An investigation now under way seeks to get at the bottom of still another conspiracy hatched in this country to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies. This conspiracy has scarcely been hinted at in the newspapers. Labor's National Peace Council was not identified with this plot, it was said yesterday.

Three of Eight Indicted for Munitions Plot.

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Robert Fowler, (left,) Congressman Buchanan, (right,) and Franz Rintelen, (below,) who have been indicted for munitions plots.

FULL TEXT OF INDICTMENT.

Six Counts Against Alleged Peace Council Conspirators.

The complete text of the indictment returned yesterday against the Messrs. Buchanan, Fowler, Rintelen, Lamar, Taylor, Monnett, Schultels, and Martin follows:

District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, begun and held in the City and the County of New York, within and for the district aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord 1915, and continued by orders of the said court dated respectively the 2d day of October, 1915; the 28th day of October, and the 1st day of December, 1915, and by adjournment to and including the 28th day of December, 1915.

Southern District of New York: The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the district aforesaid, on their oath present that heretofore, to wit, during the year 1915 and for some time prior thereto and up to and including the date of the finding of this indictment a large number of individuals, copartnerships, and corporations, hereinafter called "manufacturers," were engaged in various States in the United States in the producing and manufacture of munitions of war and of military and naval stores and of rifles, cannon, and other weapons of war and parts thereof, and appliances used in connection therewith, shells, cartridges, projectiles, gunpowder, and other explosives and other ammunition, parts thereof, materials used in the manufacture of and appliances used in connection therewith, locomotives, cars, automobiles, aeroplanes, and other vehicles of transportation, parts thereof and appliances used in connection therewith, building and railroad materials and other articles of many kinds, all of which were of a character adapted for use in war on land or at sea.

For Sale to the Allies.

That the said manufacturers so produced and manufactured said articles for the sole purpose of immediate sale and shipment in trade and commerce with Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and other foreign nations; that the said manufacturers were engaged in the business of delivering and shipping said articles to persons, partnerships, corporations, and organized bodies of men from the State in which they were so produced or manufactured to and through the Port of New York and other ports of the United States, and thence to said foreign countries, and that divers persons, partnerships, corporations, and organized bodies of men other than the said manufacturers were also engaged in delivering, shipping, and transporting such articles from the States of the United States to said foreign countries;

That the said manufacturers and other persons, partnerships, corporations, and organized bodies of men so engaged in foreign trade and commerce as aforesaid employed large numbers of men both in the producing and manufacture of said articles and in the selling, shipping, and transporting of them in the aforesaid foreign trade and commerce, and said articles were continuously moved in said foreign trade and commerce: that the said articles, when it was necessary or convenient so to do in order to bring them to a suitable port for shipment, were continuously moved from one State of the United States to other States; that all the names and localities of said manufacturers and said other parties so engaged in trade and commerce as aforesaid, and the times, amounts, and routes of said shipments and transportation are not known to the Grand Jury aforesaid, and are so numerous as to preclude their enumeration in this indictment.

Eight Defendants Named.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that upon the first day of May in the year 1915, and continuously thereafter, until and including the date of the filing of this indictment, FRANZ RINTELEN, alias Fred Hansen, alias Miller, alias Muller, alias Edward B. Gasché, alias Edward B. Gates; DAVID LAMAR, alias Lanauer, alias David H. Lewis; FRANK BUCHANAN, JACOB C. TAYLOR, H. ROBERT FOWLER, FRANK S. MONNETT, HERMAN SCHULTEIS, and HENRY B. MARTIN, hereinafter called the "defendants," and divers other persons whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown, each of whom well knew the facts as to said foreign commerce hereinbefore stated and alleged, at and within the said Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlawfully did knowingly and wilfully engage in a conspiracy to restrain the aforesaid foreign trade and commerce, and to restrain, hinder, and prevent the transportation of said articles in said foreign trade and commerce so far as and at such times, places, and as to such of said articles, and in such ways as they might thereafter be able so to do, and to restrain, prevent, and hinder the producing or manufacture of said articles for the sole purpose of restraining, preventing, and hindering the shipment and transporting in foreign trade and commerce of such of said articles, and in such ways and at such times and places as they might be able so to do; that the purpose and object of said conspiracy was not confined to any particular articles, times, places, ways, and means, but the said defendants conspired and intended, at any time or place and by any ways or means, some of which were not definitely determined upon by said defendants, to restrain, prevent, and hinder such shipments in foreign trade and commerce, and the particular articles, times, places, and means determined upon by said defendants are not known to the Grand Jurors aforesaid.

Six Counts in True Bill.

That among the divers means and methods by which the objects of said conspiracy were intended by the defendants to be accomplished were the following:

1. Instigating and causing strikes and walk-outs among the workmen employed at the plants and factories of the aforesaid manufacturers so as to prevent and hinder the aforesaid manufacture and thereby to restrain the shipping and transportation of said articles in said foreign trade and commerce;

2. Instigating and causing strikes and walk-outs among workmen and employes of said persons, partnerships, corporations, and organized bodies of men other than said manufacturers engaged in foreign trade and commerce as aforesaid, employed in the shipping and the transporting of said articles so as to restrain the said shipping and transportation thereof in said foreign trade and commerce;

3. Inducing by solicitation, persuasion, and exhortation, and by the preparation, sending, mailing, and distribution of circulars, pamphlets, letters, telegrams, newspaper articles, and other printed and written matter the aforesaid workmen to quit the employmnet of the aforesaid manufacturers, and thereby to restrain, hinder, and prevent in whole or in part the operation of said plants for the purpose of restraining the shipment and transportation of said articles in said foreign trade and commerce;

4. Inducing by solicitation, persuasion, and exhortation, and by preparation sending, mailing, and distribution of circulars, pamphlets, letters, telegrams, newspaper articles, and other printed and written matter the aforesaid workmen to leave the employ of the aforesaid persons, partnerships, corporations, and organized bodies of men other than said manufacturers engaged in said foreign trade and commerce as aforesaid for the purpose of restraining, hindering, and preventing in whole or in part the shipping and transporting of said articles in the aforesaid foreign trade and commerce;

Charge of Bribery.

5. Bribing and distributing money among divers officers and persons in charge and control of said labor organizations because the members of said organizations who were or might be employed by the said manufacturers were by the said other persons, partnerships, corporations, and organized bodies of men, engaged in foreign trade and commerce as aforesaid, to leave their employment and to bring about strikes and walk-outs among the said members of the said labor organizations, and thereby to restrain, prevent, and hinder in whole or in part the producing and manufacture and the expected shipment and transportation in said foreign trade and commerce of said articles.

6. By divers other means and methods not specifically determined upon by said defendants but to be decided upon by them as occasion might arise, all calculated in furtherance of and to effectuate the object of said conspiracy.

And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid do say and present that the said defendants, FRANZ RINTELEN, alias Fred Hansen, alias Miller, alias Muller, alias Edward V. Gasché, alias Edward V. Gates; DAVID LAMAR, alias Lanauer, alias David H. Lewis; FRANK BUCHANAN, JACOB C. TAYLOR, H. ROBERT FOWLER, FRANK S. MONNETT, HERMAN SCHULTEIS, and HENRY B. MARTIN, and said divers other persons whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown on the said 1st day of May, in the year 1915, and continuously thereafter to and including the date of the filing of this indictment at and within the Southern District of New York, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in the manner and form aforesaid set forth, unlawfully did knowingly and wilfully engage in a conspiracy in restraint of the aforesaid trade and commerce with the aforesaid foreign nations; against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided. (Act of July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209.)

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney.

DENOUNCED BY DEFENDANTS.

Fowler, Buchanan, Schulties, and Martin Assail Grand Jury Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. — Former Representative Fowler of Illinois, Herman Schulteis, and Henry B. Martin—all connected with Labor's National Peace Council and indicted in New York today for conspiracy in restraint of trade—today issued a statement together from the local headquarters of the Anti-Trust League, with which Mr. Martin and Mr. Schulteis have long been connected. The statement denounced the indictments as the result of perjured testimony or "corrupt methods amounting to an imposition on the Grand Jury."

Representative Buchanan of Illinois, a leader in the Peace Council, who recently introduced a resolution in the House calling for the impeachment of Federal District Attorney Marshall of New York, said today that he had not received notice of his indictment. He declared that if he enjoyed any Congressional immunity from arrest he intended to insist upon it, that he might be free to press his impeachment charges against United States District Attorney Marshall now pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

"I would not be surprised," he said, "if the New York Grand Jury did indict me. I think they are fully capable of any sort of skullduggery. I have never been called before the Grand Jury, and I have done nothing for which I should be indicted."

The statement of Messrs. Fowler, Martin, and Schulteis is as follows:

"If any indictment has been presented against any of the members of Labor's National Peace Council as an organization it has been procured by either perjured testimony or corrupt methods, amounting to an imposition on the Grand Jury. Labor's National Peace Council has had two main objects, one for the preservation of the neutrality of America in order that our country might escape the horrors of war, and thereby be a powerful instrument in bringing about peace abroad.

"The other object was to point out to the Administration the gross violations of both Federal and international law which in the consequence tended to disturb the friendly relations of our country with the belligerent countries.

"We sought to enforce the law rather than to violate it, and in no instance has Labor's National Peace Council, either directly or indirectly, encouraged the violation of any laws of the United States of the Union, the nation, or between nations. We repeatedly conveyed information of gross irregularities to various branches of the Administration, and requested an opportunity to establish the same by proof, but our requests were denied.

"Any effort on the part of any individual or combination of individuals for the purpose of preventing Labor's National Peace Council from the continuance of its patriotic efforts in the interests of the home and abroad or to check such peace work of the organization will in no way whatever deter any of us.

"And we give notice now that we will expose any irregularity or corrupt methods used in an effort to destroy the good name and influence of our organization. This quarrel with the agents of the war trust will be settled hilt to hilt."

HAWLEY ACCUSED BUCHANAN.

Wrote Him About Activities of Labor's Peace Council.

Congressman Frank Buchanan wrote a letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, on Dec. 24, which accused Mr. Hawley and others of advocating a waste of the "people's money," and which said that this country could be protected for less money than the amount being spent at present. This was in answer to Mr. Hawley's letter protesting against the suppression of the report of the General Board of the Navy by Secretary Daniels, which was sent to every Congressman and Senator. The Congressman wrote in part:

I will say that the position you take is in line with the propaganda of the Navy League, which well represents the Wall Street financial and commercial pirates, who are the war traffickers, and the newspapers, their mouthpieces. * * *

It is regrettable to me that the President of the Aero Club of America takes such a ridiculous position, because any one who has studied this question knows that the safest and most effective defense is by mines, submarines, and aircraft, and we can secure sufficient number to protect our shore sagainst invasion by any possible foe with less money than we are spending at the present time.

Mr. Hawley replied to this letter last Monday. His answer in part follows:

Your expression of appreciation of the value of aircraft for naval warfare brings to my mind the fact that you voted against the aeronautical appropriation at the last Congress.

I do not feel called upon to reply to your ill-advised attack on Wall Street and the newspapers, as they are amply able to take care of themselves. But I want to state that I retired from business some years before the war, and I am not in any way connected with or interested in the manufacturing or selling of war supplies.

Being ready to prove that I am in no way interested in war supplies, I must request that you also prove that in your connection with Labor's National Peace Council you did not accept money given by foreign, lawless interests some months ago to carry on, against the interests of the United States, harmful propaganda. If you did accept money from that source, you owe it to the country to resign as member of the House of Representatives; if you did not, then you owe it to yourself to give proof to that effect.

Mr. Hawley also said that the army and navy had only twenty aeroplanes, when they should have 2,000.

MONNETT COMING TO PLEAD.

Can't Understand Indictment, Says Ohio's Ex-Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Immediately on hearing of his indictment, Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, who gained fame as a trust buster, arranged to plead tomorrow morning. He took the 5 o'clock train for New York, and will arrive there early tomorrow morning. He will plead not guilty and probably will insist on an early trial. Mr. Monnett arranged with District Attorney Marshall by telegraph to plead tomorrow.

"I am at a loss to understand this matter," said he. "I am counsel for the National Peace Embassy and am associated with former Congressman Fowler as associate counsel for Labor's National Peace Council. The subject of strikes in munitions factories was never mentioned in our meetings. I do not know what others have been doing for the last few months, but I do know that no mention of strikes was ever made at any meeting that I attended. Our work was on a line entirely different and had no relation to strikes in munition factories.

"Every meeting we had was public, and all our proceedings in the various meetings of the two organizations with which I am connected were reduced to type by shorthand stenographers. I have my own notion of what is back of these matters, which it would not be proper to discuss at this time."

Mr. Monnett said that as counsel for striking workmen at the plant of the Dunlap Manufacturing Company of Columbus, he helped to bring on a Federal mediator, whose presence tended to, who succeeded in working out a settlement of the trouble. This plant is one of the few in the Columbus industrial district that is manufacturing munitions.

On behalf of Sarah Lunn of Chicago Mr. Monnett has suits pending in the Federal courts for damages from the owners of the Lusitania for injuries caused by the alleged explosion aboard the vessel after she was torpedoed. Ex-Congressman Fowler is associated with him in the suits.

In addition to his late activities in the peace councils, Mr. Monnett has been an active labor leader. He was elected Attorney General in 1895 and re-elected in 1897. In his term of office he brought the suit to oust the Standard Oil Company from Ohio as a trust. When in office he changed from Republican to Democrat and was nominated Democratic candidate for Attorney General. He was not elected to any office after his change, although he ran for Congress and for Judge of Franklin County.

Mr. Monnett was in Germany on a trip when the war began, but he always denied that the matters with which he was connected were in the interests of the German Government.

TAYLOR WELCOMES INQUIRY.

Says Officers of Peace Council Are Ready to Surrender.

Jacob C. Taylor, indicted President of Labor's National Peace Council, issued a statement in Newark, N. J., last night, in which he said:

"I fully realize the gravity of the indictment of myself and my associates among the officers of the Peace Council, but I am not worrying in the least about the outcome. The organization has no reason at all to fear investigation; rather, we welcome it.

"Everything is arranged for the surrender of the officers of the Peace Council. I wired them tonight to come to New York at once. I will go over to the District Attorney's office tomorrow. I have communicated with Charles Oberwager of New York, one of our counsel, and I can tell you that our fight will begin against the indictment itself."

Mr. Taylor said that he had no knowledge of David Lamar beyond what he had read about him in the newspapers. He is well known in labor circles in East Orange, N. J., where he lives. He was at one time on the School Board, and twice ran for the State Assembly on the Progressive ticket. His address is 208 Grove Street.

PLOTTER SENTENCED TO A YEAR IN PRISON

Mente, Who Had High Explosives in Tenement, Denounced by Justice as Dangerous.

Anton F. Mente, the young Austro-Hungarian who was arrested after the police received intimations that he was implicated in plots to blow up munitions plants, was sentenced yesterday to serve one year in prison by Justices McInerny, Moss, and Salmon in the Court of Special Sessions. He had pleaded guilty to having violated the Tenement House act by having explosives in his rooms.

"You are one of those men," said Justice McInerny, "who are a menace to the community, and the only way to protect society is to put you in a place where, for the time being at least, you will not be dangerous. The fact that you had this large quantity of explosives where it would endanger the lives of twenty-four families in the house would, if nothing else, make us punish you severely."

Mente was arrested by Captain Tunney and several men from the Bomb Squad in his rooms in one of the Vanderbilt model tenement houses, at 508 East Seventy-eighth Street, after having been under surveillance by Secret Service agents who had received letters accusing him. In his rooms were found bottles of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, both of which are used in making picric acid, the essential in the manufacture of gunpowder. There were also a bottle of hydro-fluoric acid, the fumes of which are deadly, and a large suitcase containing literature of the American Truth Society, pamphlets entitled "What American Neutrality Should Mean," and "The German In America."

Mente, it was learned, had been discharged from the employ of the Crocker-Wheeler Company at Ampere, N. J., after workmen had told the management that he had threatened to blow up the place. The company is making shells for the Allies.

In his defense Mente said he had the explosives because he wanted to study chemistry in his spare time. He admitted that in his experiments there had been little explosions, but asserted that none of any danger had occurred.

Mente, according to the police, landed in this country seven years ago from Hungary. He has worked most of the time; but several months, when he has been out of work, the police say, he has been with anarchists.

WIFE DEFENDS BUCHANAN.

Says Trusts Are Persecuting Him as in McNamara Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Frank Buchanan, wife of the Congressman indicted for alleged pro-German activity, was informed at her home, 2,402 North Central Park Boulevard, of the indictment tonight.

"I don't believe it," she said, "but, even if it is true that he has been indicted, it won't amount to anything. It is just another attempt of the big interests to get my husband. They've tried to get him before, but they never succeeded.

"In the McNamara dynamiting case—you remember?—they tried to implicate my husband. They tried every way, but they did not succeed. It was the big trusts that tried. No, I don't know which particular trust."

Buchanan represents the Seventh Illinois District. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, and found his strongest supporters among labor union men. He is serving his third term in Congress.

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$5 $10 $15 Formerly to $45.
EMPHASIZING OSTRICH TRIMMED HATS—at $15
Furs—greatly reduced
Coats—$145—$195—$295—$395—$495—$550 *Formerly $155, $250, $395, $595, $695 to $900*
Of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Moleskin, Leopard and other fashionable furs.
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Of Black Fox, Mole, Cub Bear, Natural and Dyed Blue Fox, Taupe Fox, and Natural Silver Fox.

SAYS AMERICA MUST FIGHT WITH BRAINS

Our Warfare to be on Field of Commerce, Professor Johnson Declares.

TAKES A FLING AT MR. FORD

Peace Advocate's Malady Called Auto-Intoxication—Europe Preparing for Peace.

When Europe has finished with war the time will come when America will have to fight not with guns nor in trenches, but with business brains in the field of commerce for its place in the sun, according to some of the foremost economists of the country who spoke last night at the annual dinner of Alexander Hamilton Institute Peerless Sales Organization in convention at the Hotel Biltmore. Professor Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce of New York University, President of the organization, said the countries of the Old World might be expected to be as well prepared for peace as they were for war.

A reference to the peace mission of Henry Ford was made by Professor Johnson in the shape of a good-natured fling at the leader of that pilgrimage. He said:

"Of course, you fellows know all these jokes, the latest joke, you know, being 'Henry' himself, and there is still a later one that was gotten off by a professor—and it is quite a remarkable fact that a professor does now and then make a real joke. Some one asked one of our Professors of Medicine if he thought that Mr. Ford really was insane. 'No, no, he is just suffering from a severe case of auto-intoxication,' replied the professor." Professor Johnson continued:

"We are very prosperous on account of our great sales to the fighting nations; on account of our bumper crops. Now it is very important and I can't let you boys go away from New York without understanding this, or thinking about it—it is very important that you talk intelligently to business men in these abounding good times with regard to what the prospect is, and the cause of these good times, or a part of them, is ended, when these sales of ours at high prices to the European nations cease. Will we then be prosperous?

"Go back with me a hundred years, to 1815, when Europe had been fighting for twenty years, and note what the condition was of Europe and of the United States in 1816, 1817, and 1818. Wages in those years were 50 per cent. lower than they had been twenty years before. A steady decline of wages; prices were lower.

"It was an astounding fact that England and France during the fighting had stored their warehouses with goods which they dumped on other countries after the war was over, and let us not make any mistake, there are some people over there in the Old World who were very wise in preparing for war, and I am confident that they will be very wise in preparing for peace, and that there are storehouses now being filled with goods that are going to be dumped on the markets of the world—our markets and the markets of South America and other markets after the war is over, and there will be a high rate of interest and a low rate of wages, and we will have dreadful competition in the products of those nations after the war is over, and if we do not prepare for it now then we will have hard times."

Welding Ring, President of the American Exporters' Association, said:

"We must not forget that the time is coming when we will have to do the fighting. I do not mean the actual fighting with the cannon, and with the trenches, and with the superior armies and navies, but the fighting of trade. We must prepare ourselves for the great conflict that is sure to take place just as soon as this war ends. We may think that Europe is going to be in such a state and in such straits when the war is over that they will not, at least for a time, be able to compete with us. I do not take that view of the situation. Their necessities will force them to become keen competitors of us in the future.

"Gentlemen, we can not compete with Europe unless we can give the oest goods that are produced anywhere in the world and fair terms of credit, and by that I do not mean these long terms of six months and twelve months, which I think are bad things for any country, but I mean fair terms of credit, and also by giving them the best service that the young men of this country can furnish them in going and presenting to them what we have to offer, and they must present it to them in such a way that it will be acceptable; not to tell them that 'these things are what we have in the United States and you must take them,' but 'what do you want and we will supply it.' If we will do that, I am sure we will get the trade."

Some of the other speakers were Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the Department of Economics and Politics of New York University; H. F. J. Porter and Clowry Chapman.

At an afternoon session the Directors of the institute announced that they had declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the yearly earnings of the ninety salesmen of the institute and a 10 per cent. dividend to the stockholders.

CHILDREN IN FAIRY PLAY.

More Than 200 Prepare for Shakespeare Tercentenary.

About two hundred children, the best and most efficient players from thirty public playgrounds in Manhattan, yesterday presented the first of a series of pageants to precede the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration and masque in the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. All the costumes worn by the children in the interlude, "The Fairies' Plea," adapted from Thomas Hood's "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and in the "Pageant of the Months" and other tableaux, were made by the children in their playground work, under the supervision of their leaders, and the cost of the matinée was less than $150. All the dances and exercises were taught in the playgrounds gymnasia.

Before the children of the public playgrounds assist in the production of the Percy MacKaye masque and pageant celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare next April, about twenty-five of these pageants and matinées will be given in all the playgrounds in Manhattan. Assisted by their leaders, the children will do all the work, even making their own costumes from materials furnished by the city.

William Shakespeare was at the matinée yesterday, with all the fairies and pucks he immortalized in his plays, and the children did not need much make-up to be seen as fairies, for 2,500 parents and friends of the little actors were present. Johnny Nolan, a small boy from the De Witt Clinton playground, was made up to look like Ward's statue of the poet on the Mall in Central Park.

Most of the celebrations preceding the pageant will be of the same character. In the interlude presented yesterday Titania dreams of the coming of Father Time with his scythe and warns the nymphs that their lives are in danger. Their dances fail to stop his advance "until the approach of the immortal poet, who is Time's sole rival," drives the old man away. Then the fairies pledge their love to the poet and offer him the freedom of their realms.

William J. Lee, supervisor of the Bureau of Recreation, with his assistants, Miss Mary E. McKenna and John J. McCormack, said yesterday that the children had surprised their play leaders by the perfection of their "play" yesterday, and that it was more surprising to them since the children had never been assembled before. The dances of the pageants had been assigned to the playgrounds, and they were ordered to prepare for the matinée at which the children of all the playgrounds were to gather.

In his speech to the audience of women and children Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board, with general supervision of playgrounds, emphasized the importance of the playground as an institution.

OSBORNE INDICTED ON TWO CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

of this indictment without any proper, reasonable, or efficient endeavor as Warden on the part of him for the performance of his duty so enjoined upon him by law to attend regularly at Sing Sing Prison."

It accuses him of failure to report felonies committed in the prison to the Superintendent of State Prisons.

It accuses him of having permitted various persons to visit Charles Becker when the former Lieutenant of Police was awaiting his end in the Death House as the murderer of Herman Rosenthal.

It accuses him of allowing to "certain unworthy and unfit inmates of Sing Sing Prison the control, direction, and management of the discipline and police of said prison, thereby causing confusion and rendering the efforts of subordinate officers to maintain discipline ineffectual, diminishing their authority over the inmates and affording the inmates opportunities to commit divers crimes."

It accuses him of permitting thirty-eight assaults, which are enumerated, by inmates upon their fellows "without any proper or reasonable or effective effort on the part of Thomas M. Osborne for the performance of duties enjoined by law upon him to exercise a general supervision over the government, discipline, and police of said prison, and to prevent the commission of crimes therein."

Charge of Immorality.

And finally it accuses him of immorality.

The indictment for perjury was brought about because of testimony alleged to have been given by Warden Osborne before Dr. Diedling of the Prison Commission that there were no more serious cases in the prison wherein morals were affected. The indictment says: "The said Warden had personal knowledge, as shown by Page 24, Diedling's report."

Following the handing up of the indictments the Grand Jury adjourned until Jan. 11, and Assistant District Attorney Fallon hinted that when it reconvenes other matters pertaining to Sing Sing may be taken up.

It is believed that Mr. Osborne will insist on an immediate trial, and it is known that District Attorney Weeks hopes to bring the perjury charge to trial first, as it is completely dissociated from the other charges.

It was said yesterday in White Plains that the strongest witness in support of the serious personal charge against the Warden was Charles H. Johnson, former Assistant Warden of Sing Sing.

When Thomas Mott Osborne became Warden of Sing Sing Prison he selected Mr. Johnson as his assistant. Mr. Osborne announced that, because the law failed to provide for an assistant, he was himself paying Mr. Johnson's salary. Mr. Johnson is 43 years old and a Harvard graduate. He was Superintendent of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum at Yonkers before he resigned to go to Sing Sing. Before that he had been in charge of St. Christopher's School at Dobbs Ferry. He has been a student at the University Settlement in this city, and received a scholarship from the New York School of Philanthropy.

Had Praised Osborne.

On July 24 Mr. Johnson tendered his resignation as Assistant Warden at Sing Sing and accepted an offer to head the Connecticut State Reformatory at Chesire. At the time that he left Sing Sing, Mr. Johnson gave out an interview praising the work that had been done at Sing Sing, but saying that it was susceptible of improvement.

During the Grand Jury investigation at White Plains the authorities of Westchester County received word that Mr. Johnson, since leaving Sing Sing, had told a startling story of what he had seen there. Mr. Johnson was then summoned to appear before the Grand Jury of Westchester County.

Shortly after he had testified at White Plains, the Executive Committee of the Mutual Welfare League ordered that a letter be written to him demanding that he return his button as an honorary member of the Mutual Welfare League on the ground that he had acted in a manner unbecoming a member of the Mutual Welfare League.

Calls It Conspiracy.

Warden Osborne said last night that his indictment was the result of a conspiracy by corrupt politicians and disgruntled inmates of Sing Sing. He said he had no fear of the outcome as he didn't believe any jury of decent citizens would lend itself to the furtherance of the conspiracy.

The Warden came to New York on the train reaching Grand Central at 9:50 o'clock for a conference with his counsel. He went to the Hotel Belmont with Mr. Battle, counsel for the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; H. W. Merchant, his personal counsel; Professor George W. Kirchwey, Warden Ratigan of Auburn, and a number of personal friends. An hour later he issued this statement:

"At a meeting at Yonkers some weeks ago I spoke of the Grand Jury performance at White Plains as 'not an investigation but a conspiracy.' The result has justified my assertion.

"Because I have run Sing Sing Prison with business honesty and efficiency I have made myself hated by the corrupt political elements that have long utilized the prison for their own foul purposes.

"Because I have reduced vice and disorder to a minimum within the prison I have incurred the hatred of a few prisoners who had long enjoyed special privileges at the expense of their fellows.

"Because I have served the State to the best of my ability the very machinery of the law intended for the protection of society has been prostituted from its high purpose to serve the vilest ends, by means equally as vile.

Says It Is Not His Fight.

"This is not my personal fight. It belongs to every decent citizen of the State of New York. It is not one innocent man alone that has been indicted. This attack is directed against every other honest officeholder in the State; every other believer of decency in private life; every other believer in fair dealing between man and man; every other man who has endeavored to make his faith in God a living principle of action.

"I have no fear of the result. No jury will be blind enough, no court unfair enough to carry this conspiracy to ultimate success. The real question is what do the people of New York State propose to do about it."

Early in the evening the Warden received an offer from the office of the District Attorney of Westchester by which he would not be forced to give bail if he would agree to appear in court next Thursday. The Warden declared he wished to accept no favors from the District Attorney of Westchester, and sent him the following telegram late last night:

I hear that the Grand Jury has reported indictments against me. For your information, my immediate plans are as follows: I shall appear in court tomorrow morning at White Plains at 10 o'clock. I plan to leave for Albany tomorrow afternoon to deliver an address at Albany High School graduate reunion. Then to Auburn over Sunday, returning early next week. I send this information as a matter of courtesy to you.

Doesn't Expect Removal.

Warden Osborne was asked flatly if he expected to be removed.

"I do not," was the reply.

When told that Superintendent Riley had said in Albany last night that he would remove Mr. Osborne tomorrow, and that a man who is under indictment should not hold the office of a Warden of a prison. Mr. Osborne said:

"If Superintendent Riley is not a party to the foul conspiracy against me, he will do what any decent man would do, and that is, give me a fair show by waiting to see whether I am guilty or not. This indictment surely does not convict me, nor will it ever do so."

The Warden was asked what arrangements he had made for securing bail tomorrow morning. He laughed and replied:

"I guess that will be all right, although a man with such a black character as the indictments paint me as having may not be able to get any bail at all."

It is well known that the Warden believes Superintendent Riley is not the right man for the head of the State prisons. When asked last night for an expression of Mr. Riley's fitness he said:

"As Warden of Sing Sing I cannot speak against a superior officer. If I am removed then I am a private citizen and I shall have a few things to say about a number of people."

The Warden was asked to name the men he considered leaders of the alleged conspiracy against him. He said the time had not yet come for that.

Succeeded Warden McCormick.

Thomas Mott Osborne was appointed Warden of Sing Sing Prison by State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley, and entered office there on Dec. 1, 1914, relieving ex-Judge George S. Weed, who had been temporarily assigned after Warden Thomas J. McCormick was ousted on Oct. 30. He and Mr. Riley began to disagree soon afterward concerning the management of the prison, and by July, 1915, when the Warden had an open fight with Patrick H. McDonald, the confidential agent of the Superintendent of Prisons, the quarrel between the two had become publicly known.

The Warden is a wealthy man, having inherited a large interest in a harvestor manufacturing concern founded by his father. He took an interest in politics after his graduation from Harvard in the class of 1884, and was twice elected Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., on the Democratic ticket. In 1907 Governor Hughes appointed him a member of the up-State Civil Service Commission, and he resigned in 1910 to fight the evils of political machines in the State. Governor Dix appointed him Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner in the same year, and he resigned from this office in 1911. Then Governor Sulzer made him Chairman of the Commission on Prison Reform.

His "Tom Brown" Career.

It was in this capacity of Prison Reform Commissioner that Warden Osborne entered Auburn Prison as a convict under the name of Tom Brown. He served there for a week, and on his observations are based many of his reforms which he later introduced into Sing Sing.

Among the most famous is the Mutual Welfare League, which he first saw in practice at Auburn. By it the convicts are made to rely on themselves and to govern themselves even to trying offenses against the laws of the prison by courts and judges of their own. The convicts have been kept out of doors as much as possible under the Warden's régime, and are, the sympathizers of the Warden declare, a healthier and more hopeful lot, who no longer turn to drugs to kill the terrible existence they lead inside the walls of Sing Sing.

Warden Osborne was notified a short time after he heard of his indictment that he had been elected Dodge Lecturer at Yale and would be asked to lecture at the university this session on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship." The Warden said he would accept and deliver the lecture as soon as the university wishes. The appointment carries a salary of $1,200 and the lectures are published in book form.

When Warden Osborne was asked to comment on the charge of immorality against him, he said that he was willing to answer any reasonable questions, but that he would not dignify such charges by a denial.

"It's all miserably absurd," he said, "and a part of the vile conspiracy."

RILEY TO REMOVE OSBORNE.

"His Indictment Reason Enough," Prisons Superintendent Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley said tonight that tomorrow he would remove Thomas Mott Osborne from the Wardenship of Sing Sing. Supt. Riley said the fact that Mr. Osborne had been indicted was reason enough for his removal from the office he had held one year and twenty-eight days.

"A man who is under indictment should not hold the office of Warden of a prison," he said.

The discipline and order of the prisons must be maintained, he argued, and added that these would suffer if Warden Osborne were merely suspended until his trial is over.

"I shall let Mr. Osborne out for good," he declared. "I am looking for the proper man for his place."

It was explained at the office of the Superintendent of Prisons that the removal of Osborne tonight was prevented by the failure of the prison law to provide for a temporary successor. Under the law no one is authorized to perform the duties of Warden who has not been formally appointed to the position by the Superintendent of Prisons.

As soon as Riley can pick a man for Osborne's place, the millionaire reform Warden will be removed, it was said. The cases of John S. Kennedy and Thomas J. McCormick, former Sing Sing Wardens furnish precedent for the procedure planned in Osborne's case. Kennedy was relieved of duty at his own request while the Grand Jury was investigating charges that he had violated the prison law, and later was removed by Riley. McCormick was removed after a Special Commissioner had reported that the Warden had shown favoritism to one of the prisoners, David A. Sullivan, a former Brooklyn banker.

Superintendent Riley is a constitutional officer and has the sole power to remove the Warden, but the Governor has the power to remove the Superintendent. All during the strife between Warden Osborne and those opposed to him for political and other reasons the Governor has held that Warden Osborne should not be removed, but should be given a chance to work out the reforms he had undertaken.

Although Supt. Riley would not indicate tonight who would probably succeed Warden Osborne at Ossining, it was said at the Capitol that four names were under consideration—William Homer, Warden of Great Meadow Prison; Major Richard S. Chatfield, Principal Keeper at Great Meadow; George W. Weed, secretary to the Superintendent of Prisons, and Professor George W. Kirchwey, former Dean of the Columbia Law School. Kirchwey, who is a personal friend of Osborne, was invited by the Warden to take charge of Sing Sing during Osborne's vacation.

Governor Whitman expressed astonishment when he heard of the return of indictments against Warden Osborne. At first he refused to discuss the case, but later he made a statement in which he said:

"From the first I have believed the charges against Mr. Osborne's personal character entirely unfounded, and I am astonished at the action of the Grand Jury. But, of course, I know nothing whatever of the evidence that was presented to that body."

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Velour Portieres, $18.50 Pair
Reversible colors and brocade borders.

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Beautiful reproductions of Oriental and Chinese Rugs.

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$17.50 Oak Gate-leg Tables, $8.75.
$27 Mahogany Drop-leaf Tables, $13.50.
$14 Mahogany Inlaid Tray, $7.
$30 Velour Easy Chair, $15.
$20 Mahogany Rockers with Rush Seat, $10.
$45 Sheraton Mahogany Easy Chairs or Rockers in Velour, $22.50.
$60 Mahogany Rockers in Blue Velour, $30.
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15,000 SEEK A WORD OF WAR RIDDEN JEWS

Information Bureau Besieged All Day by Friends of Those Scattered by Battle.

ONLY A FEW GET GOOD NEWS

Inquirers Generally Sent Back Home to Wait—Relief Committee Gets First Million.

The Foreign Relations Bureau of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, opened on Monday night in the building of the Bank of the United States at 77 Delancy Street, was in busy operation yesterday from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. Between these hours 15,000 inquiries were registered by Jews of New York. This means that 15,000 Jews in the war zone were sought by relatives and friends here. In some cases the same man inquired for more than one person, but the number of names left with the society is about equal to the number of persons who went to the bank building.

All day men and women of all ages tramped through the drizzling rain to the building and then to the sixth floor to fill out cards. Each was seeking some one with whom communication through ordinary channels had failed. Each received a blank to fill out, in which he or she wrote the name, last known address, and other information concerning the person sought.

An odd feature of the cards was that they called for the nicknames of the missing ones. This was done because many of the Jews of Russia who live in small towns are not known by their family names, even among their best friends, but by nicknames, such as "Joseph, the shoemaker"; "Solomon, the smith," and the like.

Each person who handed in a card of inquiry received a smaller card with a corresponding number, and was told to return home and wait for information. All the cards that have been filled out when the next mail goes to Rotterdam will be sent there to the foreign headquarters of the society, whence they will be distributed to branch offices, at which agents of the society will attempt to find the persons named and communicate what they learn to New York. Whenever an answer to any card filled out here arrives, the person who made the inquiry will be summoned by postal, and, upon presenting the numbered identification card, will hear what news there is for him.

While the work of receiving the cards of inquiry was going on yesterday, information received in the first mail from the Rotterdam headquarters, much of which was delivered on Monday night, was given to those who applied for it. In this department of the work the same affecting scenes were witnessed as marked Monday night's meeting. Many received good news and manifested their great joy in ways peculiar to themselves and their race. Others received bad news, news of deaths or imprisonments, and there was consequent lamenting.

The society still had last night the names of several hundred persons in Europe whose relatives, supposed to be here, have not been found. These names will be advertised daily in the Jewish papers, so that they may be recognized by those who know them.

With the information that has come from Russia and Poland, through Rotterdam, are many letters from Jews suffering from the war, and most of these, naturally, ask that funds be sent to them. There are two striking things in this connection. The first is that although letters from abroad tell of great suffering and bereavement, without fail each contains anxious inquiry about some one or some family here.

A man or a woman in Russia, for example, writing to tell of the distress of himself and his family, and asking for assistance, will also ask about the health and general condition of his relatives here. It seems that no matter how much one of the Jews abroad is suffering, he is still keenly interested in what his more fortunate relatives in this country are doing and how they are getting along.

The second feature is that letters appealing for funds have been received addressed to Jews here who are manifestly almost paupers themselves, yet in almost every case a request for help has been met with an amazing response. Shabby old men and women wearing clothes that told of poverty went to the society's offices yesterday with sums of from $1 to $50, asking that it be remitted. Where the money came from no one could tell, but it was produced. It is known that many have borrowed to supply the needs of war-stricken sufferers and others have depleted the savings of years.

The officers of the society said yesterday that the cases in which persons in New York refused to send money to relatives and friends were very rare. About one in each 1,000 appeals was said to be a liberal estimate.

A unique letter received in the great batch from Rotterdam was one from two brothers teaching school in Russia, and not yet hurt by the war. They wrote to know whether sisters here were prospering, and offering to send money to them if they were not. This is the only instance of its kind.

The receiving of inquiries will be continued on the sixth floor of the bank building in Delancey Street, and when the next mail comes in from Rotterdam there will be another such gathering as that on Monday night. The committee expects to receive such mail about twice a week.

GET $1,000,000 FOR JEWS.

Committee Feels Assured First Big Aim Has Been Reached.

With cash in hand amounting to $635,000, tabulated pledges amounting to $284,045, and other pledges not yet listed, the American Jewish Relief Committee feels that it has raised its first $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 relief fund for Jews suffering from the war.

The chief feature of the contributions that arrived yesterday at the office of Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, Treasurer of the fund, was the number that came from Christians. The committee has appealed to Christians as well as Jews, and a representative said yesterday that this appeal was meeting with gratifying success. Chief among yesterday's non-Jewish donors was A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Corporation, who sent $1,000 with a letter of encouragement.

Many of the contributions are accompanied by letters expressing the sympathy of the contributors and their regret that they were unable to give more. This sentence from one of the letters was said to be typical:

"Inclosed please find $1 for Jewish Relief Fund, Russia. The writer is a Christian, but I wish I could contribute a million."

The Women of the Hour Committee, the members of which have volunteered to give at least an hour a week to the work of raising the fund, launched its "heavy work" yesterday, each woman being furnished with a list of ten possible contributors from whom she was to solicit money. The reports late last night were that the solicitors had been greatly encouraged. The committee will be increased, and this part of the work will be prosecuted with especial vigor.

Through an error in the list of contributors published yesterday $200 was attributed to L. Hulbromer which should have been credited to L. Hellbroner. Also $1,000 should have been credited to Norbert D. Wright.

The contributions received yesterday were:

S. Untermyer	$10,000	International Hide & Skin Co.	250
Jesse I. Straus	2,000	M. Hecht	250
M. & R. Nathan	2,000	M. Dwortezky	250
Percy Straus	2,000	L. P. Robertson & Sons	250
A. R. Erskine	1,000	A. Schnoll	250
Holzman Bros	1,000	Schnoll, Fils & Co.	250
Bengart & Mayer	1,000	F. Nathan	250
S. S. Prince	1,000	H. W. Hendricks	250
Rochester Com.	1,000	B. H. Hall	250
James Speyer	1,000	Joe S. Bach	250
Albany Com.	1,000	Kops Bros.	250
Daniel Richter	800	Harnet Leather Co.	250
L. Paskus & Sons	500	Wm. E. Lauler	250
Anonymous	500	Erich Benjamin	250
A. Hayman	500	Gratz, Baer & Frankel	250
Marc H. Mack	500	Wm. Gratstone	250
Mr. and Mrs. Richard	500	Mrs. M. Mack	200
F. A. Straus	500	Anonymous	200
Anonymous	300	Isaac Stern	200
E. Baerwald	250	C. N. Bliss, Jr.	200

J. L. Rubenstein	200	I. Sulzbacher	25
H. M. Kaufmann	200	B. A. Oettinger	25
S. C. Loewenstein	200	Frances Hellman	25
Mrs. E. Thalmann	200	I. Berkowitz & Sons	25
B. Blumenthal	200	M. P. Barish	25
N. Hudson Relief Com.	200	D. J. Mailman	25
Miss H. G. Flagg	150	Levin & Slonimsky	25
Berkowitz, Goldsmith & Spiegel	125	L. Gottschall	20
C. J. Basch	100	Progressive Aid	20
M. B. Baer	100	Cong. Ber Chajlim	20
A. Friend	100	Welli, Calmann & Jacobson	20
A. S. Van Wezol	100	E. H. Rosentoch	20
Anonymous	100	Toledo Women	20
W. L. Hernstadt	100	S. Strasburger	20
H. A. Saks	100	I. Bernheim	20
B. Myers	100	Max Udell	20
Miss S. King	100	Emma R. Lowengard	15
G. B. Thurmauer	100	N. Y. G. & E. Appliance Co.	15
C. Ehrenberg	100	J. Goldstein	15
E. Falut	100	D. Bernstein	15
M. Walter	100	Two Friends	15
A. Kastor & Bros.	100	B. R. Robbins	15
L. Gotthell	100	C. H. & F. Frankel	15
A. J. Seligman	100	Maison Vialette Employes	14
J. S. Josephs	100	A. M. Feldman	10
I. Rosenfeld	100	A. Wohlgemuth	10
P. A. Coane	100	E. Suter	10
Cohn Brothers	100	G. M. Knitting Mills	10
A. Kuttroff	100	Chevra Doresh Tow Doberzinsky	10
H. Loucher	100	T. Wolfson	10
Louis Wiley	100	D. I. Tobian	10
W. A. Saks	100	Mrs. W. C. Popper	10
Otto Horwitz	100	J. J. Rothschild	10
Joseph Fox	100	E. Brown	10
Anonymous	100	S. Goldberg	10
G. C. Heimiedinger	100	A. Kobilovsky	10
J. Siegbert	100	F. Hecht	10
H. Lesner & Co.	100	M. Cohen	10
C. Salomon	100	S. Bach	10
Louis Goldson	100	Moss Bros.	10
Fred W. Marks	100	S. Messner	10
W. Alsberg & Co.	100	P. Rosenstein	10
Isaac Block	100	P. Ronginsky	10
E. Bronstein	100	C. S. Aronstam	10
K. Mandell	100	L. Hilpoltsteiner	10
M. Loewenstein	100	Abraham Haber	10
Kellner Brothers	100	G. & F. Dreyfous	10
A. Stein	100	Lola Steinhardt	10
A. Gussow	100	A. D. Hyman	10
Meedelman & Hoffman	100	Sol Cohen	10
Emanuel Essing	100	E. Epstein	10
S. H. Kahn	100	E. D. Goldsmith	10
H. Loewenstein	100	P. Leventhal	10
B. George and S. Hahn	100	Jacob Lyons	10
Henriette Bruhl	100	I. P. Rosow	10
Dr. Maurice	100	A. H. Bamberger	10
N. Fleisher	100	L. Gottsegen	10
J. C. Kohn	100	M. Bendheim	10
Joseph Frank	100	Goldstein Bros.	10
Fuerst Bros. & Co.	100	A. S. Eiseman	10
Stern & Stern	100	S. Merblum	10
B. Abert	100	J. P. Crabfield	10
Mrs. V. Guinsburg	100	C. A. Lauferty	10
J. Tuvinstine	100	E. Mitlenberg	10
B. L. Strasburger	100	Elmira Gutman	10
M. W. Ehrich	100	Dr. H. Climenko	10
Children H. O. A. Hollywood guests	78	Sol Rosenfield	10
Eugene Blum	65	Dr. H. Weinstein	10
A. A. Rosenbau	55	Fannie Stern	10
F. Aschul	50	Miss B. Askenary	10
E. M. Sperling	50	Ira Skutch	10
Julius Buchman	50	J. M. Levine	10
L. W.	50	Mrs. W. J. Roth	10
W. Sheinka & Sons	50	Lazarus Raincoat Co.	10
M. Pollin & Son	50	Tinsmiths	7
S. & K.	50	M. Richta	10
W. Alsberg & Co.	50	B. Light	6
M. Frank & Co.	50	J. L. Marx	5
S. Regenstein	50	M. D. Blum	5
Louis Rokeach	50	H. Feiber	5
Joseph Wiener	50	A. H. Bronner	5
Mrs. L. Wallach	50	M. Zackerman	5
L. A. Kreiswitch	50	L. Wolf	5
J. M. Lehmaier	50	L. A. Zimmerman	5
Mrs. H. Well	50	F. Vorsanger	5
A. S. Zinn	50	A. Lewis	5
S. L. Fakas	50	H. Hesse	5
Mrs. M. Lehmaier	50	Max Connora	5
Mrs. A. Naumberg	50	H. M. Mayper	5
S. Buegeleisen	50	Dr. I. Louis	5
Rothschild Bros. & Co.	50	I. Levison	5
H. Shevitz	50	H. Goody	5
Mrs. E. Arnstein	50	Benj. Levine	5
G. Basch	50	Jacob Haber	5
J. A. Blum	50	Ben Zalkind	5
Anonymous	50	Geo. Cohen	5
H. Feiber	50	Isaac Strauss	5
A. H. Bronner	50	L. A. Goldberg	5
M. Zackerman	50	L. A. Baum	5
L. Wolf	50	Fanny Metzger	5
L. A. Zimmerman	50	Joseph Marx	5
F. Vorsanger	50	Jacob Levy	5
A. Lewis	50	Jacob Strauss	5
H. Hesse	50	A. Mule	5
Max Connora	50	F. Moses	5
H. M. Mayper	50	Isidor Frey	5
Dr. I. Louis	50	S. M. Landsman	5
I. Levison	50	Memory M. Simon	5
H. Goody	50	J. Bieber	5
Benj. Levine	50	Baldwin & Schlesinger	5
Jacob Haber	50	W. Machol	5
Ben Zalkind	50	A. F. Thalheimer	5
Geo. Cohen	50	B. Goldman	5
Isaac Strauss	50	O. Markowitz	5
L. A. Goldberg	50	H. Neuburger	5
L. A. Baum	50	R. Neuburger	5
Fanny Metzger	50	H. Fine	5
Joseph Marx	50	A. Levin	5
Jacob Levy	50	Samuel Harris	5
Jacob Strauss	50	M. M. Lank	5
A. Mule	50	Louis Joseph	5
F. Moses	50	E. Newman	5
Isidor Frey	50	A. Holtzoff	5
S. M. Landsman	50	J. Whiteman	5
Memory M. Simon	50	J. Moise	5
J. Bieber	50	H. A. Fifield	5
Baldwin & Schlesinger	50	Mrs. E. C. Gibbs	5
W. Machol	50	Simon Cohen	5
A. F. Thalheimer	50	Lau Lelieok	5
B. Goldman	50	J. A. Joffe	5
O. Markowitz	50	L. H. Berliner	5
H. Neuburger	50	A. Fozner	5
R. Neuburger	50	E. S. Morton	5
H. Fine	50	S. H. Abrahams	5
A. Levin	50	Mrs. Binswanger	5
Samuel Harris	50	Matilda Schiff	5
M. M. Lank	50	Annie L. Levy	5
Louis Joseph	50	B. Turch	5
E. Newman	50	Adolph Leroff	5
A. Holtzoff	50	Leo Bailey	5
J. Whiteman	50	B. W. Bernstein	5
J. Moise	50	A. C. Griffith	5
H. A. Fifield	50	B. H. Cohen	5
Mrs. E. C. Gibbs	50	M. Gross	5
Simon Cohen	50	R. Rosenthal	5
Lau Lelieok	50	V. Wladmann	5
J. A. Joffe	50	M. Jalien	5
L. H. Berliner	50	Mrs. J. S. Kubie, (col.)	4
A. Fozner	50	M. Yohalem	3
E. S. Morton	50	Dr. S. S. Aber	3
S. H. Abrahams	50	M. Grossman	2
Mrs. Binswanger	50	G. Katz	2
Matilda Schiff	50	J. Harrison	2
Annie L. Levy	50	Mrs. Elmer	2
B. Turch	50	J. F. Salomon	2
Adolph Leroff	50	Miss L. M. Henry, Jr.	2
Leo Bailey	50	A. M. Dushkin	2
B. W. Bernstein	50	Max Pleyer	2
A. C. Griffith	50	I. E. Moses	2
B. H. Cohen	50	J. H. Monheimer	2
M. Gross	50	Henry Reiss	1
R. Rosenthal	50	Martha G. Harrison	1
V. Wladmann	50	Lily Esterman	1
M. Jalien	50	J. Levinson	1
Mrs. J. S. Kubie, (col.)	50	Z. H.	1
M. Yohalem	50	Fannie Heller	1
Dr. S. S. Aber	50	Bennie Esterman	1
M. Grossman	50	C. S. Kohnfelder	1
G. Katz	50	J. M. Plensky	1
J. Harrison	50	B. Feinberg	1
Mrs. Elmer	50	A. Kleinberg	1
J. F. Salomon	50	Warren M. Conike	1
Miss L. M. Henry, Jr.	50	Anonymous	1
A. M. Dushkin	50	Israel Joseph	1
Max Pleyer	50	Anonymous	1
I. E. Moses	50	Dr. A. Wolfson	1
J. H. Monheimer	50	I. Levine	1
Henry Reiss	50	A. Rosenblatt	1
Martha G. Harrison	50	Morris Joffe	1
Lily Esterman	50	David Rechtman	1
J. Levinson	50	F. Miller	1
Z. H.	50	M. S. B.	1
Fannie Heller	50	M. Pines	1
Bennie Esterman	50		

The following pledges have been received by the Relief Committee. In addition to those listed were many of smaller amounts. The larger pledges were:

Portland, Ore., Com.	$20,000
Bus. Men's L.	18,000
Milwaukee Jews	2,000
A. Erlanger	1,500
"Forwards"	1,000
Mrs. R. Gugenheim	1,000
S. S. Rosenstamm	1,000
Confec. Rel. Fd.	1,000
I. Unterberg	1,000
W. Glockin	500
A. Lewisohn	500
W. Wollman	500
D. P. Hays	500
L. Kamaiky	250
B. Augustine	200
L. and T. Turitz	50
Bernard Semel	100
Council of Jewish Women	100
I. Beck	100
H. N. Kaufman	100
Gussie Kerisheimer	100
George A. Kohut	100
Sarah Lamport	100
Rev. M. H. Harris	100
Dr. S. S. Goldwater	100
Hebrew Deaf Mutes	100
Dr. J. Halpern	50
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, (employes)	50
Max Shapiro	50
Mrs. C. J. Ulmann	50
M. S. Marguilies	50
Mr. & Mrs. Piewsky	50
Nathan Loewy	50
M. P. Davidson	25
Mr. and Mrs. Gompprecht	25
E. Lederer	25
A. Cherkoff	25
Joseph Cohen	25
Bernard Naumberg	25
Horace London	25
David Rothschild	25
Isaac Siegel	25

Other pledges were from $4 to 25 cents a month each.

STORM-TIED LINERS CREEP INTO PORT

New York and United States Encounter One of Worst Gales They Ever Met.

SPEED CUT TO THREE KNOTS

Passengers on Scandinavian Vessel Protest to Washington Over British Detention.

The first of the storm-delayed ocean liners to reach port yesterday were the American liner New York from Liverpool and the Scandinavian-American liner United States. Their funnels and superstructure were covered with snow and ice. The officers of both vessels agreed that the hurricane on Sunday had reached a velocity of more than ninety miles, and was one of the worst storms they had ever experienced.

Captain W. J. Roberts of the New York said that he had been compelled to reduce speed to three knots, just steering way, for twenty-four hours, from Sunday to Monday morning, when the liner was about 200 miles east of Nantucket. "It was impossible to measure the velocity of the wind," the Captain added, "but I am confident that it was considerably more than ninety miles." Two of the ports on the starboard side were smashed in by the seas, and the decks were swept fore and aft by the big waves, but the New York rode the storm out very comfortably, the passengers said. One woman in the second cabin tried to get on deck to see what the weather looked like, and was knocked down the companionway, receiving a cut on the head. She was not seriously injured. The New York, which was due on Sunday morning, was just forty-eight hours late.

The United States was just one week late, according to Captain R. Goetsche, as she was detained five days all together by the British authorities and delayed two days by the storm. The passengers were indignant at not being in New York for Christmas, for which they blamed the British, and drew up a protest to be taken to Washington by Bernard E. Holst, a publisher of Boone, Iowa, who will hand it to Secretary of State Lansing. It was signed by 200 of the passengers, among whom were many Americans. According to Captain Goetsche the United States left Christiania on Dec. 10 and was stopped by a British cruiser on Dec. 13, which sent an officer on board who remained until the steamer reached Greenock.

On the day after the arrival in the River Clyde two tenders came out from Greenock and took off 4,000 packages of mail, which loaded them so deeply that the officers on the United States thought they would never reach the shore. After a delay of twenty-four hours, the first-class mail was returned to the ship and the 2,800 packages of parcel post were detained at Greenock and will, perhaps, be forwarded, the officers added, when it has all been carefully opened and examined.

One of the officers explained that all mail coming from Salmoe was suspected by the British because they were aware that the Germans had a regular office at that port for receiving packages from Germany and Austria and wrapping them into fresh paper bearing the Salmoe stamps, after leaving Greenock. Captain Goetsche lodged a protest with the Danish Consul against the detention of his ship, which was all he was able to do. She carried 56 first, 101 second, and 500 third cabin passengers.

GOES TO AID THESSALONIKI.

Cutter Sent to Escort Disabled Greek Liner.

Word was received from Sandy Hook early this morning that the Coast Guard cutter Seneca has gone to the assistance of the Greek steamship Thessaloniki, which is reported in difficulties. The agents of the Greek Line at 8 Bridge Street received a wireless message yesterday from her Captain that he was about 300 miles east of the Hook at 1:00 yesterday morning.

The Thessaloniki is on her way to this port from Piraeus and has 300 passengers on board. The wireless message says that she has been making about three knots an hour since the Stampalia left her on Thursday morning, and at that rate she would reach this harbor about Saturday or Sunday, provided that the weather remains good. The vessel passed Gibraltar on Dec. 1, and will have taken about thirty-one days for her voyage if she reaches port by that time. An official of the line said yesterday that the Captain of the Thessaloniki was coming slowly and not taking any risk.

ATTACK RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Controller Gives Out New State Report and a Reply.

A report filed by the State Board of Charities with Controller Prendergast, severely criticising insufficiency of clothing and the care of inmates at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, was made public yesterday. The report was made by Dr. David W. Fark and Inspector Alice M. Kautz, who recently made an investigation of the institution.

In addition to the charge of insufficient clothing, the report attacks the leaving of low-grade feeble-minded inmates without supervision during the dinner hour and the system of caring for the sick. The report also states that during the inspection the temperature in several of the wards was as low as 53 degrees.

The Controller also made public part of a report to him by a disinterested person whose name he would not divulge, but who, he said, was well informed of conditions on Randall's Island. This report says in part:

"I find there is really nothing new in the last report from the State Board of Charities. Judging from the way actual conditions were distorted in the earlier report, one would be forgiven for questioning the later statement. Only eight days had elapsed when the second report came complaining that conditions reported the preceding week had not been corrected. Such a statement brands the whole proceeding as insincere."

The Controller explained that when the last report, covering an inspection on Dec. 1 and 2, 1915, was made by the State Board, he wanted to find out for himself just what the conditions were on Randall's Island, and had a special inspection made.

THIS IS JEWISH AID TAG DAY.

Sale Begins at 7 A. M. and Runs On Till Midnight.

Today is tag day for the benefit of Jewish sufferers through the war, and by night the committee having the affair in charge expects to have distributed 1,000,000 tags and to have collected $50,000. It was preparation time yesterday, and the taggers were assigned and instructed. Thousands volunteered, and those accepted included pretty girls, many of them from schools and colleges, actors and actresses, young men employed in stores and business houses, representatives of various professions, and, indeed, of every walk in life. A number of stores in Canal Street, so the committee announced, has given the day to some of their clerks with pay to work for the suffering Jews. Many of the volunteers are very enthusiastic. One boy, about 16, in knickerbockers, applied three times for a job as a "tagger." It was explained to him that boys in short trousers were not wanted. Not daunted he reappeared later in long trousers, and was accepted to his great joy.

The collection will begin at 7 A. M. and end at midnight. The city has been divided into sixteen sections, three of which are in the Wall Street district. The collectors will carry a copy of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen permitting the collection.

SEEK THORNE IN THE WEST.

Note Written on Train and Hinting at Suicide Received.

The police widened their search yesterday for Richard Van Wyck Thorne of 150 Broadway, who disappeared on Dec. 16 and who is now wanted by the District Attorney to explain certain alleged irregularities in connection with fraudulent mortgages. A charge of forgery has been made against Mr. Thorne by Gilbert A. Montague, a lawyer, of 40 Wall Street.

The police were of the opinion yesterday that Mr. Thorne might be on the way to the Pacific Coast, where he is said to have relatives. The fact that he left the city by train is indicated by a note purported to have been written by Mr. Thorne on a railroad car. In this letter he spoke of a hunting trip and said that he might be found dead. The police of other cities were asked yesterday to look for the missing broker. Detectives who have been at work on the case are not inclined to the suicide theory. They believe that a man of the social prominence of Mr. Thorne cannot be long "under cover."

The case against Thorne has been presented to the Grand Jury and witnesses have been examined. The specific charge made is that Thorne in December, 1914, obtained from Mr. Montague a loan of $6,000 on property at 2,536 Broadway belonging to a real estate company. As collateral he is said to have given a bond and mortgage which proved to be fraudulent. On Dec. 15 Mr. Montague made a request for payment of interest on one loan. It was about this time, the police say, he discovered the irregularities. The police also say that for twenty-four hours a search was conducted for Thorne before they were called to assist. In that time the broker left town.

The alarming letter purporting to have been written by the missing broker is said to have been written to Montague. Assistant District Attorney Embree asserted that he had seen the letter. There are some who believe that Mr. Thorne has gone West and that upon his return he will make restitution. It is a theory held by some that the missing broker might have been the victim of others in whom he had had implicit confidence.

EXPORT FIGURES COLOSSAL.

Horses, $125,000,000; Sugar, $40,000,000, Go to Europe in 1915.

Exports of sugar from the United States this year promise to reach the remarkable total of 700,000,000 pounds, with a value close to $40,000,000. The port of New York alone, in the week ended Dec. 18, sent out more than 50,000,000 pounds, according to an analysis of shipments by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank. This was worth approximately $2,500,000. The annual average of sugar exports from this country in the past three years was no more in weight than the week before last's shipments from this port alone.

Part of the sugar was produced under the American flag, chiefly in Hawaii and Porto Rico, but the bulk came from Cuba, being refined here and reshipped to foreign countries. The shipments last week included nearly $2,000,000 for Ireland, $576,000 for France, $16,000 for Italy, and the same amount for England. South America was a heavy buyer, $570,000 worth going to Uruguay and $56,000 to Peru.

The European demand for American aeroplanes continues heavy, last week's exports amounting in value to $655,688, all going to England. Nearly $2,000,000 worth of horses went out, mostly to France. The total value of horses exported in 1915 to the end of last week was $125,000,000, of which more than half went to France and the remainder to England. Exports of explosives continue to run at the rate of about $1,000,000 a day, while empty shells and steel for use in munition manufacturing amounted last week to another $1,000,000. In the week, $2,225,000 worth of smokeless powder was shipped, nearly $2,000,000 of gun cotton and cartridges, fuses, and dynamite aggregated $1,000,000 more.

Exports to South America are now double their size a year ago, October shipments being worth $13,000,000, against $6,750,000 in that month in 1914. Cotton cloths and yarn, iron and steel, and leather show the largest increases.

PRESIDENT IS 59 YEARS OLD.

He Celebrates His Birthday Anniversary Privately at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—The celebration of President Wilson's fifty-ninth birthday at Hot Springs today was uneventful as far as the general public was concerned. Whatever festivities there may have been were purely of a private nature and were not allowed to penetrate beyond the east wing of the Homestead, which is given up exclusively to the occupation of the Chief Executive and his bride.

It was learned this afternoon that Mrs. Wilson had ordered a birthday cake for the President, which was made in the Homestead kitchen this morning. It was a large circular loaf cake, elaborately iced, and decorated according to Mrs. Wilson's special order. More than 200 telegrams arrived for the President, congratulating him on the anniversary, and he spent part of the day acknowledging them.

The President and Mrs. Wilson are hard at work writing letters of acknowledgment of wedding gifts, Christmas gifts, and telegrams and letters of congratulations and holiday greetings. Every mail has carried from Hot Springs huge piles of the large white envelopes marked "The White House" in the upper left-hand corner.

This afternoon President and Mrs. Wilson took a motor ride, going, as they frequently do, over the Warm Springs Road, and followed by a machine in which were five secret service men. They returned before dark.

PUTNAMS ADOPT 9TH CHILD.

Doctor's Family Now Numbers Ten, Counting One Son of His Own.

Dr. Charles Russell Lowell Putnam and his wife Angelica have adopted another child. The papers were signed by Surrogate Cohalan and filed yesterday. This last child taken into Dr. Putnam's home at 121 East Thirty-eighth Street was Nora McCarthy. She was born on Feb. 11, 1900. Her mother is dead, and her father abandoned her. She was in the custody of the Sheltering Arms Home, where she remained until Jan. 24, 1912, when she was transferred to the Children's Aid Society. Nora has been in her new home since September.

Dr. and Mrs. Putnam adopted their first children in 1913. In that year they took five companions for their own son, who is now 11 years old. About a week ago they adopted three more, and they, with Nora, make up a family of ten.

Dr. Putnam is a specialist in children's diseases. He is visiting physician at the Post-Graduate Hospital. Whatever is known about the children he and his wife have adopted has been gleaned from the meagre public records. Neither the doctor nor his wife would ever talk about them for publication, and last night, when a new effort was made to get some specific information, a courteous refusal was all that was obtained. Congratulations sent to Nora were accepted with thanks.

BARNES LOSES HIS APPEAL

And Must Pay $1,442 to Roosevelt for Costs in Libel Suit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—An allowance of $1,442.52 was decreed to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt today against William Barnes, Republican leader of Albany, as costs and disbursements in the recent trial in this city, when the jury dismissed the $50,000 libel suit brought by Barnes. It was agreed by attorneys that Roosevelt could have exacted $2,000 more, because of the length of the trial, but he asked only the actual court costs.

Justice William S. Andrews, who tried the case, also refused to set aside the jury verdict and denied a new trial.

DEATHS FROM GRIP INCREASE FIVEFOLD

Health Department Gives Out Startling Figures for Last Week.

PNEUMONIA ALSO PREVAILS

Campaign Against Sneezing About to be Launched—Prizes for Health Posters.

The Health Department became more emphatic in its warning to the public yesterday to beware of the grip. It supplemented the list of "don'ts" already given out, and gave figures to prove that the grip bacillus was not to be trifled with. In the face of a difference of opinion, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Education Bureau reiterated his statement that there was no remedy for the grip and that all that was left for the patient to do was to suffer and bear it.

Figures compiled by the department show an increase in the death rate from influenza and pneumonia. The noteworthy feature of the mortality report for the week ended Dec. 25 is the abnormally high death rate from these diseases. The number of deaths from influenza is five times as many as during the corresponding week last year and twice as numerous as the deaths from this cause during the previous week. There were nearly 200 more deaths from pneumonia last week than during the corresponding week of 1914. The authorities estimate that the mortality of pneumonia is about 20 per cent. and that there were 2,000 cases of pneumonia in the city last week. These statistics, the authorities say, show also that in the very young and in the aged the grip often results fatally. The week's returns show that 221 children under 1 year died, as compared with 216 last year, and that 417 persons over 65 years died, as compared with 291 in the same week in 1914.

The mortality of the acute infectious diseases, considered as a group, was lower than during the corresponding week of last year. The total number of deaths reported for the week was 1,724, as compared with 1,363 during the corresponding week of last year, the respective rates being 10.49 and 12.74. The death rate for the fifty-two weeks of the year was 1,355, as compared with 1,360 for the corresponding period of last year.

"There is no cure for the grip," repeated Dr. Boldman, when told that some physicians had said the grip could be cured. "There are things that can be taken to afford temporary relief. These usually contain codein, acetanilid, morphine, or some other form of dope. Acetanilid, as a heart depresser, is not good, and this applies also to habit-forming drugs. The various sprays, such as camphor and menthol, make the sufferer feel more comfortable for a time, but they do not shorten the length of the disease a single moment. Nor do they prevent the spread of the disease or its development into more serious ailments."

The department is preparing for its compaign against sneezing among school children. Here is a jingle, printed upon a bookmark, that will be given to every schoolchild:

"Breathe fresh air; it makes you grow,
And gives your cheeks a healthy glow."

Here are some of the rules sent out to assist those who wish to avoid the grip germ: "Beware the office towel. Don't breathe through your mouth. Don't be a spitter. Give careful attention to ventilation. Keep in the open air as much as possible. Dress warm, but not so warm as to be susceptible to the cold air. Sleep with your windows open. Don't forget your handkerchief."

Prizes for the best health posters were announced yesterday. They were offered by the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the Association for Improving the Conditon of the Poor. The competitors were children in the public schools. The posters were intended to emphasize the dangers of the sneeze. The plan was originated

CASE AGAINST WOOD READY FOR WHITMAN

Thompson Committee Charges Are Drawn and May Go to Albany Today.

URGE CHANGES IN THE LAW

Investigators Will Now Drop Contemplated Action Against Commissioner Williams.

Charges against Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood, asking his removal, will probably go to Governor Whitman today. Senator George S. Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which is investigating the commission, said yesterday the charges had been drawn up two weeks ago and he will decide when to forward them to the Governor as soon as he confers with Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, who will return to the city this evening.

Charges against Commissioner Wood would have been filed when they were originally drawn up had not the Grand Jury stepped in and begun an investigation of its own. The question of presenting the charges was put to a vote, and several members of the committee were in favor of waiting until the committee's investigation of Commissioner Wood was completed. At that meeting, however, the members voting for delay gave Chairman Thompson their proxies so that he can file the charges any time he desires to do so. The unexpected resignation of Commissioner George V. S. Williams has changed the situation considerably, and it is likely that the Wood case will be disposed of at once.

As soon as this is done the committee will begin to investigate the various departments of the Public Service Commission. The engineering department will probably be taken up first, and then will follow the legal department and the Secretary's office. Oliver C. Semple of counsel to the commission, who had been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Commissioner when Chairman McCall was removed, and Secretary Travis H. Whitney, who is also a candidate for Commissioner, will not be affected by this investigation one way or another. In investigating the various departments, however, the committee does not intend to go after individuals so much as to get information on which to base possible amendments to the public service law. The main object of the committee when it began its work, Senator Thompson said, was to bring about changes in the present law.

Were to Prefer Charges.

Senator Thompson let it be known yesterday that if Commissioner Williams had not resigned it was the intention of the committee to prefer charges against him because of his action in the Kings County lighting case and other cases of a like nature. In the Kings County lighting case Commissioner Williams favored a 95-cent rate for gas to South Brooklyn consumers, as against the demand for a reduction to at least 85 cents. Later Mr. Williams admitted his judgment was based upon a misinterpretation of information affecting the gas rate, and that he was ready to vote for 85-cent gas. At yesterday's session of the committee Chairman Thompson said he wanted the committee's attitude toward Commissioner Williams to go on the record, and he made this statement:

While I think it my duty to state that our investigations have developed nothing detrimental to the personal character of Mr. Williams, yet I believe his attitude as a Public Service Commissioner, and his personal view as to the manner of administration of the Public Service Law was wrong, and that his resignation has been a service to the State. I personally believe that his services would be of great value as an advocate in behalf of any public utility corporation.

The handling of the rate case of the Kings County Lighting Company, which was allowed to remain pending before the commission and the courts for more than five years, was not adequately tried on behalf of the consumers by the attorneys for the Public Service Commission, and although the company itself offered to reduce its rates so that they would have now been 80 cents, the same as other companies charge in the City of Brooklyn, Commissioner Williams had written his opinion and distributed the same among the other commissioners advocating the rate, which the company now charges, to wit, 95 cents.

The action of the commissioner in this case and other cases of like nature, while he might have reached his conclusions from his point of view, yet put him in a position entirely disregarding the public sentiment and interest of the community and what our committee regard as the plain intent and meaning of the Public Service Commissions law.

It was the intention of our committee to prefer charges against Commissioner Williams, based on his action in the Kings County Lighting Case, and other cases of like nature, which we had in contemplation for the very purpose of assuring a more satisfactory administration of the law in New York upon original principles, but in view of the resignation, our committee will not feel called upon now to make any charges, nor to investigate further with particular reference to Commissioner Williams, but will probably call the attention of the new commission to matters which have come to our knowledge in this connection and those found in our former charges.

Await Governor's Action.

In the remote event of Governor Whitman not accepting Commissioner Williams's resignation, Senator Thompson said charges would be filed against him. He added that he expected the Governor would accept the resignation at once.

The committee expected to examine several witnesses yesterday in order to get more light on the signal equipment contracts in which Commissioner Wood is involved. Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, had not concluded his investigation of the books and accounts of the several signal companies, however, and the witnesses were excused until this morning.

"This committee has not concluded its investigation," said Senator Thompson, "and it will not continue solely with reference to Commissioner Wood. We will continue along the lines that are now before us. We shall probably investigate the Engineering Department, the Legal Department, and the Secretary's Department of the Public Service Commission. While doing this we must keep in mind that we will have to make soon a report on amendments to the Public Service law.

"We must do that shortly, and if any one has conceptions of what they think ought to go into that law, we will be glad to receive them. We have received many letters on the subject of water companies. A great many people think that water companies ought to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission."

Senator Thompson said he had no idea who Commissioner Williams's successor would be, but he added that he had a very definite idea of who the successor will not be. The Senator is opposed to the appointment of any one who has been identified with the commission as organized by Governors Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn. He wants new blood that has been unidentified with any of the sinister influences that have brought about the scandals his committee has exposed. The Senator said he will go on the floor of the Legislature if necessary to obtain such standards of appointment. The Senator is anxious to push to a conclusion the work of the up-State Committee which is investigating water power and electricity, and of which he also is Chairman. This committee met again yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore and adjourned until today.

To Compare Rates.

R. P. Bolton, President of the R. P. Bolton Company, consulting engineers at 55 Liberty Street, is scheduled to be the first witness. He is expected to give testimony regarding the variance in rates charged principal American cities and those charged Canadian cities for electricity used for municipal lighting. It was learned that power experts have investigated for New York City the possibility of utilizing the flow of water through the new Catskill Aqueduct for the purpose of producing cheaply a part at least of the electrical current used by the city. A competent authority stated that 50,000 horsepower, as a minimum, could be derived from this source. The one big drawback to the scheme was found to be the fact that the aqueduct flow varied materially at different seasons.

In discussing the up-State Public Service Commission, Senator Thompson said:

"I find a great demand for an investigation of this commission. In Lockport they are holding mass meetings to protest an arbitrary raise of $40,000,000 a year to a local lighting plant after only a six weeks' hearing.

Commissioner Williams said yesterday he had nothing to add to the statement regarding his resignation given out on Monday. When told that Senator Thompson had said his resignation was timely and that Senator Lawson of Brooklyn, a member of the committee, had declared that the Commissioner had "read the handwriting on the wall," he merely shrugged his shoulders.

MARITAL TANGLE IN SUIT.

Two Women Said to Assert William Booth, Jr., Is Their Husband.

Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday signed an order permitting service outside this State of a summons and complaint against William Booth, Jr., of Waterford, Conn., in a suit for a separation begun by Mrs. Eldora Booth of 102 West Ninetieth Street, who alleged that she was his wife. Charles I. Engel of 309 Broadway, attorney for the plaintiff, said yesterday that Mr. Booth was a son of William Booth, President of the Hurricane Island Asphalt Construction Company, and that he had married again. The lawyer added that he had seen the second wife, who was Miss Mabel Brooks of Waterford, Conn., and that she had told him her husband had been married before, but had obtained a divorce in Maine before marrying her.

The lawyer also produced a clipping from a New York newspaper of fifteen years ago, which recited that his client had caused the arrest of Booth, who was ordered by Magistrate Flammer to pay $5 weekly alimony. Shortly after this, the lawyer said, Booth disappeared, and the plaintiff was unable to find him until recently.

The defendant, Lawyer Engel said, was now Superintendent of a quarry owned by his father at Waterford. The attorney explained that his client had married Booth in New York on Oct. 19, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Elmer A. Bent of 223 East Sixty-first Street performing the ceremony, and that the couple had lived together until January, 1900, when they separated. The clipping the lawyer exhibited recited that Mrs. Booth had seen a notice in New York newspapers announcing the prospective marriage of Booth to Miss Sadie Garr of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street in the Fall of 1899, and that, upon investigation, she learned it was her husband who was to be Miss Carr's bridegroom. His arrest followed, the clipping said.

CHURCH SEEKS A MILLION.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Starts After Endowment Fund.

Members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, will receive in their mails today their first information about a $1,000,000 endowment fund, and the fact that two members have already conditionally pledged $100,000 each toward it. The letter is signed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, together with Charles B. Alexander, Noah C. Rogers, James H. Schmelzl, and James Talcott.

The two men whose names are withheld for the present, will give $1 for each $1 given by others, up to $100,000 each. Members of the church said yesterday they expected to raise the entire $1,000,000 during 1916. The committee said:

"It may be asked whether an endowment is desirable or necessary for our church. We reply that the time to secure an endowment in any church is when it is prosperous, supporting its work and fulfilling its obligations. Our church is very prosperous today. It is meeting all of its obligations and is supporting adequately the work of its mission. There will probably never be so good a time as the present to raise an endowment.

"The history of other Presbyterian churches and the rapid changes in New York as to residential districts and conditions of living render the future of any church uncertain. No one can say whether in future there will be found men and women able to support our activities, including our mission, as is the case today. To provided against such a contingency, and to eliminate the danger that any of our present activities shall be curtailed, even in the distant future, an adequate endowment should be obtained."

CARNEGIE TO LIVE NEAR SEA.

He Leases Former Stokes Home on the Sound for 1916.

Skibo Castle, Andrew Carnegie's million-dollar home in the wilds of the Scotch highlands, will not be opened by the "Laird" next year, as he is to spend the coming Summer in America. When he closes his city residence, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, he will go to the former home of the late Anson Phelps Stokes, known as the Erick House estate, at Noroton, Conn. The property has been leased for 1916 by Mr. Carnegie. This estate, which is five miles from Stamford, consists of about ten and one-half acres on the extreme end of Long Neck Point, jutting into Long Island Sound. The house has about forty rooms, and the yacht landing is considered one of the finest and most picturesque on the Connecticut shore.

Y. M. H. A. RAISES $35,000.

Campaign for Bronx Clubhouse Will Be Continued.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association raised $35,000 in its two weeks' campaign for $85,000 to build a new clubhouse in the Bronx, according to an announcement made yesterday after the last campaign luncheon at the Union Square Hotel. M. Maldwin Fertig, the association's President, said the campaign would continue.

Only twelve subscriptions were larger than $100. There were 2,500 individual subscribers, most of whom gave $10 or less. Most of this money was raised in the home borough.

HELD UNDER KOSHER LAW.

Butcher Charged with Selling Meat That Had No Rabbi's Mark.

Ignatz Weiss, a butcher, of 766 East 161st Street, was held in $100 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Nolan in Morrisania Court yesterday, charged with violating a new law, in that he sold meat as kosher which did not bear the imprint of the supervising rabbi at the slaughter house.

The law went into effect Sept. 1, and Weiss was the first arrest under it.

Reports Miss Samuels Is Insane.

Miss Theresa Samuels of Goshen, N. Y., the writer of the "poison pen" letters to young married women, according to a report filed yesterday by Dr. Denis A. McAuliffe of 50 Central Park West, an alienist, is suffering from a form of insanity. She was to have been arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton, but as a result of the medical examination it is probable that the complaint against her will be dismissed on condition that she goes to a sanitarium. It is understood that Dr. McAuliffe has reported to Isaac H. Levy, Miss Samuels's attorney, that her complaint will probably yield to treatment.

MISS DAVIS HEADS NEW PAROLE BOARD

Deputy Burdette G. Lewis Succeeds Her as Commissioner of Correction.

PLACE FOR B. DE N. CRUGER

Mayor Names Secretary and Alexander McKinny to be Members of Commission.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis resigned yesterday as Commissioner of Correction, and was immediately appointed by Mayor Mitchel as head of the new Board of Parole. Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis was appointed Commissioner to succeed Miss Davis. The Mayor also announced the appointment of the other members of the Board of Parole as follows:

Alexander McKinny, 169 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, for a four-year term, at $5,500 a year, and Bertram de N. Cruger, former executive secretary of the Mayor, for a six-year term at $5,500 a year. Commissioner Lewis and Police Commissioner Woods are made ex officio members of the board, to serve without salary. Miss Davis's appointment is for the two-year-term and her salary will be $7,500.

Samuel L. Martin, who has been secretary to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed executive secretary to the Mayor at a salary of $4,800. His former salary was $3,000. In announcing the make-up of the new Board of Parole, the Mayor said:

I have selected Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, now Commissioner of Correction, for appointment to membership on the new Parole Commission. She will occupy the position of leadership. Dr. Davis by temperament, by training, and by experience is the best-fitted person I can find for the position. The signal success of her work as Commissioner of Correction is now well known to all. Because of that work, and because I want the vast powers of the Parole Commission placed in safe and sane hands, it is gratifying to me to be able to announce Dr. Davis's appointment to that commission.

Mr. Cruger's work in the Mayor's office has brought him into intimate touch with the problems of the Department of Correction and with those for whose better solution the Parole Commission has been established.

Mr. McKinny, as an attorney of broad experience and recognized standing at the Brooklyn bar, will bring to the commission the legal training and point of view which I consider essential on the part of one member, at least, of that commission.

The Parole Commission provided for by the last Legislature will have power to determine the terms of persons sentenced to the New York Reformatory and to the New York County Penitentiary, and of about two-thirds of those committed to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. In a statement of the commission's powers and duties, the Mayor said:

There should be the closest co-operation among departments which deal with crime. It is for this reason that the law made the Police Commissioner a member of the commission, and committing magistrates members for the purpose of passing upon the eligibility of parole of each person committed by him to the Workhouse.

To guard against possible political misuse, the law stipulates that persons committed by General Sessions Judges, County Judges, and Supreme Court Judges can be paroled only with the approval of the committing Judge.

It is essential that the commission work in the closest co-operation with the Department of Correction. One of the principal reasons why it is desirable to have a person of Dr. Davis's experience and training in the position of leadership on this commission.

Commissioner Davis, accepting the new appointment, said the most important thing for the Department of Correction was the organization and development made possible under the new parole law. It is the first of its kind to be applied to penal institutions of a great city, and under it more persons will be eligible for parole than in the whole State prison system. She added:

One of the most important functions of the new Parole Commission will be to make the rules and regulations under which prisoners earn their parole. These rules will materially affect conduct and discipline. While the Commissioner of Correction, ex officio, in any case has a place on the commission, the Acting Commissioner could not possibly devote the time necessary to perfecting the details of this most important plan. The work of the commission could be a great weapon in the wrong hands for disorganizing work already well begun.

After serious consideration it has therefore seemed wise that I should myself undertake this work. In doing it I shall be quite as closely connected with the department, although in a different way, as if I remained Commissioner of Correction. I shall be in constant consultation with Mr. Lewis, and we shall work together for the interests of the department.

The appointments to the new board become effective on Jan. 1.

VILLA WILL FIGHT ON.

Summons Former Followers and Hopes to Join Zapata.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 28.—American cowboys from the Bustillos ranches, who arrived in Jaurez tonight, brought the formal proclamation of Villa setting forth his future plans. The cowboys say that Villa is at a ranch house at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains, where he is holding Francesco Obregon, brother of the General, as a hostage for his own safety. He has 4,000 men scattered through the Guerrero district of Western Chihuahua, they say, and is preparing to move to the west coast. A translation of Villa's proclamation reads in part as follows:

"When I resigned my command at the head of the Constitutionalist forces of the Republic, I did so with the full and expressed intention of quitting my native land and joining my family across the border. After resigning my commission to Governor General Fidelavila and leaving Chihuahua in pursuance of my promise and agreement, I have been informed by my close advisers and friends that the promises made to me and upon which I based my agreement to quit the field had not been kept, but had been wilfully broken by the enemy.

"Because of that and because I believe that my people will never accomplish peace, liberty, and justice under the present controlling element, I will devote my time and energies to opposing these unfair elements to the end that the objects of the revolution may be realized.

Villa says in conclusion that he hopes to join Zapata, and that he has asked his former followers to rejoin their commands, and they are "responding nobly."

PAY IN ADVANCE IN ST. LOUIS

Hotels There Ask Deposits on Some Convention Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Local hotel proprietors today explained the origin of a report that they were demanding pay in advance for rooms reserved by prospective attendants at the Democratic National Convention in June.

"It must be understood," said the manager of a large hotel, "that before every large convention hundreds of persons reserve rooms and then fail to show up. Because of this, we decided to request a cash deposit with each reservation, more for the protection of persons who really want rooms than for our own protection.

"Members of National Committees, Government officials and men of recognized standing, and newspaper correspondents will be exempt from such a request. It will be unnecessary for them to respond to such a request, should such a one have been made by mistake."

The manager also explained that hotel rates would be no higher than have prevailed in St. Louis hotels at any other National Convention. The rates for a room will be no higher than at present, he said, although more persons might be put in a room.

SMITH NAMES TAMMANY MEN

Swann Will Keep Many Assistants —Dowling for McAneny's Place.

Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith announced some of his appointments last night. All the jobs went to Tammany men. John F. Gilchrist was appointed Under Sheriff at $6,000 and George L. Olvany, counsel, at the same salary. John A. Bell was appointed chief clerk at $3,500; John F. Morris, secretary, at $1,500, and Frank P. Young, cashier, at $1,800. There are many other places at Mr. Smith's disposal.

District Attorney-elect Edward Swann has decided to retain at least eighteen of the present assistants. The following Assistant District Attorneys have been requested to remain on duty after Jan. 1: George N. Brothers, William Dean Embree, Robert E. Manley, James O'Malley, Royal H. Weller, James R. S. Taylor, Charles A. Bostwick, Robert S. Johnstone, and James A. Delehanty.

These Deputy Assistant District Attorneys were asked to remain also: George A. Lavelle, James E. Smith, John M. Minton, Jr., James E. MacDonald, Nelson Olcott, Frederick J. Sullivan, A. W. Wellman, Floyd Wilmot, and A. J. Colnon.

The resignations of the following members of the staff have been turned in: Isidor Wasservogel, George Z. Medalie, Deacon Murphy, W. H. L. Edwards, and Millard Ellison. Mr. Wasservogel and Mr. Medalie are to form a law partnership at 120 Broadway. Deacon Murphy and Mr. Edwards will practice law together at 32 Nassau Street, and Mr. Ellison will open a law office at 115 Broadway.

Judge Swann had no appointments to announce yesterday.

The Tammany Aldermen, who are in the majority in the new board, will hold a caucus on Thursday to apportion the new positions. Frank L. Dowling is to be Vice President of the board at $4,000, and when President McAneny resigns, about the middle of January, he will be Acting President. This position will entitle him to a seat in the Board of Estimate. Alderman Frank Kenney, who belongs to the McCooey organization in Brooklyn, is to be Chairman of the Finance Committee, at $4,000 a year. Patrick J. Scully is to be City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for another term of six years. His salary will be $7,000 a year, the salary standardizers having cut it down from $8,000.

Henry H. Curran, who will be minority leader in the next board, said yesterday he had no intention of resigning, despite a report that he was to be appointed a Tax Commissioner.

SAYS TIDE FAVORS COLONEL.

Chicago Newspaper Man Declares Wall St. Wants Roosevelt Named.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—That the political tide is turning in favor of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his erstwhile enemies of Wall Street are now enthusiastically in his favor, notwithstanding the fact that he is not an avowed candidate for the Presidency, is the deduction made by Edward B. Clark, Washington correspondent of The Chicago Evening Post, after spending "a considerable part of Christmastide evening with Theodore Roosevelt" at Oyster Bay.

"Everywhere in New York," says Mr. Clark, "and I talked with men who seven years ago hoped heartily with Wall Street that every lion would do its duty, I found a newborn affection for the Colonel. These men probably always have had an admiration for him, because mettled manhood compels admiration, but of affection where he was concerned they knew nothing. They hated him because, in their view, he was a business smasher, smasher.

"Theodore Rooevelt's Americanism, his fearlessness in this war time, his refusal to give a thought to political advantage or disadvantage in dealing with questions of dual citizenship, have stirred the Americanism in these former enemies of his. He is first an American and they know it. This Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt accounts for the rapid change of personal and political sentiment in New York. Men told me that if nominated, the Colonel would sweep the State."

Mr. Clark goes on to say that Roosevelt will not support Philander C. Knox for the Presidency if the Republicans see fit to nominate him, and adds:

"If at the Chicago Convention a Weeks, a Burton, a Sherman, a Root, or a Fairbanks be nominated he will not get the support of Theodore Roosevelt nor of the Progressives."

SEE ROOT-WHITMAN CLASH.

Republican State Convention Slated for Feb. 22 in This City.

If present plans of local Republican leaders are carried out Elihu Root will not go to the National Convention as a delegate at large. Instead he will receive the vote of the New York delegation for the Presidential nomination. The Republicans will hold their unofficial State Convention in this city probably on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, and the candidates for delegates at large will then be decided upon.

Plans for holding the State Convention will be settled at a meeting of the Republican State Committee on Jan. 14. It is proposed to make the convention a patriotic affair in keeping with Washington's Birthday. American flags and patriotic oratory will be in evidence.

It is expected that Governor Whitman's friends will make a strong plea that the convention indorse the Governor as its candidate for the nomination for President. If this fails, they are expected to oppose any indorsement of ex-Senator Root.

In any event, the Whitman followers are expected to oppose the selection of Mr. Root for delegate at large. Mr. Root, it is said, has intimated to his friends that he does not care to be in a position of voting as delegate at large either for his own nomination or for that of Governor Whitman.

ROADS ARE STORING COAL.

Pennsylvania and Central Anticipate Possibility of a Strike.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—Thousands of tons of coal are being stored in Toledo by railroads in anticipation of a miners' strike next April. The New York Central has 70,000 tons at Air Line Junction and this amount will be doubled, officials said today.

The Pennsylvania announced today that twenty carloads with fifty tons to the car had been placed in storage here within the last few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Questions of economy alone prompted railroad officials to store large quantities of coal, it was stated here tonight. The possibility of a miners' strike, Pennsylvania officials said, was not even considered. According to these officials, the work was started more than a year ago, when there was a large surplus of freight cars, an oversupply of labor at the mines, and a lull in the demand for coal. Rather than see these cars idle, and in order to keep the mines working full time, it was decided to store the coal for future use.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL'S WORK

Ex-Ambassador Bacon Home with Report on Ambulance in Paris.

Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France, who went to Paris two months ago to inspect the American Ambulance, returned yesterday on the New York, bringing a report of the work in 1915, which is to be published after it has been read by the committee.

He said that, regardless of other reports, there was unity among the allied nations, and that they were pulling together marvelously well.

Mr. Bacon said the American Ambulance in Paris was costing $1,000 a day, which was much less than in the beginning, when there were far fewer beds. Now there are 610 patients in the hospital at Neuilly, and 500 more in beds hired outside.

Mr. Bacon is going to Washington for a conference at the International Law Institution.

MITCHEL IN CONTROL OF EDUCATION BOARD

Mayor Names Eleven Members, Insuring Election of Willcox to the Presidency.

ONLY THREE REAPPOINTED

Administration's Candidate, a Republican, Will Be Opposed by a Churchill Man.

Mayor Mitchell announced yesterday the appointment of eight new members of the Board of Education and the reappointment of three of the present members. By the appointments the Mayor expects to control the Board in the matter of his administrative policies. The members of the Board elect their own President and when this election takes place next February it is expected that the Mayor's own choice will win. He is William G. Willcox, a lawyer of Staten Island.

The faction headed by President Thomas W. Churchill will have a candidate of their own, George J. Gillespie. President Churchill has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection when his term expires, although he will remain a member of the Board. Mr. Willcox is a Republican and Mr. Gillespie a Democrat. The three reappointments are Miss Martha Lincoln Draper of 125 East Thirty-sixth Street; Robert L. Harrison, of 20 West Ninth Street and John Whalen of 458 West 155th Street. All three are anti-Churchill members. Mr. Harrison was an unsuccessful candidate for President against Mr. Churchill in 1914.

The new appointments for Manhattan are Leo Arnstein of 755 Park Avenue and Edmund Dwight of 324 West Seventy-sixth Street. For six years Mr. Arnstein has been closely associated with George McAneny. From 1910 to 1914 he served as Borough Secretary in the office of President of Manhattan under President McAneny and for the past two years he has been assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen.

He has served on many important committees of the Board of Estimate, as Mr. McAneny's representative, particularly the Budget Committees. Mr. Dwight is a businessman, prominent in insurance. For several years he has been Vice President of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

For Brooklyn the Mayor appointed Walter H. Gilpatric of 247 Eighty-fourth Street, a lawyer, member of the firm of Bassett, Thompson & Gilpatric, and for three years a member of the local School Board; Frederick Bruckbauer of 911 Eighth Avenue, merchant, long active in civic work and for a number of years a member and Chairman of the local School Board; Frederick W. Atkinson of 55 Pineapple Street, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, with experience in public educational matters, and Mrs. Edward A. Quin of 329 Washington Avenue. She is a graduate of Adelphi Academy and Smith College and has been active in civic work in Brooklyn. She is President of the Women's Branch, City Mission Society, and President of the Civitas Club.

For the Bronx Mayor selected Thomas J. Carroll of 1,945 Clinton Avenue. He is President of the Stereotypers' Union of New York City. President of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State, and President of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York City.

For Queens, John Halpin, a lawyer, of Clark Avenue, Far Rockaway, was appointed. He is associated with the firm of Bowers & Scudder. In connection with the appointments the Mayor said:

Most careful effort was made this year to obtain the services of representative citizens, who at the same time had a sympathetic and practical understanding of school matters.

The fact that some of the retiring members were not reappointed must not be taken as a reflection on them. It was felt that, in view of the many specially momentous questions before the board, a fresh point of view in the board would be beneficial.

It must be borne in mind that under the law appointments must be made by boroughs, and I have appointed in each borough a number corresponding with that of the retiring members from that borough.

The eleven appointments are made to replace or renew nine expiring terms and to fill two vacancies that were caused by the resignations of Louis H. Pink and Paul Fuller.

Mr. Pink resigned when no appropriation was made for recreation centres in which he was interested, and Mr. Fuller died recently.

FOUR CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

A. I. C. P. Entertains as Many Groups of Beneficiaries.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is giving four Christmas parties this year for as many groups of persons who are benefiting from its activities. The first of these was on Christmas Day for the old and crippled men who work in the association's toy shop. The second was held yesterday afternoon in the association's Bronx district office at 1,283 Franklin Avenue, where the children and mothers of 200 Bronx families which are under the association's care met for a party and distribution of gifts. Many of these gifts were toys which had been made in the old men's toy shop.

Last evening the third party was given at the East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, for the families connected with the Association's Briar Brae Settlement House. This gathering was attended by about 100 families, including fathers, mothers and children and representatives of the A. I. C. P. staff. There was a tree for the children and a musical program in which members of the association's staff and of the families connected with the settlement had a part.

This evening the 100 widows' families which are now receiving pensions from the A. I. C. P. will have their Christmas party at the East Side Settlement. The visitors of the association will entertain about 400 mothers and children.

TO START PACIFIC LINE.

Seattle Men Will Build Three Ships for Ocean Trade.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 28.—Seattle shipping men, headed by R. M. Calkins, traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, announced today that they were organizing a company to build and operate three steamships to ply between Seattle and Hawaii, Australia, and New Zealand. Necessity for the new line, Mr. Calkins said, had been demonstrated by the accumulation of export freight here.

"The need of a merchant marine is an urgent commercial problem," he said. "It is not possible for the business men of the country to await Federal action, and, facing accumulated freight and scarcity of ships to transport cargoes which are piling up in the warehouses daily, we have been compelled to provide vessels of our own. The plans are to build steamships of large tonnage. There is enough business in sight for eight months to come to load such vessels to capacity."

MORE "ISLES OF SAFETY."

But None Will Be Put at Crossings with Traffic Policemen.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday he had talked with the heads of the traffic divisions in regard to the safety of pedestrians in congested hours on the main thoroughfares. The matter of having "safety isles" at crossings where traffic policemen were on duty was gone into, and it was not thought advisable to install them. The Commissioner said traffic policemen efficiently administered the work at crossings. If "safety isles" were installed, many persons would be inclined to take a chance unassisted, he said.

The Commissioner said that the "safety isles" could be utilized on the thoroughfares up town to good advantage. Some were now in use, and others would be installed, he said, where the crossings warranted and where no traffic policemen were stationed.

'COUSIN ELEANOR' AMUSING.

Henrietta Crosman's Clever Playlet in a Good Palace Bill.

Henrietta Crosman, Nora Bayes and Violet Dale are three of the principal reasons for the strong sense of prosperity the Palace Theatre is feeling this week. Miss Crosman is particularly happy in the tiny comedy wherewith she has resumed her vaudeville tour. It is "Cousin Eleanor," a brightly written piece by Frances Nordstrom that is of just the right weight and cleverer by far than any other playlet presented at the Palace this season. The expert comedienne has a very good time as a friendly cousin dedicated to the task of frightening away from a young man's dovecote the apparition of his past in the form of a chorus girl with love letters in her reticule and blackmail in her heart.

Nora Bayes, the music hall favorite who has a way of making two song hits grow where only one grew before, sings a lengthy program, which each gratified audience regards as all too short, while Violet Dale does some exceptionally striking imitations that are well worth hearing. She appears in the bill in the place of Belle Blanche, who was feeling a bit croupy, and she does not expend her gift of mimicry on such familiar subjects as Eddie Foy, George M. Cohan and the easy Mr. Tinney. Rather she reproduces Mrs. Leslie Carter as that lady favors the varieties, Nazimova (in "War Brides"), and—stopping at nothing—the great Anna Pavlowa.

Next week comes Elsie Janis, returned to Broadway, and now heralded on the placards as "the Darling of Queens." It is rumored that the program will let it be known she "turned all the crowned heads of Europe."

ORATORIO GIVES "MESSIAH."

Society's Holiday Performance Its 88th of Handel's Work.

The Oratorio Society gave the first of its customary pair of holiday performances of Handel's "Messiah" at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, the repetition to occur at the same place tomorrow evening. The soloists were Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano; Henriette Wakefield, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Vivian Gosnell, bass. Louis Koemmenich directed the chorus of the organization, and an orchestra of members of the Symphony Society, with Frank L. Sealy organist, assisted.

The performance, which was set down in the program as the eighty-eighth the society has given of this work during its history, was in many respects a good one. The "traditions" and the general atmosphere that surround this oratorio, as well as others, work against complete freedom of the will on the part of a conductor who performs it, and often result in rather humdrum singing of the music. There are signs that Mr. Koemmenich was endeavoring to work against this condition. Sometimes the results were grateful and sometimes they were not markedly so.

Mme. Rider-Kelsey sang the soprano airs with distinction generally, though she was a little lacking in some of the florid passages. Lambert Murphy, though not always solid on intonation, acquitted himself well in the rôle of tenor soloist. In fact, he sang the accompanied recitative, "Thy Rebuke Hath Broken His Heart," with so much feeling as to bring attention to the jarring note of the composer himself in the false accents he let into the setting, affording thereby an amusing commentary on an explanatory note in the program to the effect that though Handel had originally set some of the text with false accents, these were corrected long ago, probably during his life."

Henriette Wakefield, the contralto, did some excellent singing, but Vivian Gosnell's light voice was not perfectly adapted to the bass music. This was accentuated in "Why do the nations" by the furious tempo, whether his or the conductor's, which even the best voice would have found impossible for the rapid passages.

GABRILOWITSCH'S RECITAL.

The Fourth of His Historical Series Devoted to Chopin.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch devoted the fourth of his series of historical pianoforte recitals, which he gave yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, to the music of Chopin. There might be debate and difference of opinion as to the relative amount of attention to be given to different composers in a series of six recitals illustrating the history of the music composed for the pianoforte. But Mr. Gabrilowitsch's purpose has much of the aesthetic mixed with the purely historical; he desires to give a delightful and interesting concert as well as to trace a general course of development, so that an emphasis on some things that are most popular, that have taken firmest hold on the public's affections, is inevitable.

His Chopin program gave a view of the most important and characteristic branches of Chopin's activity. The A flat ballade, four études, the B flat minor sonata, twelve of the preludes, a nocturne, a muzurka, and a polonaise. His playing of them was an individual interpretation, beautiful in many ways, and not least in its assimilation of Chopin's poetic spirit, his lyrical imagination. His playing was delicate and spirited, subtly modulated in tonal quality, in cantabile passages especially sympathetic. There was a very large audience that overflowed upon the stage and that was demonstrative in applause.

Opera Bills for Next Week.

Mozart's "The Magic Flute" will open the eighth week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season next Monday evening. "Tosca" will be sung on Wednesday evening, and Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" for the first time this season on Thursday. "Die Meistersinger" will be given for the first time this season on Friday evening, "Boris Godunow" will be sung at the Saturday matinee, and Saturday night's performance will bring forward "Il Trovatore." At this Sunday evening's concert the soloists will be Carl Friedberg, pianist; Mme. Margarete Ober, and Paul Althouse.

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JEWISH CONGRESS PLANNED.

To Demand Civic and Economic Rights Everywhere at War's Close.

Organization of a Jewish congress to demand civic and economic rights for Jews in all countries at the close of the war was discussed last night at a conference in the Broadway Central Hotel. The meeting had been called by the Jewish Congress Organization Committee, of which Abraham S. Schomer is Chairman.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the speakers, said the time had come when Jews must band together for their common welfare. He believed the congress movement was the most hopeful symptom of Jewish renaissance in the last twenty years.

"In a spirit of self-respect we must stand together and formulate our demands on the whole world. Now is the time to commence, in order that we may be represented when the terms of peace are discussed," said he.

Congressman Siegel, Municipal Judge Gustave Hartman, Dr. H. Keller, Dr. Schmarjah Levin, and others addressed the meeting.

WOMEN OF PEACE MEET.

$1,000 Gift from Henry Ford and Membership of 1,120 Announced.

The first meeting of the Woman's Peace Party since last October was held last night at the organization's headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue. Announcement was made of a $1,000 donation by Henry Ford, and the activities of the party were described by several speakers.

Because of the illness of Mrs. Amos Pinchot, President, the Vice President, Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict, presided. After announcing the Ford gift and an increase in the membership to 1,120, she described the work of the Anti-Militarist Committee in Washington, where an educational propaganda is being carried on against extreme military preparedness.

"I am not an extreme pacifist and believe in constructive preparedness of an industrial kind," she added.

Miss Zona Gale read a short story entitled "Folks," in which she endeavored to show that all people, irrespective of nationality or race, were "just folks."

MOVING UPTOWN?

Business and professional men contemplating removal to the centre of New York should visit The Times Building, Times Square, in which a few suites and single rooms may be had at moderate rentals. The position of the building insures continuous natural light and the best ventilation. Subway station in basement. Renting agent in building—Room 406. Telephone Bryant 1000.

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TAFT CONDEMNS COMMERCIALISM AND PROSELYTING IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

ERADICATE ALL ATHLETIC EVILS

William H. Taft's Advice to the National Collegiate Association.

SHOULD CORRECT ABUSES

Too Much Spirit of Commercialism, the Desire to Win, and Proselyting in Sports.

College athletic evils and abuses were severely condemned by William H. Taft, former President of the United States, last night at the closing session of the tenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, at the Hotel Astor. The principal part of his address to the delegates dealt with two evils, which he said should be eradicated. He referred particularly to the system of proselyting in preparatory schools by self-constituted agents among the alumni of the various colleges and the taint of professionalism which is being allowed to fasten itself on college athletics.

Mr. Taft warned the college student against the desire to win to such an extent as to lead to abuses. He referred to the commercialism which envelops college athletics, and advised those in control to eradicate it as much as possible. Strict rules of eligibility were necessary, he said, to keep the students from becoming professionals, and the need of safeguarding the purity of athletics at colleges was dealt with to a great length by the speaker.

While admitting that the spirit of those engaged in the regulation of college athletics is better than formerly, Mr. Taft said there was still room for improvement. The transfer of the control of athletics in some colleges to the Faculty has resulted in giving the public more confidence and has served to bring about better conditions with all college athletic teams.

While condemning athletic evils, Mr. Taft also admitted that the college athlete of today is better than years ago. The standard of scholarship has improved, while the students have shown a corresponding progress in athletic skill.

In reply to a question as to whether the standard of the ethics of college athletics was not as good as that in business circles, Mr. Taft said he wanted to emphasize the fact that he did not consider that college athletics were low. On the contrary, he said, they were on a high plane, despite the abuses, and in addition they showed a marked improvement over his college days. He declined, however, to draw any comparisons.

Mr. Taft Touches on Preparedness.

The relation of colleges to the question of preparedness was briefly touched upon by Mr. Taft. The adoption of military training might help to develop officers, he said, and that was what was needed at present. He said two years at college might be utilized to develop many good traits in students as military drill, make students more democratic, bring about neatness, build up young men, and eradicate the college slouth who is a detriment to his college.

In his talk on the introduction of military drill into colleges Mr. Taft said that what was needed in preparedness is officers, which even Germany in the present war had felt the need of. He pointed out that with the addition of three buildings at West Point double the present number of officers could be turned out. He added that if Congress took the appointive power away from the Congressmen and vested it in the Secretary of War the West Point college would be kept filled all the time. Mr. Taft said in part:

"I was not a college athlete in my day. I was urged to offer myself for the crew, but my father had other ideas which I induced him to modify with respect to my brother, who came after me, and who made the crew. Still, I had an intense interest always in every phase of college athletics, and I believe in them. I agree that they may become so absorbing in the lives of a number of the students as to blind them to the real purpose of a college education and training. I agree that the desire to win in the spirit of competition may become so strong as to lead to abuses and vicious extremes. Still I don't think for either of these reasons that either college athletics or intercollege athletics ought to be given up. They are one of a number of most interesting phases of college life.

"The curriculum and scholarship should be enforced as the primary purpose of the four years spent at college, but to make that the sole purpose would be to take out of the influence of college life and the value of college memories and associations the flesh that clothes and rounds out the frame. No one will deny that athletics in itself, in the development of physical health, of quickness of eye, and decision of courageous effort, of perseverence, of self-restraint, and other manly virtues is good for the young man and furnishes a basis for a stronger character and one more likely to succeed in the struggles of the world. A game without competition does not bring out the best results of athletic practice. The spirit of rivalry between one college and another is not unhealthy mental stimulus, even though when carried to extreme it may lead, on the part of weak men, to unsportsmanlike ways and ungentlemanly performances.

Abuses Always Possible.

"Abuses are possible in every striving success in which it is to be rewarded. This is a reason for restraining the abuse, but it is no reason, if the game is innocent and may be properly played, for giving it up. The feeling of solidarity and loyalty in the student body that intercollegiate contests develop is a good thing—it outlasts every contest, and it continues in the heart and soul of every graduate as long as he lives. An interest of that sort which continues beyond the college course gives a flavor to life that has nothing of evil in it. It is full of sweet retrospect and revives the memories of the days when character was being formed and friendships were made that never die. Of course, as one grows older, the calamitous result of a thorough beating of one's own team by that of a rival institution is not quite so overwhelming in its portentous gloom as when one is nearer to one's college days. But there is still poignancy enough in defeat and triumph enough in victory, and still enough rivalry of college memories and loyalty to emphasize the real utility of such contests for every college man.

"Forty years ago college athletics were simpler. The burden of their expenses was borne more by the undergraduates. The receipts from the games were nowhere near so large. The necessity for paying coaches large compensation and for the other very heavy expenses of the preparation of a team did not exist. Perhaps we would prefer that those conditions should have continued, but it was impossible. The intense interest in the games, extending far beyond the undergraduates and the alumni of the contesting colleges, as in the case of football and baseball, led to enormous attendance and to consequent heavy gate receipts.

Athletic Skill Has Increased.

"The skill of the athletes has greatly increased. They have approximated the skill of professionals in the same fields and the temptations to professionalism, temporary and permanent, have become stronger and stronger. The rules of eligibility therefore have become more important in order to keep the taint of professionalism out of college athletics. We have the question of Summer ball and of a previous history of full professionalism as a reason for excluding men from college games. Those questions are not free from difficulty. When the question of Summer ball first presented itself, it seemed to the ordinary observer that there was not any more reason for excluding from a college team a man who plays Summer ball in order to make money enough to resume his college course, than for thus excluding the men who for a similar end waits upon the table or who takes charge of general entertainments at a hotel, or who goes about lecturing or teaching or does anything else for money. But that does not quite answer the full objection. It may be that the mere playing of a game for money has a tendency to introduce the spirit of professionalism into college sport that may be detrimental to its tone, and that though in individual instances it might work no harm whatever, its general tendency requires a great strictness of rule in this regard. The issue seems rather to be one of fact to be determined by experiment rather than an issue that can be settled.

"We are to be congratulated that the spirit in which those engaged in the regulation of college athletics approaches this question is far better today than it ever was before. There is not now that spirit that did prevail a decade or more ago, of suspicion by the representatives of each college of the other lest in the rules to be adopted one college was to secure an advantage over another in the immediate future. The transfer of control of this matter to committees of the Faculty in each college gives the public more confidence in the solution of the problems, although the difficulty of the problems themselves has certainly increased.

"When the college athletic rules of eligibility and maintenance of scholarship were regulated by undergraduates, or, indeed, by alumni, suspicion played a considerable part in obstructing fair arrangements. The desires of the representative committees to have their teams win were not neutralized by a responsibility for the conduct of affairs in the college, such as Faculty Committees have.

Improvement in Athletics.

"We have made great improvements in intercollegiate athletics, due to rigid limitations by agreement. We confine intercollegiate athletics now to undergraduates. It is not possible for a man to grow old in college athletics by studying first for one degree and then another until he becomes a man of thirty or thirty-five. This was a great abuse in my day. A man could go through the academic department, and then through the scientific department, and then through the law school, and then through the divinity school, and then through the medical school, and continue to win victories on the diamond or the football field until he had nearly passed the military age.

"Then, in my day, athletes were too often coddled in respect to their scholarship. Few good men on the field were excluded because of not coming up to the standard. I believe the rules as to scholarship are now enforced with a rigor in most colleges that calls for our express approval. It doubtless leads to the focusing of student attention and aid in respect of the studies of members of the team, which but for their athletic prowess would be absent. But we can hardly complain of the motive if the fact is that the scholarship of the athlete is thereby improved.

"There are, however, certain abuses that I think the attention of the Collegiate Association may well be directed to. Pud'nhead Wilson says that the difference between a cabbage and a cauliflower is that the latter has a college education. I think that it should be the ambition of those regulating college athletics to create a similar distinction between professional and college athletics. There is a natural disposition for men in college athletics to approximate the methods of the professionals who have the higher skill. I am sorry to say that this approximation includes not only the science and the skill, but also the manners. If there is any respect in which college athletics should differ from professional athletics, it is in the good manners observed by each side toward the other. Their being college men ought to teach them to be gentlemen and to be self-respecting and self-restraining.

"The other abuse to which I referred was that of proselyting in preparatory schools by self-constituted agents among the alumni of various colleges, to induce likely athletes to go to one college rather than to another, by promise of support through college. That this evil has prevailed I think nobody can deny. I had myself a letter written from some college athlete in the West, asking what terms we would offer at Yale for a man who was a good shortstop, and there have come under my personal observations offers made to freshmen in Yale, of a similar character, to go to other institutions. These offers, of course, are not made at the instance of any college authorities, and usually come only from overzealous alumni with more money than brains, or at least with more money than discretion, who pervert their college loyalty and exaggerate their pleasure in a college victory, so that it ceases to be a mere reasonable gratification of pleasurable college associations and becomes the satisfaction of a selfish, unscrupulous passion. I don't know how far rules of this association can reach the evil. I should think strict rules might be drafted, and that with the earnest desire which we know exists on the part of the Faculty committees schemes of this sort might be unearthed and discouraged by one or two revelations and the exclusion from college contests of two or three prime athletes whose services have been secured by such arrangement.

"When one looks at one transaction in which a man interested in college finds a likely young athlete in a preparatory school struggling for his college education and tells him: 'If you will go to my Alma Mater I will pay your way through college,' the matter may seem innocent. It is only when one considers how freedom to do such a thing, with the great amount of wealth that Alumni can command, must lead to bidding for likely young athletes and to a real professionalism more vicious than any that has been suggested, because carried almost down to the childhood of the nation.

"It seems to me, too, that the colleges may well be cautious in reference to the granting of scholarships to athletes because they are athletes. One may well understand that Faculties would not grant such scholarships for such reasons, but scholarships are created by Alumni, as I have been advised, conditioned on their being granted to particular athletes. Doubtless many of these are mere generous expressions of appreciation of work done, but they ought to be forbidden because of their tendency and because of the abuses to which such a practice may lead."

FACULTIES SHOULD CONTROL ATHLETICS

Undergraduates Lack Experience, Says Dean McClenahan of Princeton.

Faculty control of athletics and the many evils that beset the college student were discussed yesterday at the tenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor, when more than 100 delegates representing 158 universities and schools took part in the effort to solve the knotty problems which the association has endeavored to overcome during the ten years of its existence.

Many of the sports recognized by colleges in this country were subjected to a severe grueling, and methods for eradicating the many evils of athletic life were suggested, although the part played by the association in national collegiate sports came in for its fair share of commendation, particularly for its efforts in advocating purity in athletics.

In addition to the discussion on athletics reports were read on football and other sports, with recommendations for the betterment of college athletics, and a clearer definition of the rules governing the same.

A plea for a system of collegiate athletics in which every student would have a chance to participate was made by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College. Dr. Garfield pointed out that many students were barred from active participation in college athletics because of their inability to make the first team in the sport in which they are interested, and an effort should be made to encourage these men. Among the other things suggested was the organization of additional teams.

Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton University spoke on athletic standards and approved of the Faculty's controlling all athletic activities in the colleges. The reason that the Faculty should control athletics, he said, is because its members are better equipped than students or graduates to uphold a certain standard which is essential in athletics.

Dean McClenahan said the athletic atmosphere of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton has been clarified by the recent athletic meeting held by these universities. Discussing Faculty control, he said that unless the Faculties take over the running of college athletics, the difficulties which beset the path of the average college organization will never be overcome. Control of athletics should be in the hands of older and experienced men, he said. Undergraduates are not sufficiently efficient or experienced and are likely to show favoritism for their friends. The logical body to rule athletics, therefore, seems to be the Faculty. They are in close touch with the athletic situation at all times and are free from prejudice.

Professor Albert Le Fevre of the University of Virginia, speaking on schedule making and institutional responsibility, declared against itinerant coaches and the playing of games with other institutions playing ineligibles. There is an increasing appreciation of the desirability of eliminating the itinerant coach, he said. "No matter how loud the popular clamor, how spectacular and profitable the contest, nor how acute or chronic the partisanship, it is wrong to schedule a game which has not the essence of pure rivalry, but is on the contrary pulsating with an animus which at times culminates in hatred. Such contests lead to internal dissension, institutional hostility, and public wrangling, the futile sources of backbiting and distrust," concluded Professor Le Fevre.

After the opening address by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, President of the association, in which he pointed out the evils of intercollegiate athletics and the possibilities of remedying many of the evils, he explained to the delegates the objects of the association, which were not to abolish college athletics, but to make them better. He made a strong plea for courtesy and common sense, and said that if the college keep at the head of their athletics men who try to be honest, let those men trust each other, and half of the evils of intercollegiate athletics will die a natural death.

Professor Robert N. Corwin of Yale spoke on college ideals and athletics, and in conclusion said he believed that athletics should become an important feature in university education and that they should therefore be more closely associated with the intra-curriculum aims. He also asserted that wiser guidance and a more constructive policy would eliminate those features which are distinctly educational and which now hold faculty and students apart, and encourage distrust between universities.

The afternoon session was taken up with the various reports and closed with the election of officers. Director Frank Castleman, Chairman of the committee on track rules, recommended that in all athletic meets an assistant referee, surveyor and field doctor, be added to the list of officials, the former to be referee of the field events. He also advocated the standardization of track and field rules in the United States.

Professor G. W. Ehler, Chairman of the Committee on Football Fatalities, reported that the investigation of the committees had developed the fact that only two or three of the deaths which had occurred to football players could be directly traced to football, and that most of them were due to lack of proper physical examination before the players went on the field. At the request of the committee the name was changed to a Committee on Effects of Athletics on Participants.

The basket ball rules were shown to have met with general approval, and the growth and future prospects of association football brought out warm expressions of approval from the delegates. Several important changes were recommended by the committee on swimming and water polo, which it was expected would add materially to the interest in these sports.

Professor F. N. Whittier of Bowdoin College, in his report from the First District, brought out the fact that four collegiate institutions in New England paid their football coaches $5,000 or more per annum. These are Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Brown, while four others in the same district paid their coaches less than $1,000 a year each. The expenses of fifteen New England conference colleges for athletics, he said, aggregated $354,000, one college alone paying $142,000 to support its athletic teams.

The Secretary's report shows a membership of 158, composed of 84 active, 62 joint, and 7 assistant memberships. The association was organized ten years ago with 87 members. The receipts for the year were $2,519.54, and the expenses $1,709.24. The balance left in the treasury is $810.30.

Among the delegates present were:

Bowdoin College, Dr. F. N. Whittier; Carnegie Institute, J. Howard McCullough, E. E. Sefuen, and John R. Gearhart; Catholic University of America, the Rev. Dr. P. J. Healy; Colgate University, Professor E. C. Huntington; College of the City of New York, Professor Thomas A. Story, M. D., Professor Herbert Holton and L. B. McKenzie; Columbia University, George L. Meylan, M. D., C. H. Mapes, and Frank D. Fackenthal; Connecticut Agricultural College, Daniel Chase and E. O. Smith; Delaware College, William J. McAvoy; Drake University, Professor John L. Griffith; Franklin and Marshall College, Professor Herbert H. Beck; Grinnell College, Professor Paul F. Peck.

Harvard University, Dean L. B. R. Briggs; Haverford College, James A. Babbitt, M. D.; Iowa State College, Professor S. W. Beyer; John Hopkins University, Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie; Lafayette College, Wilmer G. Crowell; Lehigh University, Professor H. R. Reiter, Professor Winter L. Wilson, and President Henry S. Drinker; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Professor Curry S. Hicks and Dean Edward M. Lewis; Mount Union College, G. E. Allott, Charles R. Ross, Thomas L. Caskey, and A. H. Wilson; Northwestern University, Lewis Omer; Oberlin College, Professor C. W. Savage; Ohio Wesleyan University, Professor Frederick W. Dixon; Penn State College; R. H. Smith and R. C. Harlow.

Princeton University, Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, M. D., and Dean Howard McClenahan; Rice Institute, Philip Hechman Arbuckle; Rutgers College, Dean Louis Bevier; Tufts College, Dean Frank G. Wren, Dr. Austin B. Fletcher, and Dean Gardner C. Anthony; University of Chicago, Professor Alonzo A. Stagg and Dr. Dudley B. Reed; University of Kansas, Professor W. O. Hamilton; University of Minnesota, Dr. L. J. Cooke and Dr. H. L. Williams; University of Missouri, Professor C. L. Brewer; University of Oklahoma, Professor Benjamin Gilbert Owen; University of Pennsylvania, Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed; University of the South, Dean Walter Hullihen; Wesleyan University, Professor F. W. Nicolson and Dr. Edgar Fauver; West Virginia University, Professor E. N. Zern and Mr. Stephen G. Jackson; Williams College, Professor Henry D. Wild and Professor Carroll L. Maxcy; Yale University, Professor Robert N. Corwin.

The following officers of the organization and committees were elected:

President—Le Baron R. Briggs, Harvard.
Vice President—James R. Angell, Chicago University.
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.
Executive Committee—First District, Professor R. N. Corwin, Yale; Second District, Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton; Third District, Professor C. H. Herty, University of North Carolina; Fourth District, H. E. Buchanan, Tennessee; Fifth District, Professor G. A. Goodenough, Illinois; Sixth District, Professor C. L. Brewer, Missouri; Seventh District, Professor D. G. Owen, Oklahoma; Eighth District, Professor E. J. Stewart, Oregon Agricultural College.

RULES COMMITTEES.

Football—Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota, Chairman; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; Lieutenant Phil Hayes, United States Military Academy; Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin; Professor S. C. Williams, Iowa State; Professor W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia, and representatives of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis, and Chicago.

Track Athletics—Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University, Chairman; Dr. J. L. Griffith, Drake University, and Romayn Berry, Columbia.

Basket Ball—Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton, Chairman; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Oswald Tower, Andover; Dr. L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; Director L. W. St. John, Ohio State; Director Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; J. F. Bohler, Washington College, and H. F. Sturdee, St. John's College.

Association (Soccer) Football—Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford, Chairman; W. F. Garretson, Bates; P. S. Page, Phillips, Andover; George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; C. H. Mapes, Columbia University; Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri, and A. S. Dyment, University of Oregon.

SEEK NEW SUGGESTIONS.

G. T. Kirby Predicts Definition of Amateur at Meeting Tomorrow.

All the suggestions regarding the definition of an amateur made by the delegates to the conference called by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, Monday, have been issued in book form. Copies have been sent by the Amateur Athletic Union to all its governors, with the request that they wire any new suggestions so that they may be acted upon tomorrow.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the conference, considers the gathering of Monday the most remarkable in athletic history. In his opinion success is assured. In commenting on the meeting he says:

"It is evident from the attitude of all the delegates Monday that they coincide with the Intercollegiate Association in the belief that now is the time to secure a universal and acceptable definition of the elastic term amateur. One and all agree that our ruling must be severe. Our system of penalties for violations of the code is favored by nearly all the delegates, and I think on Thursday we will have our ideas in concrete form and be in a position to recommend to all ruling bodies at least part of our proposed regulations."

Through the Pacific Association of the A. A. U. the Public Schools Athletic League has made the suggestion that the ruling against the college man, who gains an education through his ability as a playground teacher, be made less stringent. A special committee which has been investigating this phase of the amateur question asks for the adoption of the following changes in the rules:

That the words, "who has received compensation or reward in any form for rendering personal service of any kind to any athletic organization, contained in the definition of an amateur," (A. A. U. construction, Article X., Section 1,) shall not be construed to bar from competition as an amateur a bona fide student at an educational institution who is paid for service in connection with the athletics of an educational institution of lower rank than the one he attends, or who works in a public playground, boys' club, or similar organization. In no case, however, shall the above interpretation apply when a student is rendering service for pay to the institution for which he is competing or any department thereof.

"The above suggested interpretation does not permit the playing of Summer baseball by college men. Our committee is opposed to such practice. Competing for money is professionalism pure and simple."

Amateur Athletic Union officials expect the definition of an amateur as drafted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation at Lyons last year to have an important bearing on the final verdict of the I. C. A. A. A. A. conference.

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WILLIAMS RETICENT ON COACH QUESTION

Minnesota Director Says He Is Not in a Position to Comment on Yale Situation.

Dr. Harry L. Williams of Yale, who is football coach at Minnesota, is reticent about the possibility of being head coach at New Haven next season. Dr. Williams has been mentioned prominently as a successor to Frank Hinkey as Yale's football director, but the Minnesota coach refuses to commit himself on the subject.

When asked if he would take the place as head coach at Yale Dr. Williams said he was in no position to answer the question at this time.

"If your Alma Mater asked you to come back to coach the eleven, would you turn down the offer?" Dr. Williams was asked.

"Now please don't ask me that question," he replied, "because I cannot say anything about it now."

Dr. Williams is the chairman of the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and is one of the seven members who represent this organization on the Intercollegiate Rules Committee. As Chairman, he made his report to the association yesterday and had nothing but words of praise for the present gridiron game.

With Dr. Williams at Minnesota at various times was Tom Shevlin of Yale, and Dr. Williams spoke highly of Shevlin's capability.

"He is a human dynamo," Dr. Williams remarked, "and I am always glad when he goes to New Haven."

Dr. Williams read his annual football report yesterday to the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Astor and among other things about the present gridiron game said:

"There seems to be no question that the rules are reaching a stage of near perfection and that the less tampering they receive the better. The stability of the rules of late years has produced really remarkable and most gratifying results. Coaches, players, officials and public have come to have a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of modern football, and its possibilities have been developing rapidly.

"Truly, the present rules give us a magnificent game—spectacular, fascinating, combining the kicking and running game of twenty-five years ago with a brilliant open field and forward pass game, where the ball is constantly in view; upon occasions making use of the lateral pass plays of English Rugby, interspersed with powerful drives into the line and off the tackle that almost call to mind the so-called mass plays of ten years ago.

"Brains, tactics, and strategy are the keynote of success in the game as played today. So infinite are the combinations and possibilities of play that it is safe to say no two teams in the country play the game exactly alike. The rules are admirably adapted to teams of either light or heavy weight. Weight is no longer at a premium, and it has been demonstrated many times this past Fall that light fast teams can play rings about their heavier opponents who lack the same degree of skill.

"The small college under the present rules has come into its own. The early season games no longer mean a dreaded pounding of the weak by the strong, but a contest of skill and brains between a light contestant, and a heavier, more slowly developing and less perfected rival, oftentimes to the great discomfiture of the latter.

"The safety of the player has been safeguarded as much as possible, and the game put on a high plane of sportsmanship. It was just ten years ago that this association began the work of radically changing the game of football. We feel that the work has been indeed satisfactory and, although the present rules are not perfect, they have nevertheless reached a stage of stability and equilibrium where but slight change is to be anticipated in the future."

Speaking of the retirement of Walter Camp, Dr. Williams said:

"Mr. Camp's devotion to football and his services to all lovers of the game can scarcely be overestimated. Always a gentleman and a sportsman of the highest type, his influence has invariably been exerted on the side of clean football and manly sport, while his technical knowledge, deep insight, and wise judgment have been felt as a constant guiding force to the committee through the trying years in which the game of football has been so radically changed. His name is indelibly graven on the rules of football as they stand today. His retirement from active participation in the deliberations of the Rules Committee is felt by all to be a great loss."

At the meeting yesterday two changes were made in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's representation on the Intercollegiate Rules Committee. Representing West Point, instead of Captain D. I. Sultan, is Lieutenant Phillip Hayes, and in place of Harris G. Cope of the University of the South is Professor W. A. Lambeth of the University of Virginia. The other members are Dr. H. L. Williams, Minnesota; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; C. W. Savage, Oberlin, and Clyde C. Williams, Iowa State College.

JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS.

Schoolboys Advance to Fourth Round of Singles in Tournament.

Play in the national junior indoor singles and doubles lawn tennis tournament yesterday on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory was restricted on account of a military drill during the afternoon. Several of the singles matches furnished interesting competition.

The playing of E. L. Hopkins of Yale was one of the features. He defeated Frederick A. Kuser, Jr., of De La Salle Institute, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. Hopkins gained his place in the round before the semi-final. H. P. Guiler, Jr., of Columbia, also qualified. He was not forced to play hard to win from Gerald Donaldson, the young Borough Park Club star, and scored a straight set victory.

W. I. Zabriskie, the Trinity School player, also reached the fourth round through an interesting three-set contest. Zabriskie outplayed Paul Keresey of Fordham Prep. at 6—8, 6—3, 6—3. Keresey showed excellent form during the early stages of the contest.

Two matches were played in the doubles, in one of which the Donaldson brothers made an excellent showing. After they had dropped a set to A. Benzinger and Carl Donner, they won at 3—6, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

National Junior Indoor Championship Singles. Second Round—Elliot Binzen, Fordham, defeated Howard Taylor, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1.
Third Round—W. I. Zabriskie, Trinity School, defeated Paul Keresey, Fordham, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3; James Weber, Andover, defeated F. M. Loughman, Berkeley, 11—9, 8—6; H. P. Guiler, Columbia, defeated Gerald Donaldson, Borough Park Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; L. Maxwell Banks, Adelphi Academy, defeated G. A. Zabriskie, Trinity School, 6—4, 6—0; Herbert W. Haldenstein, Horace Mann, defeated J. F. Corbey, St. Francis College, 6—2, 6—1; E. L. Hopkins, Yale, defeated Frederick A. Kuser, Jr., De La Salle, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.
Doubles.—First Round—Gerald Donaldson and Cecil Donaldson defeated A. Benzinger and Carl Donner, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.
Second Round—G. A. Zabriskie and I. Raymond defeated Paul Keresey and J. J. McLaughlin, 6—3, 6—2.

Shortstop Artie Ball Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Artie Ball, substitute shortstop of the famous Baltimore Orioles a score of years ago, died at his home here yesterday at the age of 41 years. Ball was a teammate of John J. McGraw, Hugh Jennings, Jack Doyle, and a number of other well-known players of that time. He retired from the game two years ago.

SHEVLIN CRITICALLY ILL.

Stricken with Pneumonia—Has Chance of Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—Thomas L. Shevlin, coach of the Yale football team during part of last season, is critically ill tonight with pneumonia. Dr. B. W. Sippy, a specialist, from Chicago, arrived here on a special train today to attend Shevlin. The only bulletin issued on the condition of the patient comes from H. C. Clark, a business partner of Shevlin, who says "Mr. Shevlin has a chance of recovery. The illness assumed serious proportions last Thursday, and since then Shevlin has been declining."

After leaving New Haven, Shevlin went to California to rest. He returned to his home in Minneapolis last Wednesday. The following day pneumonia developed. Four physicians were called, but the condition of Shevlin did not improve, and today Dr. Sippy, attending physician at the Presbyterian and Cook County Hospitals of Chicago, was called. On his arrival at Minneapolis he was met by H. C. Clark in an automobile and driven to the Shevlin residence, where the physicians held a consultation.

Ahearn to Box Gibbons Jan. 18.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—Young Ahearn of Brooklyn and Mike Gibbons of St. Paul will meet for their postponed ten-round bout Tuesday night, Jan. 18, according to announcement made here today. Gibbons, who was ill with pneumonia, has resumed training.

A New England munitions manufacturer sent to New York for Detective Garth, who left at once and landed in a plot of unusual thrills and mystery. "Through the Dark" is a tale of spies spied upon, by Charles W. Camp, in this week's
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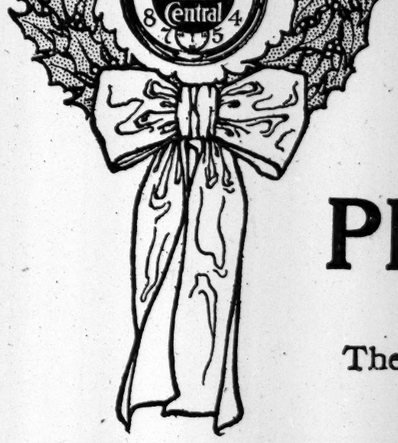

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*Leave 23rd St. 8:05 A. M.

END OF BASEBALL WAR WITH FEDERAL LEAGUE WILL BOOM THE SPORT

HEMPSTEAD SEES BASEBALL REVIVAL

Giants' President Tells of Damage Federal League Has Done to the Game.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants returned yesterday from Cincinnati, where he attended the peace conference. The owner of the New York Club laid at rest all rumors as to the sale of the club, and stated that he was looking forward to a great revival of the game next season. He quoted statistics to show how the Federal League had wrecked the minor leagues during the baseball war.

President Hempstead sai dthat in 1912 there were 10,126 players in the minor leagues. In 1913 this number was reduced to 8,400 and last season there were only 5,476. In two years the invasion of the Federal League forced 4,650 minor league ball players out of employment. President Hempstead stated, however, that the minor league situation looked very encouraging, and he believed that it would adjust itself during the coming season.

President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League returned to New York yesterday satisfied that the baseball war was over. "I feel," said Mr. Gilmore, "that a great burden has been lifted off my shoulders; that I can again walk along the streets about my own business."

The former leader of the independents stated that the only question left to settle at the meeting in Cincinnati on Jan. 5 was between the Federal League and the International League in relation to Baltimore and Buffalo. The International League has assumed a position in the controversy which is much narrower than that taken by the major leagues.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League has a deep grievance against the Federal League because its invasion drove his league out of Baltimore and Newark, and the officials of that organization feel in no spirit to forgive and forget. Mr. Gilmore stated, however, that he believed both factions would be agreeable to a compromise, and anticipated no trouble in the final adjustment of the difficulties.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants announced last night that the New York Club had arranged its schedule of preliminary games and would pursue the usual course on the trip North next Spring from Marlin Springs, Texas. The schedule of the first team has been arranged as follows:

March 11-12, at Dallas; March 18, at Galveston; March 19, at Houston; March 25-26, Detroit at Dallas; March 31, at Houston; April 1, at Beaumont; April 2, Detroit at Houston; April 3, at Baton Rouge; April 4, at New Orleans; April 5, at Chattanooga.

On April 7, 8, and 10 the Giants will play the Yankees at the Polo Grounds. April 11 is being held open for the Yale team, which has played an annual game at the Polo Grounds for many years.

President John K. Tener of the National League last night issued orders reconvening the annual meeting of the National League, which was held in this city Dec. 14. The reconvened meeting will be held at the Hotel Cinton, Cincinnati, Jan. 4, the day following a meeting there of the National Commission.

$425,000 FOR THE BROWNS.

Federals Pay Big Price for American League Club.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The owners of the St. Louis Federal League Club paid $435,000 for the St. Louis Americans, it was learned today. This included $25,000 commission to certain stockholders in the St. Louis Americans who made the deal. Robert L. Hedges, President of the St. Louis Americans, and his associates, received $500 a share for their stock.

The price was doubtful for a time, as Philip Ball, principal owner of the St. Louis Federals, feared the purchasers might have to take over a $45,000 mortgage. They were relieved of this incumbrance, however.

It is understood that only one payment of $30,000 thus far has been made for the St. Louis Americans, and that Philip Ball has until Feb. 1 to pay the balance of $395,000.

TO AID CLEVELAND CLUB.

American League to Straighten Out Affairs of C. W. Somers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28.—President B. B. Johnson, of the American League, arrived here today from Chicago, for the American League meeting tomorrow. Johnson immediately went into conference with C. W. Somers, owner of the Cleveland team, and the bankers' committee which is handling Somer's affairs, and discussed the situation in this city.

Johnson announced that the Cleveland team would either be sold in three days or arrangements would be made whereby other clubs would give Somers necessary financial assistance and he would retain its ownership.

The presence here today of Captain Jacob Ruppert of New York, part owner of the American League team there, gave impetus to a rumor that he would take an interest in the local club, but this could not be confirmed.

TIE IN PINEHURST GOLF.

Carter and Seggerman Each Qualify with a Score of 81.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 28.—Philip V. G. Carter of New York, junior metropolitan champion, and H. V. Seggerman, Englewood Country Club, tied at 81 for the gold medal in the qualifying round of the annual holiday week golf tournament here today. The tie will be played off later in the week. C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt Club, was runner-up with 82, and F. S. Danforth, North Fork Club, third, with 85. One hundred and ten players entered the tournament. Scores of first sixteen:

Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 81; H. V. Seggerman, Englewood, 81; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt, 82; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 85; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, 87; G. M. Howard, Halifax, N. S., 88; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 89; J. Bredemus, N. Y. Golf Club, 89; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 90; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 90; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 92; T. B. Boyd, St. Louis, 92; F. H. Gates, Hoffman, 93; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 94; W. E. Trusdell, Fox Hills, 95; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 95.

TIGER SKATERS FAST.

Princeton Hockey Team Beats Yale, 5 to 2, in First Game at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 28.—That college hockey is popular in Pittsburgh was shown tonight by the large gallery that witnessed the first of a three-game series when Princeton defeated Yale by a score of 5 to 2. At the start the playing was very fast, and both goalkeepers were kept busy. Some of the long shots of Captain Burgess for Yale and Humphries for Princeton came from the centre of the rink.

It was not until the first period was half over that the first score was made, when Gould of Yale got the puck near his own goal and skated down the left wing on a long run. Princeton came back, and from a scrimmage close in to the Yale goal Cushman evened up the score.

Yale made the score 2 to 3 at the start of the second period, when Burgess made a spectacular run and got the rubber past Goalkeeper Ford. The superiority of the Princeton players became manifest when they bombarded the Yale goal constantly in the last ten minutes of play. Lawyer replaced Schoen, and he scored the fourth goal. Schoen came back in place of Peacock and got credit for the fifth goal. The line-up and summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Ford	Goal	Yorke
Scully	Point	Bierwith
J. Humphries	Cover point	Murray
Peacock, (Cap.)	Rover	Burgess, (Cap.)
Schoen	Centre	Van Nostrand
W. Humphries	Left wing	Gould
Cushman	Right wing	Armour

Substitutions—Yale, Jacob for Gould, Gould for Jacob, Griggs for Van Nostrand, Jacob for Armour, Van Nostrand for Griggs, Armour for Jacob, Washburn for Bierwith. Princeton, Hillis for Cushman, Lawyer for Schoen, Schoen for Peacock, Cushman for Hillis, Peacock for W. Humphries.

Referee—Garrett, Sixsmith. Goals—W. Humphries, 2; Cushman, Lawyer, Schoen, Gould, Burgess.

CHESS TITLE FOR PENN.

Cornell Defeated in Two Days' Play, 5 1-2 Points to 2 1-2.

Pennsylvania made a clean sweep against Cornell in the final day's play of the triangular college chess tournament at the Rice Progressive Chess Club, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, yesterday. The final score was Pennsylvania 5½ points to 2½ for Cornell. This gives Penn the first leg on the new Rice trophy. Two years ago the Pennsylvanians won permanent possession of the prize offered by the same donor, and a new cup was put up for competition. Last year's games resulted in a draw.

Before the matches started yesterday officials of the league held a meeting, at which officers for the coming season were elected. J. M. Philips, a graduate of Columbia, was elected President in the place of Professor I. J. Rice. Harry Kline of Pennsylvania was chosen Vice President, and Herman Helms again re-elected Secretary. It was decided to hold the next annual tournament at the Rice Progressive Chess Club.

A representative of the College of the City of New York was present, and asked for admission to the league, which was granted. While Brown University did not send a team to take part in the tournament this year it has renewed its membership, and although there are now four colleges represented in the organization it will still be known as the Triangular League.

The feature of yesterday's contests was the game between E. S. Jackson of Pennsylvania and H. Berman, which was won by the former. The match lasted only sixteen moves, when the Quaker player won by the sacrifice of a bishop. The results follow:

Pennsylvania vs. Cornell.—H. Kline (P.) defeated J. H. Berkowitz (C.), B. Winkelman (P.) defeated J. Grossman (C.), J. Davis (P.) defeated S. Wilson (C.), E. S. Jackson (P.) defeated H. Berman (C.)

IMPORTS FRENCH HORSES.

Jack Chinn's Stable Will Have Only Two American-Bred Racers.

With the arrival in this country, early in January, of a half dozen Frenchbred yearlings, the string of Jack Chinn's Kentucky Stable for the racing season of 1916, will be complete. It is unique in American racing annals that of the nineteen horses carrying the colors, all except two will be of foreign breeding. Phil T. Chinn will be manager of the stable, as he formed the syndicate which owns it, and selected all the horses.

There will be only two coming three-year-olds in the stable, youngsters named Ronkiss and Beckna, which did not race in their two-year-old form. Both are English bred, the former by Dark Ronald-Sunkiss and Beckna by Troutbeck-St. Natalia.

Eight English-bred yearlings are included, six colts by Santry, (2.) St. Frusquin, Senseless, Bachelor's Button, and Radium, and two fillies by Joe Chamberlain and Lemberg, respectively. The breeding of the six French-bred yearlings is not known in this city, but they will be registered immediately on their arrival, as the pedigree certificate will accompany the shipment. To these latter may be added the Phoenix colt, Courtship, bought by Mr. Chinn at the Mackay sale in New York last week for $1,200.

The two native-bred yearlings in the stable are a filly by Peep o' Day-Carlotta C., the dam being the mother of Star Gift and Short Ballot, and a filly by Ben Brush-Sister Juliet. With the exception of the French horses due next week, all are stabled at the Lexington, Ky., race track. They will be taken to the Louisville track in February to receive their training for the racing season, when it is Chinn's intention to pit his foreign-bred youngsters against the best of the American-bred. The English horses were all broken at Charleston, S. C., and in their quarter trials showed Mr. Chinn enough to make him believe he has a lot of stake class among them.

"The Kentucky Stable" under which the syndicate will race is not a new name in American racing annals. Both Colonel Jack Chinn and his father raced under that name, so that this will be the third generation of a successful thoroughbred-racing family to use this nom de course.

British Soccer Results.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A number of important English league soccer games were decided yesterday, which were the last of the Christmas holiday matches. The scores:

MIDLAND SECTION.

Leeds City	2	Sheffield United	3
Bradford City	1	Huddersfield Town	0
Leicester Fosse	2	Notts County	1
Notts Forest	1	Sheffield Wed.	0

LONDON SECTION.

Chelsea	4	Brenford	1
Arsenal	3	West Ham United	2
Croydon Commea.	0	Tottenham Hotspur	0
Millwall	4	Crystal Palace	1
Queens Park R.	3	Watford	1
Clapton Orient	1	Fulham	3

LEWIS DEFEATS WILLIE RITCHIE

Englishman's Cleverness Too Much for Former Champion in Ten Lively Rounds at Garden.

Ted Lewis of England gave Willie Ritchie, the former lightweight champion, the liveliest lacing of his career in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden last night. Aside from one flash of his old-time form in the last round, Ritchie was outgeneraled and outboxed all the way. At the end the former champion's face was cut and puffed from the shower of jabs and swings with which the Englishman bewildered the Californian.

The bout was at the welterweight limit, Ritchie weighing 143¾ and Lewis 139¾. This weight saw Lewis at his best. His boxing was the prettiest and shiftiest seen in the Garden in many a day. The Briton's feet were as fast as his hands, and he danced away from Ritchie's straight-arm attack so fast that the former champion missed time and again.

Ritchie still retains his aggressiveness. He sailed in all the time, but was met by the left jabs and right hooks from his quick and crafty opponent. Lewis shifted his body, first one way and then the other, to avoid Ritchie's smashing blows, and this defense, together with Lewis's timely ducking, caused the greater part of Ritchie's blows to go wild.

Ritchie went right at the Englishman at the start and tapped his jaw with a left jab. Lewis hammered short rights and lefts to the body when the boxers clinched, but it wasn't until just before the end of the round that Lewis met Ritchie coming in and sent his head back with a rattling left swing to the jaw. Lewis started the second round where he left off, and he surprised Ritchie by constantly beating him to the punch, when Willie came boring in with his right fist all set for delivery. Jabbing with his left, Lewis countered with his right, and after the first few rounds both Ritchie's cheeks were bleeding.

In the fourth round Ritchie, clever boxer though he is, left himself wide open and Lewis shot in a left, followed by a wicked right hook which shook Ritchie from head to foot. Lewis was so sure of his ground in the fifth that he fairly leaped at Ritchie when driving him back with a tantalizing straight left jab.

This spectacular work by the agile Briton surprised even his admirers, and he showed a lot more speed than he has ever exhibited in a bout here. His attack approached Ritchie from all sides of the ring, and Willie was at a loss to interrupt the lightning fast blows. Only occasionally did Ritchie land on his opponent, and then it was just as the Englishman was dancing out of harm's way. There was hardly a mark on Lewis when he left the ring.

Ritchie was in a bad way in the eighth, when Lewis halted him suddenly as he rushed in for action. The Briton then drove him around the ring until Ritchie must have thought that it was snowing boxing gloves.

The final session was a whirlwind. Lewis continued to show the upper hand in the exchanges and Ritchie took stiff medicine in the clinches. Then suddenly Willie woke up and drove Lewis almost off his feet with a hard right to the jaw.

Lewis triad to spring back, but Ritchie was again too quick and plastered a vicious left to Lewis's face. This surprise slowed up Lewis and made him cautious until he got his bearings again. As the bout ended Lewis was himself and was again peppering Ritchie's bruised and battered face. Ritchie, with his additional weight, has slowed up considerably. He isn't the boxer that he was as a lightweight.

Syracuse-Pittsburgh Track Meet.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 28.—Announcement was made tonight that contracts had been signed by Syracuse University and the University of Pittsburgh for an indoor track meet, to be held at Syracuse. The date has not been definitely determined, but will probably be March 11. It is said here that Pittsburgh will take the place formerly held by Michigan on the Syracuse schedule.

Griffiths Outpoints Britton.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Johnny Griffiths of this city outpointed Jack Britton of Chicago tonight by a slight margin in twelve fast rounds.

FIRST POLICE CONTESTS.

Sixth Inspection District Wins Event in Headquarters Gym.

The first of a series of athletic contests between the police inspection districts was held in the gymnasium at Police Headquarters last night. The contesting teams were from the First and Sixth Districts, and the latter won by taking three of the five events, which included bag punching, club swinging, wrestling, boxing, and handball.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Second Deputy Commissioner Frank A. Lord, and Fourth Deputy Commissioner Edgar V. O'Daniel witnessed the contests. Among the guests were William H. Page, President of the New York Athletic Club; Joseph Swan and Alexander D. White.

The event was held as a result of a plan, inaugurated by Commissioner Woods, to give the policemen gymnasium facilities and promote participation in athletic exercises. The plan is to hold a number of inter-inspection district contests and then to have borough competitions later.

Ohio Riflemen in Lead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. — High scores in the first week's shooting of the championship match now in progress among seventy-two rifle clubs throughout the country were announced as follows tonight by the National Rifle Association of America: Kings Mills, Ohio, Class A, 988; Bridgeport, Conn., Class A, 987; Watertown, S. D., Class B, 983; New Haven, Conn., Quinnipiac Club, Class B, 982; Warren, Penn., Class A, 982; Auburn, N. Y., Class D, 978; Marion, Ohio Class A, 976; St. Paul, Minn., Class C, 976; Bucyrus, Ohio, Class A, 973; Indianapolis, Class C, 972; Ogden, Utah, Class B, 972; San Francisco, Class C, 972.

Raymond Must Pay Zulu Kid.

Chairman Frederick A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission yesterday announced that the Clermont Athletic Club of Brooklyn had been absolved from all blame in connection with the failure of Zulu Kid to receive remuneration for his recent bout with Young Ahearn at the Clermont Club. Shorty Raymond, manager of Zulu Kid, had been ordered barred from all boxing clubs in this State by the commission until he paid Zulu Kid $125, which is alleged to be due the boxer.

The complaint of Soldier Bartfield that he had been fouled by Julian Joe Gans in a recent bout was dismissed following the testimony of the referee, Florrie Barnett, who said that he saw no illegal blow struck.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

The army and navy football game next year will be played in Philadelphia, it was definitely announced recently, but it may not be contested on Franklin Field. Philadelphians contemplate building a stadium capable of seating 50,000 persons, and if this project is carried out, an effort will be made to transfer this annual contest to the stadium permanently.

Stanford University athletes will come East for the intercollegiates next May and they have expressed a desire to engage in dual meets with Yale and Harvard teams.

Norman Taber, the former Brown athlete, has declined to compete in indoor meets this Winter, and he says it is his intention to retire from the track permanently.

While critics have endeavored to fix the blame for Pennsylvania's poor record in football last Fall, Dr. Carl Williams, one of Penn's strategists, asserts that such a green team should not have been scheduled to play Pittsburgh and Penn State in October, both strong and experienced elevens.

Scotland's great foot race, the Powderhall Handicap, will be run next Saturday. W. R. Applegarth and Jack Donaldson, two of the fastest runners abroad, will have allowances of two and three yards, respectively. The Powderhall Handicap is at 130 yards, and the prize money amounts to $500. There are 188 entries, and twenty-three of these are soldiers.

J. Ferguson Mohr, a Philadelphian, has been elected Captain of Pennsylvania's soccer eleven.

Hockey franchises are valuable in Canada. Recently a syndicate of French-Canadians affiliated with the National Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal endeavored to buy the Montreal franchise in the National Hockey Association of Canada for $12,000, but the offer was refused and the promoters set $20,000 as the price. Although there has been no profit in hockey in the Dominion since the war began, the owners of the Montreal franchise assert that they expect better times soon, and point to the fact that they made a profit of $23,000 in the season of 1913.

Nebraska University made a profit of $14,000 in football last Fall. The Notre Dame game was the most profitable attraction, $11,768.25 having been taken in at the gate.

Hank O'Day, the Dean of umpires, will be on the staff of the National League next season.

Cornell does not look formidable in wrestling this year. After winning the intercollegiate title four consecutive years, Coach Walter O'Connell faces the problem of having to develop a new team. There is no champion left as a nucleus for this season's outfit. The men who remain are Captain F. C. Sager, '16, who took third place in the 145-pound division; Hugh Mackenzie, '16, who finished second in the 125-pound class, and J. A. McKeage, '16, who competed in the 175-pound class, but did not finish because of an injury. E. W. Kleinert, '16, second-place winner in the heavyweight class at the intercollegiates, is in college, but has not yet reported for the team. An unusually large number of candidates, 104, are registered for wrestling, however, and O'Connell thinks he can build up a formidable squad in spite of the lack of veterans.

With Jimmy Callahan appointed manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, negotiations have been opened with Frank Chance to lead the Los Angeles (Pacific Coast League) club in 1916. Chance has not forwarded his answer, but the Los Angeles club owners believe they can win back the Peerless Leader. Chance announced his retirement from baseball when he resigned his position as manager of the Yankees.

A bill to legalize boxing in Kentucky, and modeled after the New York State law, will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Kentucky Legislature, which convenes early next month. A similar measure, introduced by Representative George B. Barrett of Louisville at the last session, passed in the lower house, but failed in the Senate when the committee to which it was intrusted declined to report it and put it to a vote. The proposed law would create a Boxing Commission, compel the registration of all athletic clubs, and provide for payment of a portion of the gate receipts to the State. The revenue thus derived, it is said, would defray the expenses of the commission and all salaries.

Two families of athletes will be opponents in an athletic event in Chicago on Jan. 6. The Huszagh brothers have challenged the McGillivray brothers to swim in a 100-yard relay race, and the challenge has been accepted. Kenneth Huszagh and Perry McGillivray are stars of international reputation. On the Huszagh team will be Victor, once Captain of the Amherst team; Ralph, who led the Evanston Academy team, and Harold, who is swimming for the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Perry McGillivray, the Olympic swimmer, will be seconded by his brothers, Wallace, Lowell, and Howard. The latter is only 15 years old, but is considered to class with any of the Huszaghs except Kenneth.

Dr. George Orton not only wishes to remain at Pennsylvania as athletic coach, but it is said that he has also made application for the position of football coach.

Since the baseball war ended the International League has been endeavoring to interest Newark men in the club which was transferred to Harrisburg last season, and which will be brought back to Newark. With no opposition at Newark, the former Indians are expected to be successful next season.

There is no truth in the recent rumors, according to Sir Thomas Lipton's New York representative, that the plates of Shamrock IV. have become loosened and the hull deteriorated from her long stay in the basin at James Sherwin & Son's yard, at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. The Lipton representative, accompanied by a marine engineer, made a complete inspection of the hull of the challenger for America's Cup a few days ago, going over every foot of it. They found things in tiptop shape, and at the conclusion of the examination the engineer reported to his chief that "Shamrock IV. is in as good condition today as she was when she was put in the slip in 1914, and could go into the water now and race as well as ever, so far as her hull is concerned." As the yacht is in an iron cradle, no salt water can touch her plates, and there is therefore no danger of deterioration from that source, in the opinion of Sir Thomas's representative.

Six members of the Governing Committee and a Nominating Committee of five members will be elected at the annual meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club on Saturday, Jan. 22. Of the six members of the Governing Committee whose terms expire, all except two will be re-elected. E. H. Thatcher and W. W. Share will take the places of H. L. Langhaar and A. W. Booraem. The Nominating Committee to be elected is C. B. Van Brunt, Z. D. Berry, L. M. Johnson, H. M. Barrett, and F. M. Tomlin.

The regular ticket of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which will be unopposed at the election next month, is as follows: President—Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair; Vice President—Mrs. H. C. Conner, Apawamis; Secretary—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Piping Rock; Executive Committee—The officers and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, and Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo.

The University of North Carolina Athletic Association has decided on a policy of alumni coaching for the several athletic teams. An attempt is also being made to engage a general director of athletics who shall be an alumnus, and have large administrative powers and a place on the Faculty. It is the intention to arrange the athletic activities of the university in such a way that opportunity may be offered to the largest possible number of students for participation in athletic games.

VICTORY FOR CRESCENTS.

Defeat Lehigh Basket Ball Team in Brooklyn, 28 to 15.

The veteran basket ball team of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated Lehigh University last night at the Second Signal Corps Armory in Brooklyn by a score of 28 to 15. The first period ended in favor of Lehigh by 15 to 4. Nicklas and Butler were particularly effective. The line-up:

Crescents.	Positions.	Lehigh.
Heath	Left forward	Dynan
Nicklas	Right forward	Thomas
Holstead	Centre	Crichton
Dinjee	Left guard	Ketcham
Butler (Capt.)	Right guard	(Capt.) Green

Crescents, First Half—Goals from Field: Nicklas, (3,) Butler, (2,) G. Holstead. Goals from Foul—G. Holstead, (3.) Lehigh—Goals from Field: Thomas. Goals from Foul—Crichton, (2.) Second Half: Crescents—Goals from Field: Davidson, (2,) Tuttle, H. Holstead, (2.) Goals from Foul—G. Holstead, (2.) Nicklas.

Substitutions — Crescents: Davidson for Heath, H. Holstead for Butler, Tuttle for G. Holstead, Eaton for Nicklas, Nicklas for Dinjee, Steinbugler for Nicklas, and De Vaun for G. Holstead. Lehigh: Brewster for Thomas. Referee—T. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—E. Goate, Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

NO LIGHT-HARNESS RACING.

Future of Grand Circuit Lies in Western Cities.

Change in control of the Empire City race track means the elimination of New York from the harness racing game, except for the matinée races on the Harlem River Speedway. Even that is threatened with extinction, as one of the Assemblymen from an uptown district proposes legislation at Albany which will open that driveway to automobiles. Should that move be successful, New York will be without a speedway on which the harness horse can be driven for sporting purposes. Mineola is the one spot left in the metropolitan district where there is a good dirt track, unless New York horsemen care to go to the Weequahic Park track in Newark, the track at Hohokus, or the more remote tracks at Monroe, Goshen, or other suburban points.

James Butler, once an owner of harness race horses, has been weaned from his first love in horseflesh and has gone over to the thoroughbred. He controls Empire City track, and what racing is done there hereafter will be by thoroughbreds. The Greater New York Fair Association, which has now been dispossessed, had a membership in the Grand Circuit. Loss of its track makes its membership lapse. Mr. Butler will hardly want to assume it, particularly as his harness races would have to be in competition with a running meeting at one of the metropolitan tracks.

The death of the senior Jacob Ruppert makes it improbable that Poughkeepsie would take over the Empire City dates. So either Syracuse or Hartford, Conn., are the nearest points at which New York levers of trotting and pacing may see the great harness horses in action this coming Summer over a full mile course.

New York owners and breeders of trotters and pacers have their own track at Lexington, Ky., built and financed by gentlemen of this city, and for two weeks in the Spring and Fall they will go there to see their horses perform.

Up in Hartford they are talking of abandoning their harness horse meeting at historic Charter Oak Park, which was within an ace of being wiped out a year ago. Syracuse, backed as it is by the State as part of the State agricultural fair, will probably hold its place in the Grand Circuit. But that institution, developed and fostered in the East, bids fair to become essentially a thing of the Middle West, with Detroit, Grand Rapids, Cleveland, and Kalamazoo its controlling cities, and Columbus, Ohio, and Lexington as possible added members.

DR. CULVER WINS AT TRAPS.

New York A. C. Member Captures Lakewood Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 28.—Dr. D. L. Culver of the New York Athletic Club won the Lakewood amateur trap shooting championship this afternoon. There was a three-cornered tie for second place between E. L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Dr. W. Held of the New York A. C. and F. F. Vanderhoef of Lakewood. Bartlett won the shoot-off. E. H. Lott of New York, with 87 breaks, took third prize, and fourth place resulted in a tie between Frederick A. Potts and J. L. Bright, both of Lakewood. E. J. Westhall of Lakewood took fifth place in a shoot-off with Chester A. Grant.

Dr. Culver led the field for total breaks in the tournament, having scored 46 out of a possible 50.

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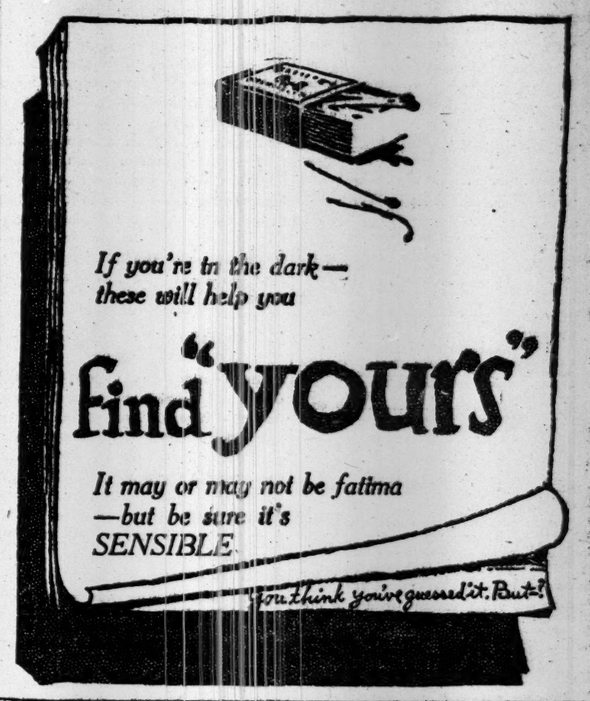
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1915.

AMERICANISM.

Secretary LANSING announced no new departure in his address to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. The Monroe Doctrine means today what it always has meant. Our regard for our sister republics always has been sympathetic and benevolent, and it was useful to reaffirm it in prudent and reserved words. The new idea was contributed by the presiding officer, the Chilean Ambassador, in his response to the Secretary. Mr. SUAREZ said that the United States on that occasion "completed the erasure with a friendly "hand of past misunderstandings "and erroneous interpretations which "had in former times clouded the "horizon of America." Hitherto there had prevailed in American foreign offices "uncertainties, misgivings, and suspicions" regarding the Monroe Doctrine in its practical applications so long as it was a doctrine of the United States alone. But "generalized as a derivation from "the Pan-American policy supported "by all the republics of the continent it has become a solid tie of "union, a bulwark for our democracies."

Those are urbane words, and welcome. It is true that the Monroe Doctrine is all that the Ambassador said, but not for the reason he gave. In the words of Secretary LANSING the "Monroe Doctrine continues unaltered, a national policy of this "Republic." Monroeism is not Pan-Americanism, although both are good. They are different, and it is as necessary to remind our sister republics of that fact as it has been at times to remind Europe of it. Pan-Americanism is broader than Monroeism. It does not rest upon politics, or policy, of any nation. It rests upon that removal of misunderstandings of which Mr. SUAREZ spoke, and upon that "mutual esteem and trust," that "confidence and co-operation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and "equity in action" of which Secretary LANSING spoke. There is nothing in the record of the United States which requires alteration for that purpose. Recognition of that fact is the greatest contribution of Latin-American nations to the cause of Pan-Americanism.

Thus stated there is not likely to be dissent in any quarter, but there is need of caution about pressing the new American internationalism too far. Its prospects will be obscured in proportion that the membership is enlarged or the topics of common action extended. It is a fallacy that the cause of neutrals becomes stronger in proportion that it becomes universal. The concert of Europe is a mockery, because interests conflicted as membership and jurisdiction were extended. As the alliances were broadened compromises became increasingly difficult to reach or to maintain, and the war is the more terrible because of the means taken for its prevention. The strength of the Monroe Doctrine lies in its single guardianship. The adhesion of other republics in form is welcome, but adds nothing to its sanction. It is easy to imagine that the Monroe Doctrine would be weakened if it were proposed formally to make it the doctrine of Pan-America. There would be as many interpretations of it then as there would be parties to it, and nothing would be easier than to revive the disappearing misunderstandings between its long-time asserter and its present adherents. And so of other questions. The United States always will make decisions on American grounds. It has no European interests or entanglements. It is less so with any other republic on this continent. The United States has seen in Canada a trade proposal of mutual benefit decided upon British prejudices. That is an equal danger to the South.

Our sister republics have been financed largely across the ocean, and themselves sprang from the Latin root. We welcome their co-operation. We recognize their equality of sovereignty, their loftiness of purpose. But co-operation in the nature of things must be by their adherence to the American position fixed in the manner of the Monroe Doctrine. If our Latin sisters will agree among themselves, and raise a standard to which the United States can adhere, this country will be frank in its consideration of the proposal. Until such a specific proposal emerges Pan-Americanism must remain where it was left by Secretary LANSING and Ambassador SUAREZ. In any other manner the more haste the less speed, however excellent the motives or the cause.

"IT IS THE GRIP, IT IS THE GRIP, MY SOUL!"

The reactions of a grippy condition upon the temper are only too well known. When a soul of honey and light like Senator LA FOLLETTE permits himself to speak as follows of the present Governor of Wisconsin, whose most grievous fault is that he has reduced taxes, we know what sneezing, wheezing, teasing imp has made himself the temporary master of the Senator:

> Who said PHILIPP was a business man? He never ran a business in his life except to carry beer from Milwaukee breweries—a sort of beer wagon on a large scale.

Gripped by the grip. Forgive him and pass on. Nearer home the perverse bacillus is amusing himself with another Progressive statesman, ordinarily more amiable than amiability. If Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS wrote that Mr. WILSON is "an ineffective, wordy individual," Mr. PERKINS is not to be blamed. It was the Grip Devilkin, the father of testiness, that guided Mr. PERKINS's pen. In these days, if milk turns to vinegar and hard words drip from gracious lips, there is no cause for wonder. At this moment, probably, three-quarters of the population would like to swear, and the other fourth fulfills its desire. Such is the unfortunate sense of humor of the all too obsessing Grip Devilkin.

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIALS.

There was announced yesterday the receivership of another railway, and The Wall Street Journal printed a list of twenty industrials which made extraordinary distributions, adding that was the average of increased disbursements through December. The contrast thus made apparent is not to be evaded by conditions applicable to any one corporation in either class. No doubt there has been bad railway financing, but what shall be said of stock dividends to industrials last week ranging up to 100 per cent.? Is it not clear that the money of investors will go where such returns are to be had? Is it not equally clear that, however desperately investors may cling to old investments, they will be chary of risking more where anything above mortgage returns is forbidden?

It is well known how such conditions have been produced in the railway industry. The courts have ruled that rates could not be reduced below a minimum which the law allowed. That minimum above confiscation has become the standard, or the maximum, in the customary manner, and railways must operate accordingly. But there has been no such oversight of railway costs. We quoted recently from The Railway Age Gazette some moderate comparisons of railway costs and earnings for two periods before and after the latest increase of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railway rates. Stronger figures are given by the Bureau of Railway News:

> In the eight years before 1906 railway earnings increased 94 per cent.; wages increased 88 per cent.; taxes increased 70 per cent. In the eight years since 1907 earnings increased 31 per cent.; wages increased 48 per cent.; taxes increased 88 per cent.

That makes it clear where the railway profits have gone, irrespective of bad administration or culpable finance. It is not necessary to earn dividends. Wages and taxes cannot be "passed." The increase of earnings has been reduced by authority. The increase of costs has been partly by authority, and partly by public opinion equally coercive. Only the strongest railways have been able to survive, there being much over two billions of railway securities in default. No doubt in these latter cases there were cumulative causes which call for censure in individual instances. That does not alter the fact that, broadly speaking regarding classes of securities, public authority must share the responsibility for the hard conditions of the railway industry, and a tendency toward monopoly through the drift of the bankrupt small railways into larger control. The railway conspirators never dreamed of such wrecking as we are witnessing in part by law, and never created such opportunities for picking up links to piece out their systems as now exist.

This is an unexpected by-product of regulation, and requires thinking over. Regulation was designed to curb monopoly, not to promote it. The intent was to regulate rates according to reason and morality, not for the sake of reducing profits. The result is that American capital is available for development of railways in foreign lands, but that railway development in the United States is far below the growth and the need of the country. How many railway shares have been issued in Massachusetts under the requirement that they cannot be issued at a discount? How many miles of new railway have been built in New York under the new régime? What are the conditions throughout the Southwest, where several railway commissions are combining against the liberality of the Federal Commission? These questions suggest that the State regulation is worse than the Federal, and that between the two the railways suffer the lawful "fifty stripes save one."

THE FOLLY OF DELAY.

The hope of a few of the Republican leaders that national preparedness will be a political issue in 1916 has now been confidently expressed. It is within the power of Congress to destroy that hope, to change the confidence of these opponents of the majority to despair. The hope has been strengthened, however, by evidences of vacillation among the men to whom the whole country is now looking for prompt action upon the measures providing for an upbuilding of our navy and a moderate but sufficient extension of our land defenses. Quite apart from the imperative need of prompt action, delay or postponement would so deeply involve any defense plans with politics as to create public scandals. Let the question remain unsettled until Summer and the influence of every ammunition maker and shipbuilder in the country will be exerted, together with that of the politicians, to create a hullabaloo which can only confuse the issue. Does any sane American believe that the Republican Party contains more patriots than the Democratic? If we do not get started on the road to preparedness now there is no possible guarantee that we shall get started in another year, or in two. The issue has been squarely presented to Congress, and it should be met without further delay.

Considering the length of time required to build a warship, to make rifles and cannon, to enlarge the nation's too restricted facilities for such work, to recruit soldiers and sailors under our present antiquated method of recruiting, which needs intelligent modification, it is difficult to understand how any sound-minded and truly patriotic member of either house, no matter what his politics may be, can view without apprehension the possibility of a delay in the acceptance of the defense measures. Bills embodying the suggestions submitted by the War and Navy Departments will provide for all our present needs. There is no mistaking the national demand for immediate action. The country does not want militarism, it is not obsessed by the war spirit, it does not want a large standing army or a three-power navy. But it wants preparation for defense.

A SON OF BLACK GEORGE.

A year ago the last of the single-handed Austrian invasions of Serbia had swept over that country like a flame, and its obituary was written, its requiem sung. Then there appeared in the remnant of the Serbian Army an old man, hobbling along on a stick. It was PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH, the King who five months before had surrendered the throne to a Regent because he was too ill, too old, too infirm to discharge the royal duties even in time of peace. He made an electrifying speech; he dropped his stick, caught up a rifle, and fired it at the Austrians. The downcast troops were fired with enthusiasm; in twelve days there was not an Austrian on Serbian soil, and PETER entered his recaptured capital of Belgrade at the head of his triumphant army.

With the aid now of the Germans and Bulgarians, Austria has made another invasion and conquered the country. PETER, still ill, and now 71 years old, has been fighting with his men, in the uniform of a private soldier, the dispatches say, supported on his horse, sick as he is, by two men, but still inspiring his troops by his fiery speeches and his dauntless carriage. The end has come, his army has been dispersed, his enemies have stormed over Serbian soil to Montenegro, and the old man seeks to escape to Italy. A doctor, taking refuge in a barn during a storm, sees four cavalrymen approaching. Two of them lift a third, a sick man, from his saddle and bring him into the barn. There he lies, nursed through the night by his companions, and the first inmate of the barn recognizes the King of Serbia. In the morning he is taken away. In his journey down the coast an Austrian submarine watches for his ship to torpedo it, but makes a mistake and attacks the wrong vessel. At last the old man reaches Italian soil, ill, weary, but as undaunted as ever. "I have got to live," he says, "to see victory for "my people and the triumph of our "just cause."

He is only a soldier now, no longer a King, he says. He has always been a soldier. He enlisted in the French Foreign Legion under an assumed name, fought valiantly, was recognized, transferred, and made a Lieutenant. As such he fought under BOURBAKI in the last stand of the French against the Prussians in 1871. Captured by the Bavarians, he escaped while they were quarreling over $2,000 in gold that they found in his belt. Pursued, he swam the Loire and got away. Only six of the twenty-five officers of his battalion escaped death, wounds, or capture. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and a special medal was struck for him by the French Government. When the time was ripe for rebellion against Turkey he organized a force of 150 Bosnian rebels, again under an assumed name, and raised the standard of revolt. He made so much trouble for the enemy that a spy was sent to join his force and murder him, but the plot was discovered and the man blown from a gun. He slept on straw and in caves, and fought like MARION or MOSBY.

A romantic life, ending as it began, stormy and heroic; the life not of a prosaic modern King, not of many a mediaeval King; RICHARD of the Lion Heart was an exception even in the Dark Ages. Nothing can terrify him, for he has lived with danger all his life. This war has shown us two wonderful Kings, a young King in Belgium and an old King in Serbia, who, for a moment, even in this democratic time, invest the title with the meaning it had away back in the time of its origin and bring back evanescently the reason why all men once gave their loyalty and their devotion to Kings.

"THE POPULAR CHOICE."

The Presidential primary was too rash a corollary of the local and Senatorial State primary, no longer regarded as an infallible means of indicating "the popular choice." What if there is no popular choice, or none available, as seems to be the case with the Republicans today? Suppose that there is no general agreement as to the best candidate, and that only consultation and deliberation of delegates from all the States in the National Convention can select that candidate. What is the primary but a waste of time and possibly a source of dissension in the party, at best a contrivance wholly artificial to register a sentiment that does not exist? Take Minnesota, for instance. Its Republicans under its primary cannot send an uninstructed delegation to Chicago. A candidate for delegate must name his candidate for President. What but unreal "booms" can result? And suppose that ELIHU ROOT, who has refused to allow his name to be used in the Minnesota primaries, is "the popular choice" of the Minnesota Republicans. There appears to be no direct way by which that choice can be expressed. The system may be adapted to tricks. It is wholly unequal to the facts.

It is built on persons. It assumes a competition and a conflict of personal ambitions. It is an unreality and a sham. From a dozen or more States a lot of "property," of essentially unreal candidates, will be recommended, for form's sake, at Chicago. The actual "popular choice" will be made there in the old way, in spite of the new paraphernalia.

What the Republican Party needs is not merely a man, but a set of principles upon which it can unite. The platform is vital. If that is unsatisfactory, if it makes for division and not for union, the candidate will not matter. Yet the Presidential preference primary accentuates the personal element, leaves room for no other; when all Republicans of good will want to "get together," nourishes ill-feeling and sacrifices the expression of preferences as to national policies to the formal expression of personal preferences, and these inconclusive or misleading.

As a theory, the Presidential preference primary may be true, beautiful, and good. As a fact, it is largely a humbug and a nuisance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Patriotic with Conditions.

Little can be gleaned from the speeches made by the English labor delegates at Cooper Union except that the class they represent, if they represent it truly, is deeply and somewhat fiercely suspicious as to the good faith and honest intentions of the employing class, and that the British workingmen are more concerned about the preservation of their hard-won powers as unionists than they are about the outcome of the war.

These orators did not go the length ascribed to others of asking what difference it makes to the British worker whether he has for his master a man of his own race or a German. They want the Allies to win, and professed patriotic willingness to make great sacrifices to that end, but apparently they do not think that end worth the abrogation, even temporarily, of union rules.

This more than hints at the existence of a terrible and dangerous situation in England, but it is one for which the British workers are not alone responsible. Their employers also have some responsibility for it. The recent concessions to labor may have been excessive or they may have been made too late. Only too evidently they have not united the long-divided classes in either friendship or trust, and there was derision and sarcasm in even the reference made by one of the delegates to "our friend, LLOYD GEORGE."

Keeping Up the Old Persecution.

Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK, that man of contindous mystery who has solved the difficult problem of existence so much more successfully than have those of us who have to work for a living, continues the—to others—rather expensive habit of visiting the cities of many men and of their minds learning what he can—which seems to be not a little.

When last heard of, before this week, he was somewhere in Northern India, and there he was exploiting a congenial grievance. The British authorities had refused permission for him to approach the large mountains abounding in that region. Their excuse for this cruelty has never been revealed, for Dr. COOK wouldn't have hurt their old mountains appreciably by ascending the highest peaks in his own peculiar fashion, and, as the local population, according to all accounts, has long since mastered the art of making a little truth go far, it was just fussiness if the British officials thought to protect the hill tribesmen from his influence.

Rebuffed in India, Dr. COOK seems to have made what the theatrical folk call a long jump, for he now turns up in Copenhagen, about the last place in which he would be expected to appear of his own accord. For it was there, in days not so remote, that the high personages of science and society made the mistake of assuming that Dr. COOK was like all the other arctic explorers, and they honored him for doing the things he said he had done. They learned later that there are exceptions to every rule, but that increment of knowledge was poor consolation for the meaning which for years afterward clung to the derisive command, "Go tell it to the Danes!"

Seemingly, however, the Danes are not a vengeful race, for though Dr. COOK reports the inevitable grievance, it is not against them, but against the American Minister, who has refused to the doctor and his secretary passports enabling them to visit Germany. The basis of the refusal, as reported, is that neither can offer the plea of urgent business as an excuse for entering the most belligerent of countries, and without that nobody can do it. The explanation is poor. Dr. COOK doubtless has his idea—is following the gleam. Probably enough he intends to look for peace and to write a book about finding it. Why not let him? He never failed yet, except now and then in proving to the satisfaction of all the veracity of his narratives, but nobody ever questioned their charm of style, and what is veracity compared with that?

He Sees Athletes as Actors.

One of our correspondents went far yesterday for the defense he found for collegiate athletics of the more strenuous and spectacular kind. He began by admitting practically all objections of the more serious kind that have been made against football and like sports as they are played by college students. As "exercise," he said, they are at best absurd, since they confer their physical benefits, if any, on the students who need them least and do nothing for those who need them most; to say the least they are incongruous with intellectual activities; and between the spectators and the players the relation is much like that characteristic of the ancient gladiatorial combats.

What we were asked to believe was that the college games had the value of great dramas performed in the open air, and the implication was that the effects produced on the spectators were worth what they cost.

The accuracy of the implication would be so hard to demonstrate that one does not wonder at a certain vagueness of language in making it. Little thought on the subject is required to raise the question whether it is necessary, or even desirable, that college boys should devote large amounts of time and energy to something so remote from the business in which they are supposed to be engaged as is the presentation of dramas of this particular sort. Those frequently used, and therefore rather tiresome, exemplars, the ancient Greeks, made a great to-do over games even less intellectual than football, but they kept them quite apart from academic activities, and the youthful followers of their philosophers were otherwise employed than in pugilism or foot races.

The fact is that unless from collegiate athletics comes the physical improvement of the whole student body, the sports and games have slight justification or none. They are the poorest sort of preparation for the sedentary pursuits which most college graduates enter in after life, and as topics for interminable discussion by undergraduates nobody would call them full of light and leading.

GERMAN BABIES AND FRENCH

What Steps Were Taken to Save the Infants of Paris in 1870?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is on foot a very ingenious movement, which appeals to the natural feelings of every human being, a movement for the free passage through the Allies' blockade for nourishment for babies in Germany. Without entering into any argument as to at what age any inhabitant of a belligerent country should be considered an enemy, and therefore liable to suffer with the rest of the citizens the inconveniences of warfare, it would certainly be pertinent to the present movement in favor of the starving small Germans, to ask what, if any, steps were taken to alleviate the sufferings of the babies of Paris by the German armies in 1870? Did they supply any suitable nourishment for them, and, if so, was it the sort of preserved food that is contained in cans, which cans, when empty, would be very useful for making small trench handbombs?

If there is any such record of German chivalry in that case, then there should be no objection to sending the admittedly much-needed help to the future men and women of the Central Powers.

LAWRENCE GRANT.
New York, Dec. 28, 1915.

The Moving-Picture Mexican.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the injustice done to the people of Mexico in many moving pictures staged to entertain American audiences, illustrating subjects having for their foundation American virtue versus Mexican crookedness.

It appears to me that those who frequent the picture theatres must unconsciously become convinced that Mexico cannot be anything else but a land of outlaws and assassins. The pictures always show an American hero, manly and brave, confronting a murderous gang of cowardly and intriguing Mexicans; the fiendish faces representing them with diabolical smiles and sparks of savage hatred in the eyes are enough, without their dastardly actions, to create or intensify in the hearts of Americans a feeling of unfriendliness toward their unfortunate neighbors.

Is it not enough to hear representative men of this country stigmatize the leaders and the military clan of that unlucky nation? Those who through personal ambition have plunged Mexico into a chaotic state rightly deserve condemnation, but American fair play should not permit the systematic misrepresentation, in moving pictures, of a neighboring people, many of whom are hospitable, hard working, and respectable.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
New York, Dec. 28, 1915.

WILL O' THE WISP.

O dancing flame, I needs must follow thee,
Though chill the inarsh wind blows upon my face
And gray mists fold about on every side;
Far off, I hear low thunder, as the tide
Seeks ever to regain the swamp's embrace. . . .
O little witch-light, lead me true!

Faintly I see thy pallid lantern's glow,
Always before me, twisting here, now there,
Piercing the veil that falls so cold and dank
On my bare head: now down a slimy bank,
Now over cruel stones that bruise and tear. . . .
O flame, I needs must follow thee!

If I can find where thou wilt come to rest,
Riches and joy are mine, and—doubly sweet!—
Riches and joy for Her, so starved, so old
Before her time: dear flame, yield me thy gold!
No way that thou canst choose shall daunt my feet,
O little flame—but lead me true!

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

TRANSPORTATION AND WAR.

Government Encouragement Urged for Railways and Steamships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Preparedness is for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the country, for the protection of human life and commercial life. Vast sums must be spent to accomplish this. An unproductive investment in fortifications, ships, and arms is to be raised, we are told, by a direct tax upon the people. Can any part of this great expenditure be made productive? Can any part of the tax be converted from a direct to an indirect tax upon the people? We chance the following suggestions, Mr. Editor, for what they may be worth:

One of the principal navy yards of the United States is located on the Brooklyn shore of the East River. Access to it from the sea is by way of the Narrows. Ships of deep draught, like our battleships, cruisers, and ocean-going craft, cannot go or come from Long Island Sound by way of the upper East River, due to lack of sufficient depth of water through Hell Gate and over the reefs off Thirty-fourth Street.

Long Island seems to be the admitted strategic point of attack by a foreign power, blocking the Narrows and New York Harbor, bottling up the navy yard.

Blow up Hell Gate and open the East River to battleships, cruisers, and ocean-going vessels, and the navy yard becomes a base for all of Long Island Sound. This accomplished, commercial life is stimulated by opening up many miles of the shore line of Greater New York to ocean-going vessels via the Long Island Sound, as well as via the Narrows.

Again, the Cape Cod Canal would offer an easy short cut for our naval ships to fight or run, as occasion may require, and money spent by the Government for maintaining a deep channel through the canal will add as well a short cut to water-borne commerce.

Germany's success in the present war is traced in great part to the ease with which she has been able to mobilize her troops and forward supplies, due to her adequate unified railroad facilities co-ordinated with her commercial requirements.

Germany and other foreign powers subsidize ocean-going vessels, allow them liberal compensation for the handling of their mails, in order that these ships may be available in time of war.

It is generally admitted that the present railroad facilities of the United States are not adequate to promptly move the troops and supplies in event of war. The lack is greatly in terminal facilities, the need of which is being sorely felt at present from a commercial standpoint. This need has been known for a long time. We have been told by those competent to judge that when the business of the railroads increased congestion would result; it has come about. The railroads have been prevented from furnishing the necessary terminals for commercial requirements by lack of funds for such improvements. The returns of lean years have drawn upon the small surplus of the fat years.

Let the Government permit the railroads to earn at reasonable rates sufficient incomes in lean years to properly maintain their properties and provide for the increase in facilities that are required to handle the increase in traffic in good times;

Let the Government pay the railroads what they are justly entitled to for carrying the mails, and so add to their funds for improvements;

Let the Government, under reasonable restrictions, encourage the building up of systems of railroads with essential correlated water lines, rather than attempt to break up natural practical continuous routes of transportation;

Let the Government adopt a definite policy along these lines, and the facilities will be available to handle the troops and supplies when war comes, if come it must.

Preparedness secured without a direct tax upon the people—commercial life fostered during peace.

L. S. MILLER,
President New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company.
New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

A Device to Locate Sound.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With great interest have I read an article on a device to rob fog of terrors at sea in a recent edition of THE TIMES, where you describe an apparatus of Dr. A. G. Webster for showing the direction of sound. The special reason of my interest is the coincidence of the main principle of this device with the principle I proposed to the Russian Government in February, 1915, for finding the direction to an invisible source of sound, for instance, of a firing battery, and, by means of two similar apparatus situated on the end of a definite base, of fixing its position. The experiments made for this purpose having failed for such a discontinuous source of sound as the fire of a battery, I proposed the same apparatus in August for fixing the position of a foghorn or siren in foggy weather.

Being out of Russia since that time, I do not know to what practical results the application of my principle has led. The difference between the instrument of Dr. Webster and mine is that my instrument can be used for any continuous source of sound and not for a sound of definite pitch, as in Dr. Webster's case. I connect the narrow ends of the conical tubes directly with the ears of an observer, and therefore have not to deal with any optical arrangement. The precision which I obtained in my somewhat rough experiments was of the order of a degree, and is, as much as I can see from your article, greater than in the case of Dr. Webster's instrument.

BORIS WEINBERG.
Doctor of Physics, Professor of the Technological Institute at Tomsk, Siberia.
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1915.

A High French Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may be interested in bringing to the attention of your readers the inclosed report that comes to an American professor from a distinguished French historian, the President of one of the oldest universities in France.

GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM.
New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

(Translation.)

As for the fate of our country, we have no anxiety. We are *solid*, the English also. We shall conquer, Miss, we shall conquer, no doubt of that. It is in all sincerity that I am speaking to you, and it is the opinion of the immense majority of Frenchmen. Only it will be long.

Pedestrians' Superior Claim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In none of the letters to your paper about the respective rights of pedestrians and automobilists to the free use of the streets and roads have I seen any reference to the fact that public highways were not originally intended for the use of dangerous methods of transportation. All of the original rights and intentions are with the footman, subsequently modified in a reasonable way to provide for other safe methods of travel. The railways are required to move their trains on fixed tracks and on rights of way bought and paid for by themselves. Why should automobiles be allowed to use the streets in the present arrogant manner and to continue in their usurpation of rights never intended to be given to them against the primary and fundamental rights of the people at large? It would seem as if the mere asking of the question should furnish an answer that could be made by any broad-minded jurist who looks into the broad principle of justice and public welfare.

R. W. P.
Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1915.

BIRTH RATE IN WAR TIME.

Lessons of History for the Nations Engaged in the Present Conflict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the article in THE TIMES by Hereward Carrington on "Mistakes of the Eugenists About War." He deals with a subject that occupies the minds of many in these times, and particularly of the countries immediately affected by the present war.

Mr. Carrington's conclusions appear to be correct and in keeping with what history proves to be true, namely, that in spite of the fact that war takes away from their homes for a period many able-bodied men, some of whom never return, and some of whom return crippled, the quantity and quality of the births remain relatively the same, or, if lessened or depreciated, they quickly readjust themselves. Some of his reasons, however, are incorrect, and some of his statements so full of error they are wholly wrong.

Mr. Carrington states in his article:

> In warfare, it must be remembered, only the best men from each country are chosen to go to the front; the youth and manhood in each nation are drained, and the elderly and enfeebled are left behind to propagate and become fathers of the next generation.

This statement is often made and generally accepted as true. It is far from being correct.

A man who is a good soldier is not necessarily a good father and progenitor. Nor is the man who fails to qualify for enlistment lacking in the physical and mental qualities that will enable him to become the father of lusty offspring.

Is the applicant rejected because he is too fat, too thin, or too short? He may nevertheless possess all the qualities that will make him a superb ancestor. Moreover, his wife may impart to his children the physical perfection he lacks.

Who would presume to say that defective eyesight, impaired vision, varicose veins, hernia, color blindness, a stiff joint, the absence of a finger, a hand, or even the loss of a leg would bar a man from becoming a father? And if the individual so afflicted beget children, nature is so beneficent in her mysterious processes the defect would not be imparted to them.

It is true that in the ancient history of the world there have been instances of relatively small nations with large armies engaged in war so destructive of the male population that the propagation of its inhabitants, at least by native fathers, has practically ceased.

On the other hand, I do not believe a single case can be instanced, any birth rate persisting, where the quality of the progeny has deteriorated alone because of war. The opposite appears to be true, for war is to a nation what vigorous, energetic exercise is to an individual; it increases appetite, stimulates the pulse, awakens and renders alert all the senses, develops vigor, and impels both nation and the individual the more rapidly toward their ultimate destiny. It is one of the few good things that can be said of war and its consequences. MEDICUS.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 26, 1915.

OUR SENSE OF HUMOR.

The Superior American Brand Turns Out to be a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A "noted English novelist," whose views were given in an article in your Magazine Section, is reported as saying of the American humorist: "His humor is spontaneous; his jokes are real jokes." I wonder if the English novelist ever sees the pictures and jokes in our evening newspapers? He says it would have been a miracle a few years ago for an American farce to succeed in London. How about the "miracle" of local English and Scottish humor being enjoyed here in plays which no manager would have dared produce ten years ago?

The traditional American sense of humor, in so far as it is supposed to be superior to that of other nations, is a myth. The humorous writers of America during the last fifty years have been as widely read in England as in their native land, and found as much, if not more, appreciation there. Nowadays, in New York, at any rate, any one who murders the English language is a "humorist." Slang is as necessary as noise to the New Yorker.

The average Scotchman, Englishman, or Irishman has more sense of humor in his little finger than the average American has in his whole body. My experience in twenty-five years of New York theatregoing has been that the much-vaunted American sense of humor is usually conspicuous by its absence. ARTHUR L. HOWARD.
New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

SANTA CLAUS CHARITY.

Personal Interest as Making for the True Christmas Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask for a little space to answer your article, printed in the "Topics of the Times" on Christmas morning, in which are criticised the methods of work of "The Santa Claus Association"? You assume that it is likely to encourage a spirit of mendicancy. To this conclusion I take entire exception and for my part assume that the writer of the article must be imperfectly acquainted with our work.

We place all possible checks on imposition that can be made and supplement these measures by asking the donors to make personal investigation of the letters submitted to them. Herein lies the popularity of the "Santa Claus" movement. Our system allows the persons to whom the child's appeal is sent to use their discretion; to take a personal interest instead of, as you suggest, handing the letter to some organization which makes charity a business, and then dismissing the matter from their minds as they would a receipted bill.

This is a material age, but don't you think it is a good thing to try and preserve as long as possible the children's faith in the unknown, in their belief that once a year some one whom they never see will answer their prayers? Santa Claus may be a myth to us of mature age; to children he is a living reality. JOHN D. GLUCK.
Founder Santa Claus Association.
New York, Dec. 28, 1915.

Thanks to British Givers Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The response to a letter headed "An Appeal from England," addressed to the subjects of the British Empire in America, in your issue of Nov. 22, was the cause of my spending a very delightful and exciting morning on Dec. 7, when the first three mornings' posts brought me an overwhelming number of kind letters, containing not only money inclosures but most encouraging expressions of interest and sympathy, and numerous offers of personal effort for the men in the fighting lines, the wounded at home, and the poor prisoners of war. Some of the letters are so charming that I am reading them to the sick in the hospitals. I feel quite sure that these patients will be concerned to hear what our people across the seas are endeavoring to do for them now, and in the future. I hope your American readers will take a special shower of thanks from me, because their letters and gifts and offers of help are much appreciated.

I am answering each letter and parcel received, but in the meantime would like you to thank all donors and correspondents publicly for me, until their own individual replies reach them.

(Mrs.) LILY YORKE-TRISCOTT.
19 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W. London, Dec. 14, 1915.

FOR THE NAVY BOARD PLAN.

Claims of the Pacific Coast Overlooked in the East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the General Board of the Navy, printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, deserves to be read by every American citizen who wishes well to his country. Here speak real experts, whom it behooves laymen to follow. The report cannot be called sensational, while the position and personnel of the board make absurd any such charge. Yet they deliberately state that "the navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world." The immense importance of preparedness for prompt and powerful action is thus set forth: "A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States, bordering upon two great oceans."

The board thus officially recognizes our interest in "being strong" on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic Ocean. Despite prophets, naval and political; despite Admiral Dewey and Manila Bay, far too few of the residents of Eastern States recognize the just claims of our Pacific citizens to naval protection, as well as the interests which the whole nation has in the Pacific. True, the Panama Canal, when its slides are conquered and it is adequately fortified and garrisoned, will greatly strengthen our navy in its ability to strike promptly and hard in which ever ocean it is needed.

A coalition against us, striking at the same time in both oceans, is not at all impossible. I believe we have but one battleship at present in Pacific waters. The East, and the nation as a whole, must recognize the claims of the Pacific Coast to the continual presence of a strong fleet in its waters. This has been hardly possible heretofore without hopelessly weakening our Atlantic fleet. That a strong fleet must be stationed in the Pacific while leaving another and probably still stronger fleet in Atlantic waters gives added meaning to the standard of a navy second to none, which, as the General Board says, "should be attained not later than 1925."

This board reported a building program for the fiscal year 1917, which it considered adequate to the nation's needs if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale. Secretary DANIELS did not allow this part of the report to be printed. In its place he offers, through the press, a program, prepared by the board under his orders, to cost, for new construction only, about $100,000,000 a year for five years. This program, neither planning nor pretending to meet the country's vital needs for defense, but rather to fit within an arbitrary sum amounting to only about $20 per capita per year, the Administration has again reduced before recommending it to Congress, first, by including within the total sum fixed upon some forty-eight-odd million dollars necessary to complete ships already authorized; and, second, by shifting the burden of construction from the first to the later years of the program.

Is not the very real danger to our country shown by the European war ground for putting aside party lines and digging down into our pockets to pay for a really adequate navy—our first and best defense against the foreign aggression whose horrors daily write their warnings in letters of blood?

Dr. HOLMES BECKWITH.
New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

For Public Lectures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago the Board of Education announced that it had reduced the appropriation for the public lectures from $65,000 to $35,000 for the coming year. This meant that many of the lecture centres must close and the usual programs of others must be mutilated.

New York's public lecture system is about twenty-five years old. Who can properly estimate the good it has accomplished by the diffusion of culture among the tens of thousands that nightly thronged the various centres? Perhaps our city fathers who have enjoyed the advantages of collegiate training and who have been elected to administer our common affairs do not appreciate the importance of this educational movement as much as the great mass of common people, including the writer, who have found in the public lectures a great popular university, wherein minds are awakened and souls become athirst for the marvels of science, the glories of art, the treasures of literature and music, the triumphs of philosophy, and the delights of travel—all those things that make for culture and enlightened citizenship.

The day this announcement was given out New York was covered with a blanket of several inches of snow. We were told that its removal from the streets would cost the city $35,000 for each inch of depth. The next day a warm rain came and melted the snow, saving the city probably $100,000. Why not charge the Street Department with $30,000 and thus restore the public lectures?

J. E. ARNETT.
New York, Dec. 24, 1915.

The Closed Community Centres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At whose door are we to place the closing of the community centres of Greater New York? Not at the door of the Board of Education—every member of the board favors community centres. But the prime business of the board is to run the day schools; and the second business is to run the night schools. Now it is quite obvious that shortage of funds at hand requires retrenchments in these schools which are detrimental to the progress of the child, the welfare of the teacher,

'DEVIL'S GARDEN' A SOMBRE DRAMA

Notably Fine Production Given by Arthur Hopkins to Edith Ellis's Play.

FROM MAXWELL'S NOVEL

Curious, Grim, and Only Intermittently Dramatic Stage Version Presented at the Harris.

THE DEVIL'S GARDEN, a dramatization by Edith Ellis of William B. Maxwell's novel of that title. Harris Theatre.

Danvers.....Eric Snowden
Mr. Ridgeth.....Rule Pyott
William Dale.....Lyn Harding
Colonel Manners.....J. Palmer Collins
Sir John Perdue.....Frederick Annefrey
Hon. Evarard Barradine...William Devereux
Mavis.....Lillian Albertson
Mary.....Rhoda Beresford
Aunt Petherick.....Alice Augarde Butler
Mr. Drufft.....Charles W. Butler
Norah.....Geraldine O'Brien
Billy.....Emmett Bradley
Rachael.....Gladys Bradley
Mr. Osborn.....Albert Tavernier

"The Devil's Garden," a gloomy play in four acts, fashioned by Edith Ellis from the sombre and powerful novel by William B. Maxwell, was presented to New York for the first time last evening and proved a disappointment. The notable beauty of its production, the fine work of the company in general and of Geraldine O'Brien in particular, and the many elements of strength in the story which reappear in this arrestingly curious dramatization, only partially remove the curse which comes from the fact that the new play at the Harris is not continuously dramatic. Edith Ellis has taken an oddly told and altogether engrossing story of a guilty soul in torment and has made of it a cloudy, inarticulate, and not continuously interesting play.

Mr. Maxwell's novel, which created a great stir when it first published some two years ago, tells the story of William Dale, whose peace and happiness is desolated when he learns suddenly that his wife had been, in her girlhood, the victim of Everard Barradine, a filthy old lecher. Dale murders Barradine and the murder goes undiscovered, not even his wife ever guessing that the death had not been accidental.

Then the murderer puts the murder behind him, seeks to draw a curtain across that room in the house of his memory, and goes his way, building up a new life and a new prosperity. But peace never comes, for closely does it haunt, and in the end he is driven to expiate his crime by giving his own life to save the lives of others.

In the novel Mr. Maxwell gave a curious twist to his story by long withholding from the reader the all-essential fact that Dale had murdered Barradine. The explanation of all the man's outward and inner life in the ten years that follow the old scoundrel's sudden death is kept a secret not only from all the folk who people the story, but from the reader of the book as well.

There was, therefore, a matter of considerable curiosity in the question as to whether the playwright would follow this course, making the stage version of the book with a secret another example of the now familiar play with a secret.

But Edith Ellis has done nothing of the kind, allowing the truth to reach the audience a few moments after the news of Barradine's death has come. You can scarcely help reading the truth in the shifty roving of Dale's eye, as soon as he has stepped into the room, and subconsciously meant to be stirred by the words he speaks, and the curtain at the end of that second act falls on the sight of him bending over the fireplace and applying a lighted match to a blood-stained shirt.

That is not in this trick that the dramatist elects to depend, and she would seem to have made the wiser choice. The trouble lies not here, but in the uneven gait the play must assume from the span of time it must cover in its course and, above all, in the essential difficulty of the task of making persuasive or even explicable the overt conduct which was the outward expression of Dale's torment, the immense difficulty of making dramatic, in terms of the theatre, the bitter conflict in the soul of a man who would tell no one of his misery nor ever let any living soul see the spectre that walked always in his thoughts.

That is why the biggest moment in the adventure of William Dale takes place off stage between the acts. That is why the third act slips rapidly into a slough of despond, where most of what is said has no dramatic meaning and why the passionate outburst of its climax comes without preparation and without any accumulation of suspense. That is why, for the fourth act, the playwright is driven to an unusual and not altogether effective scene in a darkened room, where Dale, in the flickering, nightmare shadows cast by the firelight, has it out with the spirit of Everard Barradine, cowering before the Christ of the Barradine memorial window which his imagination sets in the dim-lit wall and acknowledging himself beaten at last.

The production is better far than the text, as fine a piece of stagecraft as you would be likely to see in a month of Mondays. It speaks volumes for the great ability of Arthur Hopkins, under whose direction "The Devil's Garden" reached the stage. Good work is done by all the company, which is headed by Lyn Harding. Mr. Harding's own performance is creditable, although the great exactions of the role make you wonder whether it would not have fared better in the hands of Norman McKinnel, another English actor originally intended for it.

Lillian Albertson, Alice Augarde Butler, and Charles W. Butler all help considerably; but the performance you will remember longest is the strange, haunting, passionate, intensely dramatic playing that is done by Geraldine O'Brien. This young actress, who did a small part to perfection in "The Miracle Man," has the genuine fire; it kindles your imagination the moment she speaks. Hers is a rare power, and she wields it most effectively as the gypsy girl, who breaks down the defenses Dale had built in his mind.

There remains for mention only the part, the immensely significant part, played by Robert E. Jones, the American artist whose work for "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" was the finest contribution made to the Barker season at Wallack's last Spring. Here, for a play of quite another sort, a play lacking almost entirely the opportunity for the fantastic or the colorful in investiture, he brings as keen and effective a sense of beauty. The settings he has designed for "The Devil's Garden" are impressive examples of the new work in the pictorial art of the theatre and alone constitute a reason for going to the Harris.

MISS HOWARD INTRODUCED.

Grandniece of Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Presented at a Ball at Sherry's.

Mrs. Thomas H. Howard of Hyde Park, N. Y., gave the largest ball of the season at Sherry's last night to introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Standish Howard. The young girl is a granddaughter of Mrs. William Post and a grandniece of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and has a large family connection throughout New York society.

Both floors at Sherry's were taken for the dinner and dance, and the dinner guests, 200 in all, were seated at small tables in the small ballroom and tapestry suite, while the dance was in the large ballroom. The decorations throughout were Spring flowers, azaleas, forsythia, and other simple decorations. A seated supper was served at 1 o'clock.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. F. McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Dows, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. G. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Dr. James W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Archibald Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harford W. Hare Powel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Vietor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. de R. Wissman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William Post.

Also the Misses Ella R. Alexandre, Esther Auchincloss, Mary Jay Schiefflin, Beatrice Sorchan, Ruth Twombly, Pauline Bacon, Priscilla Bartlett, Claire Bird, Leonie Burrill, Helen MacGregor Byrne, Margaret Steward, Madeleine M. Cruger, Isabella Banks Taylor, Gabrielle Warren, Muriel Winthrop, Nathalie Wood, Marion Dinsmore, Alice G. Drexel, Angelica and Mable Gerry, Irene L. Gibson, Ruth Wales, Julia Zabriskie, Adrienne Iselin, Marie Johnson, Dorothy and Violet King, Mildred and Helen Hives, E. Louise Sands, Noemi G. Townsend, Eugenia Ladenburg, Maryanna Lincoln, Annette Markoe, Katharine de B. Parsons, Mary Pyne, Ethel Potter, Harriette Post, Katherine C. Miller, Margaret La Farge, Margaret L. Montgomery, Rita Norrie, Jeannette Quintard, Mary E. Opdycke, Maria de Barril, Mme. Contaninovich, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

More than 600 additional guests were invited for the dance and supper, and included nearly all of the Newport set and those whose country places dot the banks of the Hudson.

SOCIAL NOTES.

J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith of 17 East Forty-seventh Street, who are spending the holidays at their place in Maine, will sail on the Rochambeau on Saturday for France, where he will join Richard Norton. They are one of the first entertainments Mr. and Mrs. Biddle have given here since their marriage.

Mrs. Gertrude A. Gorman is to give a débutante tea for her niece, Miss Irene Hunter, of Devon, Penn., on Jan. 15, at her home, 226 Madison Avenue. Miss Hunter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hunter.

Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Ducat are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home in New Rochelle. Mrs. Ducat was Miss Louise Chalmers before her marriage.

The first of the Metropolitan Dances, which are for girls not yet out, will be held tonight at Sherry's.

Débutante entertainments arranged for today will include Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar's dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton for her niece, Miss Helen Alexander; Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes's reception for Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, Mrs. John D. Barrett's reception for Miss Helen Adams Barrett, Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips's dance at the Plaza, and the dance which Dr. and Mrs. John H. P. Hodgson are to give at the Plaza for Miss Ensley Hodgson.

Today's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Thomas Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Samuel Walker of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Harvey Carrow Hines of Kinston, N. C., will take place this afternoon at the Hotel Plaza. The Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend is to officiate. A reception will follow the ceremony. The couple's engagement was announced in October.

Miss Mildred R. Whaley, daughter of Albert R. Whaley, and Joseph R. Sample of this city, will be married today at the home of the bride, 530 West End Avenue. Mr. Sample is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Sample of Florida. The bride's father is Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The marriage of Miss Grace Green, daughter of Mrs. Franklin A. Green of 253 West 100th Street, and Alexander Ferdinand Fromhold, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., is to be celebrated this evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. A reception will follow at the Hotel Claridge.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Brewster of 615 West 147th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeline Brewster, to Wilfred Tudor Pratt, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Pratt of Brooklyn. The wedding is to take place next Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin C. Frost of 123 West Eighty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Townsend Conklin, to Edward Bailey Libbey of 313 Riverside Drive. Mr. Libbey is the son of Mrs. Octavus B. Libbey and the late Mr. Libbey, and grandson of the late Admiral J. F. Hanscom, U. S. N. The wedding is to be celebrated in the Spring.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Mann Silver of 103 West Seventy-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Mann Silver, to Walter Douglas Foote of Jamaica, West Indies. Mr. Foote was graduated last June from Harvard University.

Mrs. Roger Minott Sherman of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sylvia Sherman, to Perley Peabody Pitkin of New York and Montpelier, Vt.

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SUFFRAGE JINGLES IN BELMONT OPERA

"Girls, Girls, Put Away Your Curls," Song Grabbed by Marie Dressler at Reading.

SOME 'MELINDA' EPIGRAMS

"Society Is the Key to the Higher Life—Publicity"; "A Perfect Lady Should Know Absolutely Nothing."

Mrs. Belmont's opera comique, "Melinda and Her Sisters," had its first reading at the Belmont mansion, 477 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, with "Mrs. John Pepper of Oshkosh," Marie Dressler, on hand and crazy to get at the songs that are to fall to her share.

Miss Elsie Maxwell, the composer, who is also a professional playwright and lyric writer, read the play and played and sang some of her songs which have been successes in London and will be introduced into the "Melinda" opera.

One of the best of these, which goes to Ma Pepper, is "Girls, Girls, Put Away Your Curls." Miss Dressler made an immediate grab at that. It is the advice of Mrs. Pepper to her frivolous daughters after she has been converted by Melinda. The first of it goes like this:

For a thousand years or so, since many moons ago,
Men have ruled us women east and west.
From the cave man in his lair
To the flyer in the air
To keep us women down they thought was best.
But turned now is the tide, and we cannot be denied
We are coming to our millions to enhance.
They need us great and small,
And we'll gladly give our all
To show them what we'll do if we've a chance.

CHORUS.

So girls, girls, put away your curls.
Come put away your petticoats and frills,
Step right into line; cease now to repine;
Show them that you, too, know how to drill.
Left! right! right! We'll stand the pace.
Attention! Right about face!
We've done with teas and balls;
We've forgotten how to dance.
We'll show what we can do when we've the chance.

Marie Dressler said that the lines were all so good that there would have to be first-class actors to make them score, and Mrs. Belmont assured her that there would be. One of Miss Dressler's own lines as Ma Pepper is to say, in keeping up Pepper ambitions: "Society is the key to the higher life—publicity." Ma Pepper is very anxious for this, and is planning to leave Oshkosh and get to New York and into the Colony Club and society at the same time.

"A perfect lady," she says, "should know absolutely nothing. It gives her an illusive charm." Mrs. Belmont laughed heartily at that one.

"Marriage," says another line, "is the only industry that has never gone out of date." Mme. Malaprop and Mme. Grundy are two of the characters in the play, and they acknowledge a common reason for attending a reception is which they are invited at Mrs. Pepper's—curiosity.

"Nature's best legacy to woman," says Mme. Malaprop, "is curiosity."

She questions if the Peppers have money enough to take a villa at Newport.

"Oh, it does not take money to get a villa at Newport," says Mme. Grundy; "it takes brains."

Couples are still making love in England, in spite of the war, and a popular song over there which will be introduced into "Melinda" is Miss Maxwell's "Zeppelin Song." In the present darkness of London the parks are excellent places for spooning, but the searchlights, hunting the skies for signs of the enemy, make the lovers occasionally down below and turn the lovers' retreats into open confessionals. In the "Zeppelin Song," which has a jolly little air, the lovers cry:

Fade away, little searchlight!
You don't interfere with the Zeppelins, dear,
But you do interfere with us.

"The Woman's Song" is another that will be introduced:

Man thinks of woman in moments of leisure,
Bringing him pleasure to claim or caress;
Man finds in woman a prize he should treasure—
Gold beyond measure in sorrow or stress.
Whether in battle the fight has been hard for you
When you have sickness or pain that is dire,
There is a friend with a tender regard for you—
Woman, the best that a man can desire.

CHORUS.

We want a share of you, we will take care of you—
Tend you and mend you and save you from pain.

The characters in the opera have characteristic names. There is a Dr. Dolittle, a Mayor Doless, and the village vet, is Dr. Vermifuge. The Pepper girls have simple names, Molly and Polly, &c., until they return home educated in the different lines of art. One of the girls who has followed two lines of art takes two names, and is Sappho when one mood is upon her and Athena in another. Atalanta, who "is versatile in the latest profanity," is the girl who goes in for sports, and the Castle expert is Orchestria. This is to be Miss Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, who is said to resemble Mrs. Castle, and will represent her as closely as possible.

Others who are to take part, many of them attending the reading, yesterday, were Miss Dorothy Bigelow, the Misses Louise and Margaret Tevor, Miss Audry Osborn, Miss Florence Gilbert, Miss Margaret Erhart, the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgewick, Miss Gwendolyn King, Mrs. Beverly Robinson of Long Island. Addison Mizler, architect, will be in the cast, taking the comedy part of the English butler. Ernest de Weerth, son of Mme. de Weerth; Irving Beebe, Paul Draper, tenor; Miss Ruth Draper, monologist, are others who are to appear.

The rôle of Melinda is to be taken by the prettiest, brightest and cleverest young star on the professional stage, it is said, but her name is not yet divulged.

Misses Thaw Give a Luncheon.

The Misses Katharine and Barbara Thaw gave a luncheon yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Club. Among the guests were the Misses Anne Ballard, Eunice Clapp, Marjorie Cleveland, Mary and Olive Tripp, Frances M. Ward, Anne Woodin, Fredericka Peterson, and Isabel Baird.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Dr. J. F. Anderson, Robert Bacon, Mrs. F. C. Barnato, A. B. Carrick, Lieutenant N. L. C. De Rinzy, Robert Dey, Miss C. T. Dorrian, L. P. Doyle, Mrs. F. J. Dunlop, W. F. Foster, M. Fox, P. H. Graves, Edward Gray, F. T. Holmes, G. H. Johnson, Dr. Bassett Kirby, Mrs. Louis Leger, Theodore Leger, Mrs. W. M. Low, Ogden Mills, F. H. Price, Miss E. A. Pullinger, Baron Paolo, A. Di Robbiate, Miss Jessie Ruddock, H. G. Rushbrook, H. H. Selby, Miss Olga Seymour, Mme. Amy Sherwin, Haseltine Smith, Frederick Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.) — P. Mordt, John Sperry, L. B. Hansen, Raymond Linton, J. T. Munter, John Bernt, M. P. Bartram, S. R. Crawford, B. P. Holst, H. C. Hansen, Mrs. Emilie Johansen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lowack, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lord, Miss Josephine Lord, Miss Elizabeth Lord, P. Neuman, John H. Roberts, H. Thomas, and S. Sorensen.

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OPERETTAS FOR CHARITIES.

Greta Torpadie and Einar Linden Please in Light Pieces.

The second of a series of performances of operettas for special charities was given yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre. The program consisted of two one-act operas comique, "Pierrot Puni," by Henri Cieutat, and "La Poupé de Nuremberg," by Adolph Adam.

The former, a pretty little trifle telling of the love of Pierrot for coquettish Columbine and of her final capitulation when he threatens to leave her, was delightfully sung by Greta Torpadie and Einar Linden. Miss Torpadie made a bewitching Columbine, and Mr. Linden an attractive Pierrot. The two appeared to good advantage also in "La Poupé de Nuremberg," in which Miss Torpadie imitated cleverly an animated doll in one scene. Orphee Langevin and Emile de Varny also had rôles in this operetta.

The third performance of the series will be given Jan. 13.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. MATILDA CLARKE widow of the Rev. John Peterson Clarke, died at her home in Hackensack last night, aged 78 years.

STANLEY MAYER, 28 years old, son of Dr. Caroline Mayer, of 111 Main Street, Hackensack, died at his home last night.

Mrs. ELLA PATTERSON, 80 years old, died Monday night at the home of her niece, Mrs. Robert Wyder, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.

HENRY SHARP CARPENTER, for many years a boss carpenter for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died in Phillipsburg, N. J., yesterday, at the age of 87 years. Dr. Frank Carpenter of Newark is his son.

Mrs. ANNE BEARDSLEY, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, N. J., died at her home, 19 Willow Street, yesterday, aged 86. She was the widow of James Beardsley, and is survived by one son, Frank A. Beardsley.

MORRIS BASCH, for many years connected with A. Appel, 18 Fulton Street, clothing manufacturer, is dead at his home, 2,083 Briggs Avenue, Fordham, in his seventieth year. He was born in Germany.

Mrs. ADA HOFFMAN McALARNEY, widow of Mathias Wilson McAlarney, owner and editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, died yesterday morning at her home in the Melville, 430 West 118th Street, aged 70. Mrs. McAlarney had been a resident of New York for the last seven years. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by a son, John Hart McAlarney, who is with the United States Steel Products Company, and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Kleibacker of Pittsburgh, Penn.

HORACE MANN WALTON, life insurance expert, died at his home, 46 Clifford Street, East Orange, N. J. He was connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. "Policies and Plans," a technical book on insurance, was one of his writing. Born in Bunker Hill, Ill., fifty-eight years ago, Mr. Walton had lived in East Orange nine years.

Mrs. MARY ARMS WICK died in Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, six days after the death of her husband, Henry Wick, well known in the steel and coal business and rated as a millionaire. Both died of pneumonia, Mrs. Wick contracting the disease while caring for her husband during his illness.

MASAJI EWAKI, Superintendent of Morimura Brothers, importers, is dead at his home, 542 West 147th Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Japan and had lived in this country for twenty years. Mr. Ewaki was a member of the Japanese Association and several other societies.

Miss LILLIAN WIGGIN, a suffrage leader, died on Sunday afternoon in Washington, D. C., of heart disease. She was the daughter of Henry B. Wiggin of Orange, N. J., and was an active member of the Woman's Club there. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at the home of her brother, Joseph N. Wiggin, at 246 Dodd Street, East Orange. In addition to her brother, she is survived by two sisters.

NICHOLAS BERNSTEIN, a member of the Gotham Novelty Company at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street, died yesterday at his home, 860 East 161st Street, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Russia and came to this country twenty-seven years ago. Mr. Bernstein was active in charitable work, and is survived by his wife, five daughters, and three sons, one of whom is Dr. Samuel J. Bernstein of 765 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

CHARITY BAKER, 84 years old, known as the "Poetess of Pennington," died at her home in Pennington, N. J., yesterday. She was the widow of John Bake, who for years was a leading miss in Pennington. Mrs. Bake had for years contributed to magazines and books poetry she composed.

Miss MARY LAIDLIE DEY, a sister of Richard Varick Dey, the California millionaire, who testified here last June in the disbarment proceedings of the late Peter L. Fair, died on Monday at her home, 28 West Eighty-eighth Street, in her ninety-third year.

GRAHAM FRASER, an iron and steel manufacturer of Nova Scotia, Canada, is dead, in his seventieth year, according to word received here yesterday. Mr. Fraser, who was born in New Glasgow, and started in the manufacture of iron parts for ships built at that place and Pictou.

JULIUS BLUMENBACH, connected with the Register's office for many years, is dead at his home, 103 West 141st Street, in his seventieth year.

THOMAS WILLIAM ARNOLD, for many years head of a stencil manufacturing business in Dutch Street, Manhattan, which was established by his father, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 218 Fenland Road, Flatbush, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Arnold was a veteran and formerly Second Lieutenant of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and Vigilancia Council, Royal Arcanum. His wife and a son and a daughter.

ISAAC S. MOOG, 70 years old, a well-known horse dealer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 1,809 East New York Avenue, from pneumonia. He was unmarried.

WILLIAM COX, for forty-one years in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 131 Sands Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, a son and three daughters. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET RYAN HAWKES, wife of Bastable Hawkes, manager of the Concord Co-Operative Printing Company, died at her home, 530 Logan Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, sixty-seven years ago and had lived most of her lifetime in the house in which she died.

RALPH J. EDGAR, employed by the stock brokerage firm of Cutting & Co., in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 7,405 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fifth year. He was a son of Thomas J. and Kathryn Edgar.

Mrs. FLORENCE POST, wife of State Post, a horse fancier and breeder of Mineola, L. I., died at her home in Mineola on Monday. She was 42 years old and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in that village.

GEORGE DUDLEY FREESTONE, a traveling salesman and formerly a printer on The Brooklyn Times, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 695 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years. Mr. Freestone was an elder of the Bethany Presbyterian Church. He was a member of Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M.

DAVID L. GODLEY, a prominent resident of Whitestone, L. I., died at his home at Twenty-second Street and Fourteenth Avenue yesterday at the age of 60 years. Mr. Godley was a native of Ireland and formerly lived at Bayside. He was active in Democratic politics in Whitestone and for several years served as Postmaster of that place. For the last twenty years he was Deputy Tax Commissioner.

Mrs. MARY VAN VOORT HUTCHINGS, for many years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 264 Linden Avenue, Flatbush, aged 86 years. She was born in old Greenwich Village in Manhattan, and was the widow of Furman Hutchings, who was keeper of the Old Penny Bridge over Newtown Creek for many years.

BERNARD J. KRAFT, 51 years old, a chemist, for many years employed by the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery in Brooklyn, and formerly with the old sugar firm of De Castro & Donner of Williamsburg, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 38A Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow and three sons.

GEORGE FREDERICK WYNNE, a retired stationer and the oldest living member of Kings County Lodge, No. 511, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 1,785 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Mr. Wynne was a native of London, England, and had been in business at 240 Flatbush Avenue for more than forty years.

Captain EDWARD DOWNS, one of the best known residents of Riverhead, L. I., and for many years proprietor of the Peconic Bay House, died there on Monday in his seventy-eighth year.

HENRY A. CASPERFELD, one of the oldest dealers in diamonds in this city and a member of the firm of Casperfeld & Cleveland, 1,448 Broadway, died yesterday in Palm Beach, Fla., in his eighty-second year.

WILLIAM E. HERBERT, organist of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in West Twenty-second Street for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 107 West Eighty-fourth Street, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN PATRICK, a retired official of the Erie Railroad, died on Monday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his seventieth year.

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PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Rathbone and Sage Introduced—Dance for Misses Noyes.

The débutante entertainments of yesterday included the largest ball of the Winter, several smaller dances, and several teas.

Mrs. Albert Rathbone of 45 East Seventy-eighth Street introduced her daughter, Miss Anna Rathbone, at a tea dance, followed by a dinner and theatre party. Those who assisted in receiving at the tea were the Misses Mary Curtis of Wilmington, Del.; Gertrude Murray, Katharine Olcott, Ethel Simmons, Isabel Yeomans, Grace O. Rathbone, Dorothea Camp, Dorothy Greer, and Mary I. Francke.

Mrs. Edward Eugene Sage of 305 West Eightieth Street introduced her daughter, Miss Elise E. Sage, in the Gotham ballroom at a tea, and later will give a theatre party for her. Those who received with the débutante and Mrs. Sage were the Misses Elizabeth Titus, Dorothy Koues, Evelyn Walker, Josephine Bedle, Anna Rogers, Diana Richards, Emma R. Leslie, Katharine Olcott, Mabel Alker, and Nina Brandreth.

Mrs. Walter C. Noyes of 31 East Sixty-third Street gave a dance for her daughters, the Misses Marian A. and Catharine C. Noyes, the former of whom will make her début next year and the younger one in 1919. There were about 150 guests, most of them not out, and the dance was in the small ballroom, with a buffet supper in the same suite. Miss Marian Noyes, in pink satin and silver, and her sister, in pale blue and silver, received with their mother. The guests included the Misses Katharine and Nathalie Browning, Amy and Margaret Reick, Martha Reynolds, Beatrice Boonzell, Elizabeth Griswold, Katharine Potter, Fanny Leake, Dorothy Dunn, Therese Browning, Anita de Witt, Elizabeth Frank, Isabel Warren, Annie Henry, Margaret Whitney, W. Elizabeth Armstrong, and Elizabeth Osborn.

B. Jordan of 70 West Eighty-sixth Street gave a small dance for her daughter, Miss Marie de Milt Jordan, a Winter's bud, in the large ballroom of the Plaza last evening. The guests numbered about 200, and Miss Jordan and Mrs. Jordan had Mrs. Edward O'Brien receiving with them. The guests included a number of the season's buds and a few married people. The girls included the Misses Mabel Alker, Josephine Bedle, Jeanette Blake, Lillian Palmer, Eunice Clapp, Carolyn H. Dorsett, Anna and Frances Ballard, Marietta Chapin, Beth Leary, Charlotte Guye, Elise Sage, Hester Barrowes, Galbraith and Marquand Ward, E. Powis Jones, Howard Chester McLaughlin, Carroll Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyland Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. William Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Button, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Turcas.

Mrs. John Morgan Wing gave a dinner last night at Sherry's for Miss Adelaide Flint, daughter of Mrs. Austin Flint, followed by a theatre party. Among the guests were the Misses Geraldine Adee, Isabel Stettinius, Angeline Krech, Frances Riker, Marion Perry, Anstiss de Veau, Anne Winchester; also Raymond Chauncey, Carrington Stettinius, Royal Whitman, Barrett Starr, Frederick Alexander, L. Stewart Wing, Jr., and John D. Wing, 2d.

Mrs. George L. Wheelock introduced her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wheelock, yesterday afternoon at a tea at her home, 251 East 101st Street. Mrs. Wheelock and Miss Wheelock had in their receiving party the Misses Helen and Mildred MacGowan, Jennie Lee Cohen, Jane Clark, Betty Carter, and Margaret Cornell.

Museum of French Art's Concert.

There was a large and brilliant assembly last night at the annual entertainment and concert given by the Museum of French Art in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. General dancing followed the concert. Many dinners preceded the affair.

The artists who appeared on the program were Mme. Christianne Eymael, Mme. Amelie Pardon, Mlle. Adrienne Daguiry, Alfredo Megerlin, and J. William Filson.

FREDERICK G. IRELAND DEAD

Chief Examiner of Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Frederick G. Ireland, chief examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 142 East Fortieth Street. He had been ill only four days. For more than 60 years old, Mr. Ireland entered the civil service of the city on Nov. 13, 1895, and it was practically due to his work that the present system of civil service examinations was installed. Speaking of his work yesterday, President Moskowitz of the commission said:

"He entered the service of the city as the commission's chief examiner at a time when the principles of civil service reform were still derided and attacked by political enemies of the merit system. He was one of the stanchest supporters of the civil service law. His loss to the commission and to those who have been associated with him in his years of work is inexpressibly keen."

Mr. Ireland was a member of the Harvard Club and the Century Association.

Colonel Robert Townsend Dies.

Colonel Robert Townsend, an Assistant District Attorney for sixteen years, died on Monday at his home in the Edge Hill Inn at Spuyten Duyvil. He was in his fifty-ninth year and was born at Oyster Bay. He, his family being one of the oldest in this State. Colonel Townsend was graduated from Columbia University in 1876 and then became a lawyer. He received his first appointment as Assistant District Attorney under John R. Fellows and then served successively under De Lancey Nicoll and Asa Bird Gardiner.

Mrs. Caroline Deuel Jayne Lamont.

Mrs. Caroline Deuel Jayne Lamont, wife of the Rev. Thomas Lamont, and the mother of Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., died yesterday morning from angina pectoris, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Palmer Gavit, in Englewood, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year. She was a daughter of the late Walter Peter Jayne and Mrs. Eleanor Ferguson Jayne, and a direct descendant, in the sixth generation, from William Jayne, one of Oliver Cromwell's chaplains, who sailed to this country in 1678 to escape religious persecution and became pastor of the little Presbyterian Church at Setauket, L. I.

Count Stephen B. Spagiari.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Count Stephen B. Spagiari, patron of the arts and organizer of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, died at a hospital here yesterday after a brief illness. Count Spagiari designed the Francheppi Palace in Venice, and also drew plans for the palace of King Umberto in Turin. He was born in Reggio, Italy, fifty-nine years ago, and came from a distinguished family. He came to Chicago fifteen years ago.

German Prince Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News Association sends word of the death of Prince Egon zu Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, eldest son of the late German Imperial Chancellor.

Holiday Books Reduced.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM AT

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THE PUBLISHERS' PRICES OFFER OPEN UNTIL NEW YEAR'S.

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Black or white Hats and Toques that are not mourning always in stock.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

DUTCHER—HALL.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, 172 Park Av., Leonia, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Everitt Marguerite Hall, to John W. Dutcher of Leonia, N. J.

Married.

HARWOOD—HENDRICKS.—On Dec. 27, at Hotel Vanderbilt, by Judge Cardozo, Alma, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Hendricks, to Charles Harwood of Brooklyn.

Long Island.

CLINTON—PLOCEK.—Dec. 25, Cérona, Jean Plocek to Charles E. Clinton, Jr.

Died

ANDREWS.—In Portland, Me., Dec. 27, Sara Bridge (Fiske) Andrews, widow of Brevet Major Gen. George Leonard Andrews, U. S. A., formerly Professor of Modern Languages at United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

APPELL.—Jacob, suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 26, in his 76th year, at his country home, Bedford Hills. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1915, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 271 West 23d St. Interment at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

BEACH.—On Monday, Dec. 27, 1915, Walter Rogers Beach, beloved husband of Anna Yeatman. Services at his late residence, 209 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Interment at Milford, Conn. Washington papers please copy.

BEHRENS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, Margaret Latimer, widow of Henry J. Behrens. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. O. W. Boyden, Crestwood, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, 8 P. M. Interment private.

BERNSTEIN.—Elias A., member of the Gotham Novelty Co., in his 60th year, Dec. 28, 1915, beloved husband of Ray and father of D

LEADING SHIPYARDS WORKING AT LIMIT

Chamber of Commerce Canvass Shows Builders Have Orders for Year Ahead.

CAN INCREASE CAPACITY

Practically All Can Enlarge Their Facilities to Handle Even Greater Tonnage.

The Chamber of Commerce has completed a canvass of the leading shipyards of the country, which shows that practically all of them are working at capacity and have orders sufficient to keep them working full time for from one to two years. The purpose of the inquiry was to discover the present state of business, the condition of labor, and whether existing plants could be extended in 1916 if the need should arise. In respect to the last question, the replies went to show that if the demand for tonnage required it most of the shipbuilders could increase capacity from 15 to 60 per cent. within a year.

In the chamber's report no names were supplied, although it gives the general location of particular plants. The report is being distributed today. At a leading New England yard with a constructive capacity of $10,000,000 a year sufficient work was booked Dec. 1 for fifteen months. Of this amount 50 per cent. was merchant tonnage and 50 per cent. Government contracts. In the Delaware and Chesapeake district orders are large. Late in November on the Delaware alone eighty-two vessels were being built, with an aggregate of 383,000 tons, valued at $58,000,000, and employing not less than 20,000 men.

A single plant there whose merchant shipbuilding capacity in recent years ranged from 40,000 to 50,000 tons reports its capacity now at 112,000 tons dead weight per year. This plant is capable of turning out sixteen vessels of 7,000 tons each a year, and had on hand Nov. 24 orders for two years ahead. One of the largest battleships for the United States Navy is being constructed there, and the plant could be enlarged 25 per cent., or even 50 per cent., if conditions warranted it.

Another company, which builds solely merchant bottoms, has its capacity of 40,000 tons a year running full and is booked for the next eighteen months. A fourth large concern, the inquiry showed, which on July 1 had only a single merchant vessel on its ways, is now working on sixteen. According to one of the officers the amount of oceangoing merchant tonnage now building in America for American registry has increased tenfold since July 1.

The head of a Maine corporation wrote:

> It is difficult to say how the demand for merchant tonnage could increase over what it is today. All the shipyards are busy and our mail is constantly full of inquiries. There would naturally be difficulties in obtaining necessary materials, labor, etc., but I do not feel that this would be a serious matter. Demand usually creates supply.

Practically all the shipbuilders who replied to the Chamber's letter held that enlargement of facilities was practicable within certain limits, but not all were willing to estimate the extent to which they could go in a year. The President of a large Chesapeake corporation wrote:

> It is somewhat difficult to estimate what additional capacity could be added to our plant within a year. In the past the shipbuilding plants of this country have been operated on such a small margin of profit that the investment of new capital has been made only when the market conditions seemed to assure a demand corresponding to the additional investment. At the present time, in view of the uncertain duration of the European war, the adverse legislation as regards merchant shipping which our friends in Congress delight in enacting, and of the uncertainty attached to the inauguration of a steady policy of naval construction, the demand does not seem to warrant any considerable increase in the present capacity of the private shipbuilding plants in this country.

Others wrote that while it might not be practicable to increase plants, pressure of orders might cause "doubling up" and a consequent greater output than normal from the same ways.

Inventors' League Elects Officers.

Announcement was made yesterday at the annual meeting of the Inventors' League of the United States, held Monday at their headquarters, 124 Malden Lane, that the election of officers for 1916 resulted as follows: President, George Whigelt; First Vice President, Thomas R. Beggs; Second Vice President, F. K. Maximilian; Treasurer, E. A. Munns; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Lackner; Financial Secretary, H. D. Haggerty; Custodian, M. Shampanier; Membership Committee, G. W. Speirs, C. C. Gladwin, and E. Wolff; Auditing Committee, R. J. Lackner, Otto Bahls, and Ed. Mangish; Executive Board, Joseph Bangs, E. A. Munns, R. J. Lackner, H. D. Sears, F. K. Maximilian, F. M. Kampel, Otto Bahls, Charles A. Mullen, and Charles C. Gladwin.

Harvard Students Start Drills Jan. 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 28.—The military drill activities of Harvard University students, 1,200 of whom have enrolled for training, will be directed by Captain Constant Cordier of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., it was announced today. The students are to start drilling on Jan. 3.

SICK BENEFIT FOR WORKERS.

Devine and Others Prepare Insurance Bill for New York State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Association for Labor Legislation's committee on Social Insurance, of which Edward T. Devine, Director of the New York School of Philanthropy is Chairman, has prepared a bill providing insurance of employes against illness, which will be presented to the New York Legislature. The committee includes Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, President of the association; Miles M. Dawson of New York, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of the Department of Health of New York, and Dr. Alexander Lambert of the Bellevue Hospital.

The bill would provide a fund of which the State would pay one-fifth, while employers and employes receiving $100 a month or less would, under compulsion, make up the remainder in equal parts. From this fund cash benefits would be paid for limited periods to employes disabled by illness, amounting to two-thirds of their wages from the fourth day of their disability. In case of hospital treatment one-third of the employe's wages would be paid to the invalid's dependents.

The bill would also provide maternity benefits for working women or the wives of insured working men. The maternity benefits would be paid for not exceeding eight weeks, six of which must accrue after the birth.

NEW SHIP DECISION.

British Court Decides In Favor of the Duneric's Charterers.

Admiralty lawyers of this city yesterday received the full text of a decision in a case just tried in London dealing with the status of vessels under time charter, and requisitioned by the British Admiralty. The issue was brought to trial in London before Justice Sankey, the suit being that of the Modern Transport Company against the Duneric Steamship Company.

In this case a question was raised as to the position of time charterers and the owners of a vessel which had been requisitioned by the Admiralty after the requisition had come to an end. The plaintiffs were time charterers of the steamship Duneric. They asked that the defendants be restrained from withdrawing the ship from their service. The defendants claimed the right to withdraw the vessel as the plaintiffs had failed to pay her hire punctually, and filed a counterclaim for about $40,000.

The court ruled that the plaintiffs were liable to pay the hire, and were entitled to receive the sums paid by the Admiralty. Continuing the court said:

> "Speaking generally, unless there were special clauses in a charter party, the time charterer was entitled to the use of the ship, and it was his use which the Admiralty put an end to. He must look to the Admiralty for the fair compensation for the loss of the fruits of his bargain."

Relative to the Duneric Company's claim of the right to withdraw the vessel, Justice Sankey said that a clause in the charter gave the company the right to do so if the hire was not paid punctually and in advance in advance. The defendants, however, contended that it was incumbent upon the plaintiffs to show some agreement whereby they were excused from paying the hire. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that the defendants had either waived the punctual payment of hire or elected not to rely on it. The court reached the conclusion that the defendants were not entitled to withdraw the vessel, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction.

NEW BUDGET FOR JERSEY.

Republican Legislators to Revolutionize State's System.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 28.—A budget system that would revolutionize the State's financial methods is expected to be the principal legislation proposed by the Republican majority of the Legislature at the session which begins two weeks from today. Republican Senators and Assemblymen had conferences at the Capitol here today. Senator Edge of Atlantic County is Chairman of the committee in charge of the budget bill.

It provides for making the Governor head of all appropriation matters. Each department will submit to the Governor two months before the convening of the Legislature a requisition for the total money it would need. The Governor would be expected to look into the various estimates and then submit the budget, with his comment, to the Legislature, the same procedure as followed now with the annual message.

LIFTS FREIGHT EMBARGO.

Pennsylvania Railroad Resumes Shipments Here for Domestic Use.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company today decided to lift the embargo on freight bound to New York for domestic use and grain bound to Philadelphia for export. The embargo on grain was after tonight. Products for New York will be released tomorrow. The New York ruling will apply to domestic freight only.

The release of export grain to Philadelphia, it is expected, will attract a heavy grain-carrying tonnage to this port, since the embargo is still in effect at Baltimore and New York.

Ready to Hang Portrait of Gaynor.

A painting of the late Mayor Gaynor was hung in the lobby of the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall yesterday. The painting, by J. Campbell Phillips, is three-quarter length and represents Mayor Gaynor sitting in a chair in characteristic attitude. The painting will be viewed by the Municipal Art Commission, and when approved will get a permanent place. Fire Commissioner Adamson, who was Mayor Gaynor's secretary, will officiate at the permanent hanging exercises.

TALK OF SECESSION ON STATEN ISLAND

Borough President Says Taxpayers Resent Lack of Returns from City.

CALLS FOR RETRENCHMENT

Connolly of Queens Suggests New Sources of Tax Revenue to Brown Committee.

The Borough of Richmond would secede from the City of New York if it were left to the taxpayers of Staten Island to decide, according to Borough President Calvin D. Van Name. Mr. Van Name made this statement under oath yesterday as a witness before the Brown Committee investigating New York City finances. He had been telling of the boosting of real estate valuations for purposes of taxation from $40,000,000 in 1898 to $84,000,000 in 1914.

"Property in the Borough of Richmond is assessed today for more than it would bring at public or private sale," Mr. Van Name testified.

"Dou you regard the situation as critical enough to call for a drastic policy of retrenchment?" asked Senator Elon R. Brown, Chairman of the committee.

"The situation in Richmond Borough —yes, Sir," was the reply. Then Mr. Van Name said he was not in a position to give testimony that would be of value as a guide toward a general policy of city economy.

"I know that, as far as the Borough of Richmond is concerned," he said, "the money the taxpayers contribute to the support of the Bridge Department, the Health Department, the Department of Parks, and the Public Service Commission is regarded as wasted. I know that there is a great deal of resentment in Staten Island over the almost complete lack of returns for what we spend to keep these departments going."

Majority Favor Secession.

"Your relations with the Greater City, then, have not been very happy?" said Senator Brown.

"I am not for secession," said the Borough President. "I am an optimist. But if it were left to the people of Staten Island, I fear there would be a large majority in favor of secession."

"I like the word 'separation' better," said Chairman Brown.

"'Secession' better expresses the prevailing feeling among the people of Staten Island," Mr. Van Name replied.

Previously the Borough President of Richmond had testified that he thought the salaries of all county officials, including District Attorneys, ought to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and not by statute. He said he felt that the fixing of teachers' salaries by statute was wrong, but he was not in favor of any change in that respect because he felt no Legislature would repeal the present law.

"How about submitting the matter to a referendum?" asked Senator Brown.

"My experience is that people do not generally vote on questions submitted at a referendum," said the witness.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens testified that he was in favor of having the question of repealing all mandatory payroll legislation affecting the city submitted to a referendum. He said he did not think taxation in Queens at present was any higher than before that territory was consolidated with the city, and expressed the opinion that the plaints of real estate men that property was being assessed at a higher figure than it would sell for was due to the fact that the effects of the recent financial depression were still being felt and that the market for real estate was limited.

Would Tax 800,000 Poles.

Mr. Connolly suggested some new methods of providing additional revenues for the city. A tax of four mills on the value of buildings under construction to pay for inspection and supervision by the Building Department, Mr. Connolly said, would produce sufficient revenue to support that department. He also suggested that the city charge $1 annually in land rent for each of the 800,000 telegraph and telephone poles erected in public thoroughfares of the city. An annual rent for space under sidewalks taken for the construction of vaults and an annual tax on advertising signs, gauged according to their size, were his other suggestions.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, was the last witness of the day. He said that under the ruling of the State Board of Equalization the City of New York would contribute only 38 per cent. of the direct tax this year, as against 72 per cent. last year.

"The taxpayers in New York City are practically assessed at the present time 100 per cent. on the value of their property," said Commissioner Purdy. "Under the circumstances we should get a better deal from the State Board of Equalization and would get it if it were not for the fact that the interests of the public service corporations run counter to the city's interests in this respect and that they have been able to put their case before the Equalization Board in a most plausible manner."

Remit Taxes Up State.

Mr. Purdy said the chief grievance of the city in taxation matters was the lack of enforcement of the personal property tax up-State, whereas it was enforced in this city.

"Is it not a fact that trust funds—the property of orphans and widows—are readily disclosed and taxed while the able sprinting financier escapes?" asked Senator Brown.

"Yes, that's part of an infernal system which you will not rid us of and a very grave abuse," Mr. Purdy replied. "Men of business—especially if they are men of large wealth—readily can arrange their affairs, and arrange them lawfully, so that they will escape taxation, while the widow and orphan pay on their mites. In many up-State towns they make it a personal matter and do not collect any personal taxes at all."

LIGHT ON DANISH COMPACT.

British Deny It Favors Home Traders—Washington Has It.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Representatives of American produce shippers here are watching the developments of the British-Danish agreement with a keen interest. This interest is said to be shared by the American Government which is now known to have a copy of the document in its possession.

Neutral shippers fear that the publication of the document will show discrimination against other neutrals, and not only favoring Denmark, but English traders as well. On the latter point it is declared in official circles here, that any article allowed to enter Denmark under agreement may be exported from the United States and other neutral countries, as well as from England. It is denied emphatically that British exporters receive any advantages under the agreement.

The question was raised in the House of Commons early in December as to whether Denmark was permitted to export commodities to belligerent countries under the terms of the agreement with the British Government made last August, whereby goods consigned to the Merchant Guild at Copenhagen were not to be held up in transit.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said there were insuperable objections to disclosing the terms of the agreement. He added, however, that it was perfectly consistent with the policy of permitting neutrals to trade, while preventing Germany from obtaining supplies necessary for the conduct of the war.

FRANCE INVITES TRADE.

Offers Opportunities After War, Her Commissioner Says.

Maurice Damour, ex-Consul General of France at New Orleans, now Secretary of Appropriations in the French Chamber of Deputies, who has been traveling through the United States for the last month at the head of a commission sent here to prepare the way for re-establishing trade between the United States and France after the war, returned to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and was enthusiastic over what he had accomplished.

The Chambers of Commerce of Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, and other cities, he said, had agreed to unite in sending a delegation of manufacturers to France next May to study the possible needs of France after the war. M. Damour and the other members of the commission also visited Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, and a Canadian commission will visit France in April as a result.

"France will need an enormous amount of heavy machinery, machine tools, farming implements, articles from the textile industries, and other things after the war," M. Damour said. "Not only must towns be rebuilt and fields recultivated, but you must remember that before the war France imported millions of dollars worth of factory products from Germany.

"This she will not be able to do, at least for years, and she will look to the United States to supply her great demand. But we on both sides of the ocean must be prepared for the situation that will arise. Our commission has come here to study your industries, to learn where we may buy and what we may buy. Now that we have done this, your delegation must come to France to learn what we shall need.

"The American delegation will be received by the French Government and sent about France as an official party. We hope, therefore, that your Government in Washington will send an official representative, and I understand that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will ask for such a representative.

"We will show the visiting Americans just what we shall need. We shall show them what towns and industries have been destroyed. We shall let them know what we were getting from Germany before the war and what in addition we shall need. It is necessary that they visit us to become really impressed with our future needs, for which they must be prepared. They must be ready to fill French orders, for whatever is wanted will be wanted quickly and in large quantities as soon as peace is declared. It may be that you will have to organize new industries over here to supply our needs.

"All of these things will be to the great benefit of both countries if all of us prepare now. It will mean a big business boom for America, and it will mean that France will be quickly rehabilitated when the fighting is over."

While the French Trade Commission has not been empowered to make contracts here, it has collected detailed information from the factories visited, and this information will be given to the French Government, which will supply it to the French industries."

There was no doubt, M. Damour continued, but that the sentiment of Americans for France had grown stronger since he was here last January. He denied that there was any widespread animosity among Frenchmen for America. Frenchmen appreciated, he said, the work that citizens of the United States had done for them in the war and valued the friendship of the United States too highly to let small matters affect their main current of feeling.

M. Damour said that he had been greatly impressed with the prosperity of America, but predicted even greater prosperity after the war.

BERLIN COMPARES LOANS.

Thinks German Issue a Success and the French a Failure.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Cash payments on the third German war loan reached 11,111,900,000 marks on Dec. 23, this being 91.4 per cent. of the total subscription, the Overseas News Agency announced today, this despite the fact that only 75 per cent. of the total is so far due.

Characterizing the French war loan as a failure, Berlin newspapers say the probable result will be that the French public in future will not subscribe to treasury bonds, and that, therefore, the Government will be obliged either to issue a new war loan, notwithstanding unfavorable conditions, or to borrow from the Bank of France.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the amount actually subscribed, considering the issue price, was equivalent to 10,800,000,000 marks, as compared with 25,500,000,000 marks subscribed to the German war loans. The amount paid in cash, it says, is less than one-sixth of the cash paid on German war loans.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—"Subscriptions to the new Government loan exceeding 14,500,000,000 francs are, for the greater part, in cash," says an official announcement made today.

"France may be proud of this great financial success," continues the statement. "The country has responded fully to the appeal of the Ministry of Finance; it has understood its duty and its interest.

"This fine result has been obtained healthily, without speculation. The banks have not made advances upon this security. There has been no hypothecation of credit. The subscriptions are actually the disposable resources of the nation which have been brought to the Treasury. Great sums are still in the hands of the people and at the bottom of the stocking which will be available. Besides, France has important holdings of foreign securities of which not the least part has been sold.

"The first care of the Treasury will be to reimburse the Bank of France for its 2,400,000,000 francs advances. Thus the Government of France emphasizes the soundness of its financial policy. This policy indicates clearly that the French State has firmly resolved to maintain the value of its bank notes.

"The confidence in our credit abroad is great. England, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Argentina, and other countries have subscribed important sums to the loan. This confidence is the more useful at the moment when the mark has depreciated, due to the uneasiness, more and more manifest, over German finance. France has so managed her resources that now reserves, fresh and alert, enter the line, while other belligerents show traces of lassitude and disquiet."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Rain Wed., colder by night. Thurs. fair and colder; strong s., shifting to w. winds.

Fla.—Rain Wed., colder in n. w. Thurs. fair and colder; strong s., shifting to w. winds.

Ala.—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Wed. Thurs. probably fair; strong w. winds.

Miss.—Clearing Wed., colder in s. e. Thurs. fair; fresh w. winds.

La.—Fair Wed., colder in s. e. and warmer in n. w. Thurs fair; fresh w. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy; mod. variable winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled and colder; probably snow in the panhandle.

Okla.—Fair Wed. Thurs., colder, with probably snow.

Ark.—Fair in w. and rain or snow, followed by clearing in e. Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Tenn.—Rain or snow Wed., colder in e. and c. Thursday, cloudy.

Ky.—Snow or rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Ohio—Snow in n. and snow or rain in s. Wed. Thurs., cloudy; fresh e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy in n. and snow in s. Wed. Thurs., unsettled.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., snow; fresh, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., snow and colder.

Ill.—Snow Wed., warmer in w. Thurs., snow and colder.

Mo.—Snow Wed. and Thurs., colder Thurs.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed.; cold wave by night in w. and n. Thurs., probably fair and colder.

Iowa—Snow Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in e. Wed.; colder Thurs.

N. Dak.—Snow and colder Wed., with a cold wave. Thurs., probably fair and colder; strong northerly winds Wed.

S. Dak.—Snow and colder Wed. and Wed. night, with a cold wave; northerly gales. Thurs., probably fair and colder.

Neb.—Snow Wed. and probably Thurs.; colder, with a cold wave Wed. night in w. and probably e. Thurs., northerly gales in w. and cen.

Kan.—Unsettled Wed., probably followed by snow. Thurs., colder and snow, with strong northerly winds.

Minn.—Snow and colder Wed.; cold wave by night in n. w. Thurs., fair and colder.

NEW DRY GOODS CO. PLANS COMPLETED

Reorganization Committee Proposes a Concern with $50,000,000 Capital.

AN EXCHANGE OF OLD STOCK

Value of Shares In Associated Merchants' Company and United Dry Goods Companies Decided On.

The Reorganization Committee of the Associated Merchants' Company and the United Dry Goods Companies announced yesterday their plan for building up these concerns, the salient details of which have appeared in recent weeks. It is proposed that a new corporation be formed to take over the two through an exchange of stock. The capital suggested for the new organization is $50,000,000, of which $20,000,000 is to be 6 per cent. first preferred, $10,000,000 7 per cent. second preferred, and $20,000,000 common. The corporation will probably be formed under the laws of Virginia, although this matter is left open for further discussion.

In the exchange holders of first preferred stock of the Associated Merchants' Company are to receive $108.12½ in par value of the new corporation's shares for each share turned in, this payment representing payment for both the old stock and dividends thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. from April 15, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1915. The owners of Associated Merchants' second preferred are to receive $100 in par value of new second preferred stock for each share exchanged and $9.75 of new first preferred, accrued dividends being reckoned at 6 per cent. from April 1, 1914. The exchange of common stocks shall be share for share. The new stock, both common and preferred, will have a par value of $100 per share.

United Dry Goods preferred stock owners are to receive $80.50 in par value of new first preferred and $40 in new second preferred for each old share, while the common stocks will be exchanged par for par. The United Dry Goods Companies has outstanding $10,844,000 preferred and $14,427,500 common stock. Of the associated Merchants' Company's $4,491,500 first preferred none is owned by the United Dry Goods, while $2,748,300 second preferred and $7,064,900 common is held in the latter's treasury. All of the Associated Merchants' common shares except $557,500 are held by the controlling organization and the second preferred owned is slightly more than half the total outstanding.

A letter issued to shareholders yesterday showed that of the $50,000,000 capital of the new organization $35,529,174 would be required in the exchange of stocks. In regard to dividend prospects the letter said:

> The report of certified public accountants who have examined the books of the various subsidiary companies for the past five years shows that, after making all proper reserves, there is a reasonable probability of annual net earnings applicable to dividends of at least $1,500,000. The Directors believe that with better business conditions this amount should be increased. The total dividend requirements for the issued preferred stock of the new company will be approximately $1,300,000.

The balance sheet of the Associated Merchants' Company shows the net value of tangible assets of subsidiary concerns to have been, on Dec. 31, 1914, $6,688,257, to which were added cash and other items to an aggregate total of $7,438,265. From this indebtedness amounting to $1,071,711 was deducted, leaving a net balance of $6,366,554. Tangible assets of the United Dry Goods organization were valued at $8,567,784. Additional items on the asset side of the sheet, including the $2,261,059 investment in stock of Lord & Taylor and $1,300,000 of real estate on Thirty-fourth Street, occupied by James McCreery & Co., brought the total for United Dry Goods up to $14,415,744. The amount of assets of both concerns, after reserves and all indebtedness had been accounted for, was $20,261,015, which was only $282,000 less than the amount of preferred stock to be issued under the plan.

Stockholders are informed in the letter that dividends ought to be resumed soon, although the uncertainty as to the duration of the war, with its possible effect on business, made it seem a matter of business prudence that dividends on the preferred stocks should not be made cumulative until after Dec. 1, 1917.

The plan and agreement sent out to shareholders yesterday by Gould & Wilkie, attorneys for the Reorganization Committee, said that the work would be carried out by a committee consisting of Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Louis Stewart, Samuel V. Reyburn, Gates W. McGarrah, Thomas Cochran, and Theron S. Atwater. These men also compose the Reorganization Committee. Stockholders are urged to deposit their holdings with the United States Trust Company in furtherance of the plan.

CITY RAILWAYS RAISE PAY.

Interborough and Other Lines Increase Men 10 Cents a Day.

Increases in pay have been granted to their employes by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York Railways Company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company. Both the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Company will pay their motormen and conductors a cent an hour more, or 10 cents a day of ten hours. In the case of the Third Avenue, this will affect about 800 employes, and will mean an addition to the payroll of the company of about $1,000,000 a year.

The Interborough will grant its conductors and guards on the subway and elevated lines the same amount of advance. In the case of its motormen, however, a greater average increase is allowed, according to an entirely new scale. Thus, in the first year of their employment by the company, motormen will get 25 cents a day more; in the next two years there will be no change, but in the fourth year they will get an extra 10 cents, in the fifth year 20 cents, after five years' work 5 cents more, and after eight years, 25 cents a day increase.

Speaking of this new schedule yesterday, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, said that the great majority of the Interborough's motormen would get the advantage of the highest increase, for most of them have been with the company for more than eight years, and would, consequently, now receive $4 a day. He also paid a tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of his men.

Earnings of the Third Avenue continue to show handsome improvements. The November statement, issued yesterday, shows gross earnings for the month of $909,850, an increase of $36,742 compared with November, 1914. The net earnings were $306,182, an increase of $63,053.

Every Employe Insured for a Year.

An insurance policy for the amount of one year's salary was received by each of the more than 1,000 employes of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company in Long Island City yesterday as a New Year's present from the company. This is the third year the company has insured its men.

W. S. Mead Library on Sale.

The sale of the library of the late William S. Mead of Knoxville, Tenn., was continued yesterday at the Anderson Art Galleries. H. Stone paid $32 for Philip G. Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers," first edition, London, 1868. W. Hellowen gave $26.50 for "The Gardens of Italy," by Charles Latham. G. E. Stechert & Co. obtained for $30 drawings by Mrs. Loudon representing upward of 1,500 wild and cultivated flowers. The sale will be concluded today.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 7, 1915.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 8th, 1916, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 12, 1916.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 21, 1915.
AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the fourth day of January next, (the first Tuesday,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
398 and 395 Canal Street,
December 24, 1915.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 398 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
10 Broadway, New York City.
New York, Dec. 15, 1915.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held in the banking room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 1 P. M.
THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 9th, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE EQUITABLE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at four P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business as may regularly and properly come before said meeting.
FRANK E. RYON, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 11th, 1915.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, December 27, 1915.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 481 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1916, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 193 Broadway, New York, on January 11th, 1916. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.
B. L. HASKINS, Vice Pres. & Cashier

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1915.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, January 5th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at three P. M. on December 24th, 1915, and remain closed until 10 A. M. on January 6th, 1916.
C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, December 29, 1915.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, December 27th, 1915.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 8th to January 12th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7, 1915.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 M. and 12:30 P. M.
F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 4th, 1915.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916.
LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

"COPPERS" War Trouble

To the Street, State and Wall:

Yesterday (Tuesday), when First National was very active around $10, I "tissued":

"Austria refuses. There will be a diplomatic break."

The market broke—First National to $8.

Every one, including Washington, denied.

I again "tissued":

"Any one can make mistakes—only fools talk 'through their bonnets.'"

I dislike to "tissue" bad news, but I must repeat: "Austria refuses—there will be a diplomatic break."

My peculiar—confidential—relations with many and different sorts of people lead me to mistake my own teeth chattering for the life and drum corps of the over-the-seas enemy.

My guess is that Austria-Germany are a bit weary of our absolute neutrality and are about to see how it will work the other way.

Of course my guess is no better than the other fellow's—probably a heap worse than any other fellow's—but, under present circumstances, I owe my guess to the Street.

This Austrian incident is right in the middle of the boom's highway; it must be removed one way or another before the boom can get permanently under way.

The trouble is financialdom is overloaded with these "War Stocks." When the sun shines they are defiantly cock-a-doodle-do-ish, but the instant the weathervane squeaks or the coal-hole makes a noise like a rat's toothgrit "War Stocks" back-somersault like a stampeded drove of grasshoppers.

You can't balance a blue-ribbon collection of specially grown, mammoth, country-fair pumpkins on a flock of eyelash tips at a Wall Street Tango Tang without raising a h—— of a panic every time it rains banana peels.

While I am firm in the opinion that this Austrian incident will have no more permanent effect on the boom than an empty out-at-sea butterine firkin would on the course of the tides, I am equally rigid in the opinion that it will continue to annoy the bull-fest until it has been finally laid at rest.

Because of today's—and tomorrow's—Austrian incident, I am going to again postpone my large "COPPERS"-"First National" advertisement and No. 4 of my series.

Experience has shown me that it is a waste of good music to have the Sabbath school choir warbling May-Day carols from the public square grandstand circus-parade-day.

If the Austrian incident closes one way or another today, my advertisement will appear tomorrow (Thursday).

In the meantime, all interested in First National and my new First National Copper, Trinity Copper, Copper Process, etc., project may rest easy in the assurance that whatever way the Austrian incident eventuates its result will be "grist" to the new project's "mill."

THOMAS W. LAWSON

Boston, December 29th, 1915.

NOTABLE YEARS IN FINANCE 1915-1916

Review and Forecast

The New York Times Annual Financial Section

Next Sunday

The Annalist Annual Review

Next Monday

In these issues authoritative writers will discuss matters of vital interest to the investing community and to the business world. Prominent among these subjects will be:

Growth in foreign trade which has yielded the United States the unprecedented credit balance of nearly $1,750,000,000.

American effort to obtain world supremacy in trade and finance.

What war orders have been and what they have amounted to.

State of employment now and a year ago.

Foreign exchange and foreign loans.

Growth in corporations—mergers, new capital issues, dividend changes.

Stock market boom—the return of the public to Wall Street.

Shipping—rates, profits, insurance conditions, growth in shipping under American registry.

Railroad recovery—the big increase in earnings.

Financial phases of the growth of the automobile industry.

ORDER NOW

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (113th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum.
Credited January 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, January 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10 draws interest from January 1, 1916.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1916, at the rate of **4% Per Annum** on all sums of $5 and upward to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1916.
Deposits made on or before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1916. Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1915.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1916.
DANIEL BARNES, President
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, December 9th, 1915.
—NOTICE—
Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st, or July 1st or Oct. 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, December 6, 1915.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21st.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1916, will draw interest from January 1st, 1916.
CARL GOEPEL, Vice President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
125th DIVIDEND.
New York, December 14th, 1915.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1915, at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 10th, 1916.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

Accumulating Your Competency

We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

Ask for Pamphlet No. 1467, "Accumulating Your Competency"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York

6% 1, 2 and 3 year BONDS that pay 6%

and that can at any time be converted into cash

Worth investigating?

Over 300 national banks, state banks and trust companies have investigated them—and then purchased them for the investment of their own funds.

Call or write for circular T29.

Commercial Security Co.
Est. 1908. Resources $7,000,000.
Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave., 39th St.

WE OFFER

	Matur- ity.	Yield Pr. Ct.
Buf., N.Y., Reg. *4½s	1934	3.95
Newark, N. J. *4½s	1945	4.00
Minn., Minn. 4s	1942	4.00
Cincinnati, O. *4½s	1955	4.05
Essex Co., N. J. 4½s	1946	4.07
Tennessee *4s	1942	4.10
Bergen Co., N.J. 4½s	1924	4.10
Hudson Co., N.J. 4½s	1955	4.15
Tennessee *4½s	1939	4.15
Omaha, Neb. 4½s	1935	4.25
Asheville, N. C. 5s	1945	4.53

*Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State.

Ask for Circular "T-150."

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

United States Bonds
New York City Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities

Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street — New York

$203,000
Buffalo, N. Y.
4½% REG. BONDS
Due Serially Dec. 1, 1921 to 1965, Inclusive.
Tax Exempt in New York State.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK AND ALL NEW ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.
Prices to yield 3.85 to 3.95%
Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members N. Y and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities
15 Congress St., Boston — 35 Pine Street, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Wipes Out Much of Monday's Gains—Anaconda Dividend Increased.

Conflicting reports as to the reply which Austria will make to the Ancona note's representations yesterday destroyed much of the feeling of confidence that had been growing up in financial circles. Earlier information from Berlin had led to a general expectation that Austria would accede to the main points made by the Washington Administration, just as the German Government did after the Arabic note. Whether the information that came out yesterday, part of it based on news from Paris, where it is hoped that the note will lead to a break with Austria, was authentic or not had not been determined by the close of the session, but bankers with Washington connections were told that enough of the contents of the Austrian reply is already known to justify the apprehensions of a break in relations. The situation is delicate enough to cause traders anxiety, and they have learned from past experience that it is better to act on intimations than to wait for a formal publication. A little bad news from abroad is enough to counteract a large amount of favorable domestic news.

Another disturbing factor, on which little emphasis has been laid, although it has been very much in Wall Street's mind lately, is the meagre information from the Balkans. Reports of the withdrawal of the Indian troops has led to a fear that the situation of the Allies is more serious than they have admitted. Yesterday's dispatches characterized the possibility of a shifting of the active theatre of war to Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India as ominous, and such news was far from helpful to a market already uneasy over the thoughts of a break with Austria.

Selling carried both the railroads and industrials back on an average of about a point yesterday. Steel was much less active on the decline than on the advance Monday. It touched its high point at 89½ and then receded nearly two points. It closed at 87¾, with a net loss of 1¼. Other stocks followed its lead, but it was noticed that buying orders increased on the decline, and short selling was checked by that fact.

A favorable development that would have attracted much more attention but for the predominance of war talk has been a marked decline in the last few days in the volume of foreign securities coming upon this market. Whether the change is temporary or an evidence that it is becoming increasingly difficult to dislodge American stocks and bonds held abroad cannot be determined, but the advance on Monday was in part due to a lightening of the pressure on this market of foreign selling.

An expected increase in the dividend on Anaconda Copper was made yesterday, when a quarterly payment of $1.50 a share was declared, against $1 paid three months ago. Other increases in dividends in the copper issues are looked for in view of the demand for the metal at the high prices now prevailing. Anaconda sold off 1⅜ and the other coppers showed themselves no exceptions to the weakness that affected the market so quickly after the early morning spurt was ended.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	5	5	5	5
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5	5	5	5
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com- modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	4	4
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	5	5
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.73¾	$4.73¼	$4.73¼	+.00⅛
Cables	4.74⅛	4.74	4.74⅛	+.00⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.73¾	4.74⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.84⅜	5.83⅝
95.28 Berlin	76.5625	76.6875
20.26 Austria	13.20	13.24
19.20 Greece	18.93	19.00
26.79 Scandinavia	27.75	27.85
19.29 Spain	18.75	18.80
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26	5.25
40.19 Holland	43.25	43.375
5.1826 Italy	6.55⅛	6.57½
China—		
Hongkong	45.45	45.60
Shanghai	61.00	61.125
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	..
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.75	41.875
32.44 Rio	23.50	23.625
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.65⅝	$4.67⅛	$4.63¼	$4.63¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $492,875,122; balance, $22,812,880; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $962,959.

The local banks have lost $2,802,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d, up ⅛d; New York, 64⅛c, up ⅛o; Mexican dollars, 41½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	618,177
Same day last year	59,788
Year to date	171,627,057
Same period last year	47,773,566
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.73 — .84
Same day last year	90.16 — .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	78.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24⅝	24¾	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	25	25	24½	24¾	— ¼
9⅞	10	700	Alaska Juneau	10	10	10	10	..
31⅝	32½	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32½	32½	31¾	32	— ½
84½	84¾	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85½	85½	84½	84½	— ½
97½	99	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98¼	98¼	98½	98¼	— ½
68½	69	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	70	70	68¾	68¾	+ ⅝
93	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	93	93	93	— ⅝
100½	104	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	101	101	101	101	— 1
59⅝	59⅞	7,100	Am. Can	60⅞	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	+1
111½	111⅝	100	Am. Can pf	111⅞	111½	111½	111½	— 1⅜
77⅞	77⅝	600	Am. Car & Fdry	79	79	77¾	77¾	— ¼
117	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¾	117¼	117¼	117¼	— 1⅝
156⅜	158	700	Am. Coal Products	158⅜	158⅜	156⅝	156⅝	— 2⅝
54⅛	55	500	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	54¾	54¾	— ⅝
10⅝	11	200	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
51½	52	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52½	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
26½	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
22¼	23	300	Am. Linseed	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
40½	41¾	200	Am. Linseed pf	42	42	41¾	41½	— ⅝
69	69½	2,000	Am. Locomotive	70	70	69	69	— 1⅛
101½	102	300	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	101½	102	..
103⅞	104	15,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106	106	103½	104	— 1⅝
111	112	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	111⅜	111½	— ½
91¼	91½	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	91½	91½	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
135	149	100	Am. Snuff	147	147	147	147	— ⅝
61½	62	900	Am. Steel F'dries	62½	62½	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅝
115¼	115½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	..
129	129⅞	1,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129	129¼	129	129	..
204	205	1,800	Am. Tobacco	207	207½	205	205	— 3½
106	107¼	550	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107½	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅞
47	47½	200	Am. Woolen	48	48	47	47½	..
47½	48½	300	Am. Woolen t. r	49	49	48½	48½	+1
95	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	96	96	96	96	— 1½
68⅜	68⅝	2,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	70	70¼	68¼	68⅜	— 1½
80⅛	80¾	27,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	91	91⅞	89	89¼	— 1⅝
107	107½	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	108	108	107	107	— ⅝
101½	101⅝	1,500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	— ⅝
112½	114	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅝
117⅜	118¼	18,200	Baldwin Loco	121	121	117⅝	117⅞	— 2⅝
108	100	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108½	108½	108½	106½	..
94½	94¾	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	95⅞	95¾	94½	94½	— ½
77	77½	1,225	Baltimore & O. pf	77¾	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	— ½
..	5	..	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	..
3½	3⅝	2,000	Batopilas Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	..
145	157	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	145	145	145	145	— 5
131½	133½	300	Bklyn Union Gas	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	— 1¼
12½	13	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12¾	— 1
88½	88	200	Burns Brothers	87⅞	87⅞	87	87	— 1⅜
69¾	70	2,300	Butte & Superior	71½	71⅝	69¾	69¾	— 1¾
32¼	32½	7,700	California Petro	33	33½	32	32¼	— ¾
64	65	4,350	Cal. Pet. pf. x d	64¼	66	64	64½	+1½
179	179¾	1,200	Canadian Pacific	181	181	179¼	179¼	—2
53¼	53½	3,200	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
109	109½	400	Central Leather pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞	— ⅛
62⅜	62¾	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	63½	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
15	15¼	800	Chi. Great Western	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅛
39	39¼	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅛
95¼	95½	8,730	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅞	96¼	95¼	95⅜	— ⅛
132⅝	132⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	132	132⅝	132	132⅜	+ ⅛
120	124	10	Chi., St. P., M. & O	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
24⅜	24½	2,800	Chile Copper	124	124	124	124	..
54⅞	55	6,900	Chino Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
47	49½	200	Clev., C. C. & St. L	55⅞	55⅞	54¾	54⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	52	6,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	49⅞	49⅞	48	48	— 2
47	49	300	Comp. Tab. Rec	53½	53⅝	51⅜	52	— 1⅝
143⅜	144¼	2,300	Consolidated Gas	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	..
84½	86	300	Continental Can	84	85	84	84	— 1⅝
19¼	19½	1,900	Corn Products Ref	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
92	93	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92½	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	+ ½
73	73½	2,400	Crucible Steel	74⅝	74⅝	73⅛	73⅛	— 1½
110	110⅜	300	Crucible Steel pf	110⅜	110⅜	110½	110½	— ½
150	157	50	Do., odd lot	111	111	111	111	..
95	96	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	155	157½	153	156	— 1
153¼	154	100	Deere & Co., pf	96	96	96	96	..
13½	14½	100	Delaware & Hud	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	— 1¼
25	27	900	Den. & Rio Grande	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
47½	47⅞	7,700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	— 1⅛
28½	28¾	300	Distillers' Secur	49	49	47½	47⅝	— 1⅜
65	68	400	Dome Mines	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ½
42	42¼	9,300	Elec. Storage Bat	66	66	66	66	..
56½	56⅝	2,800	Erie	42⅞	43	42	42	— ⅛
52	52½	400	Erie 1st pf	57¼	57¼	56½	56½	— ⅝
173	174	1,400	Federal M. & S. pf	52¼	52⅝	52½	52⅝	— ⅜
490	500	100	General Electric	174⅜	174½	173⅜	173⅝	— 1⅜
115	116¼	26,500	General Motors	494	494	494	494	— 2
75⅝	75⅝	1,400	General Motors pf	116¼	116½	116½	116½	— 1
125½	125⅝	12,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	75¼	76⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅝
50	50¼	1,650	Great Northern pf	127	127	125½	125½	— 1⅝
51	51¼	4,700	Greene-Cananea	51¾	51¾	50	50	— 1
81⅞	81¼	300	Guggenheim Explor	52⅝	52⅝	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
108	110	11,300	Illinois Central	81⅝	82	81⅛	81⅜	— ¼
..	45⅝	200	Inspiration Copper	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	— ¾
21¼	21⅝	2,500	Interboro Consol	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¼	— ¾
77⅛	77½	300	Interboro Con. pf	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅝
60	60¼	1,600	Int. Agricultural pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
109⅝	111	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼	— ⅝
110	120	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	61	61	60	60	— 1
77	80	200	Int. Harv. Corp	111¼	111¼	110	110	— 1
18½	18⅝	6,720	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	— ¼
73⅝	73⅞	18,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	80	80	80	80	— ⅞
194½	196	1,150	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	197½	197½	195	195	— ⅞
12	12½	500	Int. Paper	75⅞	75⅞	73⅝	73⅝	— 1⅛
49½	50½	1,400	Kan.C., F.S.& M. p	196	196	193	193	— 2
31⅝	32½	1,300	Kansas City South	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
64½	64⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	50¼	50¾	49½	49½	— ¼
81	81½	100	Lackawanna Steel	32⅜	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
14½	15½	1,700	Lake Erie & West	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
38	40	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
15	16	2,300	Lehigh Valley	15	16	15	15¼	+ ¼
82	82½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	40	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
185	185	100	Manhattan Elev	82	82½	81	81¼	— ⅜
79	79	100	Manhattan Beach	185	185	185	185	..
130¾	130¼	3,400	Maxwell Motors	79	79	79	79	— ¼
8	8	3,000	Maxwell M. 1st pf	130¾	130¼	130¼	130¼	— 1
76⅞	76⅞	1,100	Maxwell M. 2d pf	8	8	8	8	— ¼
103½	103⅝	7,850	Mexican Petroleum	76⅞	76⅞	75	75	— 1
57	57½	100	May Dept. Stores	103½	103⅝	102⅜	103	— 1⅛
61	61	200	May D. Stores pf	57	57½	55½	55½	— 1⅛
104	104	41,700	Mexican Petroleum	61	61	61	61	— 1
108½	110½	200	Mexican Petrol. pf	104	104	104	104	— 2
99½	99½	3,635	Miami Copper	108½	110½	106¾	107	— 1
35	35	10	Minn. & St. L. pf	99½	99½	98½	98½	+ ½
35¼	35¼	200	M., St.P. & S. S. M	35	35	34¾	34¾	..
123⅜	123⅜	200	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
75	75	200	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l. l	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	— 1¼
74⅞	74⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	75	75	75	75	— ¼
7	7⅛	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
16⅛	16⅛	800	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
37⅞	37⅞	300	National Biscuit pf	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
125⅞	125⅞	200	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
29½	29½	400	National Lead Co	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅛	— ⅞
65⅝	65⅝	1,200	Nev. Consol. Cop	29½	29½	28½	28½	— ⅞
16¼	16¼	200	N. Y. Air Brake	65⅝	65⅝	65	65	— ⅞
139	139	16,600	New York Central	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
109½	109⅛	5,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	139¼	139¼	139	139	— 1⅛
76	76⅝	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	110	110¼	109	109½	— ½
30⅛	30⅜	100	Norfolk Southern	77¼	77⅞	76	76⅛	— ½
25	27	100	Norfolk & Western	30½	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅝
121¼	122	2,400	North American	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
72½	73	1,400	Northern Pacific	122⅞	122⅞	121¼	121½	— 1¼
117	117¼	4,100	Ontario Mining	73⅛	73⅛	72½	72½	— ⅛
9	9¼	2,800	Pacific Mail	118	118	117	117	— ⅝
11⅜	11⅝	300	Pac. Tel. & Tel	9⅞	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
42¼	42½	6,100	Penna. R. R	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
59	59¼	350	People's Gas, Chi	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
112	112	1,000	Philadelphia Co	59⅝	59⅝	59	59	+ ⅛
45	45¼	1,650	Pittsburgh Coal	109⅝	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	45¼	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	65	750	Pressed Steel Car	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35½	— ⅛
116½	117	100	Public Service N. J	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
164	165	100	Pullman Company	65⅝	65⅝	64½	64½	— ¾
164	165	50	P'lman Co., odd lot	117	117	117	117	— ¼
4¼	4½	200	Quicksilver	165	165	165	165	— 1
44	44½	500	Ry. Steel Spring	166	166	166	166	..
23⅜	23⅝	5,822	Ray Consol. Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	6,400	Reading	45½	45½	44	44	— 1¼
42	42½	20	Reading 1st pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
54⅝	54⅝	6,950	Rep. Iron & Steel	83½	83½	81⅝	81⅝	— 1
109¼	110	300	Rep. Ir. & Steel pf	42	42	42	42	..
..	⅝	250	Rock Island Co	56¾	56¾	54½	54½	— 1½
..	⅝	500	Rock Island Co. pf	110	110	110	110	..
5⅛	5½	500	St. L. & San Fran	⅝	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
9	11	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5½	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	8	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
15	20	100	St. Louis Southwest	6	6½	5½	5¾	— ¾
17½	18	300	Seaboard Air Line	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
39	39⅜	100	Seab'd Air Line pf	18¼	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ¾
185½	186½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
185½	186½	50	Sears, R. & Co. o. l	187	187	186½	186½	— 1½
62½	63	500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & Ir	188	188	188	188	..
99	100¼	400	Sloss-S. St. & I. pf	64	64¼	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅜
102⅜	102½	10,600	South Pacific	99	99½	99	99½	— ⅛
140	145	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	103½	103½	102½	102½	— ¾
23¼	23½	2,100	Southern Railway	145	145	144⅞	144⅞	— ⅛
61¼	62	300	South. Railway pf	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
89	92	100	Standard Milling	63	63	62	62	— 1½
84½	87	100	Stand'd Milling pf	90	90	90	90	..
166	166⅜	5,800	Studebaker Co	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
113	114⅜	200	Studebaker Co. pf	167½	168¼	166⅛	166⅝	— ⅛
69¼	69½	9,500	Tennessee Copper	113½	113½	113	113	— ⅛
60	60½	3,600	Texas Co	60⅝	62¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
8½	9	5,400	Texas & Pacific	232	232½	229	229	— 3
60	60½	1,500	Third Avenue	9	10	8½	9	— ⅝
110	120	100	Third Av. Type. pf	60⅜	60⅝	60	60¼	— ⅜
77	80	200	Union Bag & Paper	110	110	110	110	..
18½	18⅝	6,720	Union Pacific	84½	85	8	8	..
73⅝	73⅞	18,900	Studebaker Co. pf	130¾	130¾	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
194½	196	1,150	Tennessee Copper	167½	168¼	166⅛	166⅝	— ⅛
12	12½	500	Texas Co	113½	113½	113	113	— ⅛
49½	50½	1,400	Texas & Pacific	60⅜	62¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
31⅝	32½	1,300	Third Avenue	232	232½	229	229	— 3
64½	64⅝	200	Third Av. Type. pf	9	10	8½	9	— ⅝
81	81½	100	Union Bag & Paper	60⅜	60⅝	60	60¼	— ⅜
14½	15½	1,700	Union Pacific	110	110	110	110	..
38	40	500	Union Pacific pf	84½	85	8	8	..
15	16	6,050	United Cigar Stores	130¾	130¾	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
40	40¼	600	United Dry G. pf	167½	168¼	166⅛	166⅝	— ⅛
82	82½	100	United Fruit Co	113½	113½	113	113	— ⅛
185	185	100	United Rys. Invest	60	62¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
79	79	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	232	232½	229	229	— 3
130¾	130¼	3,000	U.S. C. Ir. P. & Fy	9	10	8½	9	— ⅝
8	8	3,000	U. S. Indust. Alcoh	60⅜	60⅝	60	60¼	— ⅜
76⅞

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CLOSE PRICE RANGE ON COTTON MARKET

Business Moderate, with Restricted Trading, Due to Political Outlook.

LIVERPOOL PROVES STRONG

Local Spot Men Report Larger Offerings from the South—England Needs Product.

Although there was a very narrow range of prices in cotton yesterday with fluctuations confined to extremes of 4 to 7 points, the undertone was firmer and prices were slightly higher. Business was on a moderate scale, with trading restricted as a result of uncertainty over the international political outlook.

Liverpool, which was open for the first time after Christmas holidays, was very strong and closed firm at an advance of about 18 points over the final prices of last Thursday. Deliveries on January during the day amounted to about 4,500 bales, or about 1,000 bales more than were tendered on Monday. This caused some liquidation of January, which was relatively easier than the distant positions. Liverpool was a fair buyer of January and March for straddle account.

Local spot men report more cotton offering from the South, and Southern shippers seem rather anxious to sell. Some Southern firms are consigning cotton to New York, while others are requesting that local brokers obtain the best available bids and take payment within thirty days instead of demanding cash, as is usual on such transactions. This is evidence of more anxiety to sell than the South has displayed at any time this season.

Liverpool appears to be in need of cotton. An English firm writes as follows, under date of Dec. 14:

> The question of supplies in Liverpool is still a serious one. With high freights, continuously depreciated exchange, &c., the week's imports are again far behind the corresponding week in previous years. Liverpool is importing less than one-third of the cotton which should be coming here at this time, and the scarcity must become more and more acute so long as there is a shortage of steamers. Vessels which were on the point of sailing in ballast for Southern ports to bring back cotton have been commandeered by the Government for other purposes.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged, 8 to 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 12.35c for middling. Futures close dsteady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.10	12.14	12.16@12.18	12.14@12.15
March	12.44	12.37	12.41@12.42	12.34@12.35
May	12.68	12.63	12.64@12.65	12.59@12.60
July	12.82	12.78	12.78@12.79	12.75@12.76
Oct.	12.51	12.47	12.47@12.49	12.46@12.47

Total port receipts, 46,156 bales; last week, 57,352 bales; last year, 111,823 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	12,208	13,094	18,538
Galveston	16,454	30,452	45,208
Mobile	896	794	763
Charleston	1,327	785	2,007
Savannah	5,597	3,750	29,406
Wilmington	33	481	1,084
Norfolk	1,596	1,425	2,860
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	1,586	2,586	4,908
Memphis	4,003	5,074	3,504
St. Louis	313	9,825	1,179
Houston	4,147	14,230	23,683

Exports, 7,469 bales; total thus far this season, 2,255,033 bales; total last season, 2,357,710 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
450 Galveston	12.25	384,517	467,115
900 New Orleans	12.75	416,360	352,810
50 Mobile	11.69	31,163	53,318
768 Savannah	12.00	214,369	312,242
— Charleston	12.00	104,635	134,249
— Wilmington	11.75	3,433	50,094
943 Norfolk	11.75	131,545	70,534
— Augusta	11.65	213,905	160,669
2,750 Memphis	12.12	293,164	271,838
— St. Louis	12.00	15,769	32,358
1,714 Houston	12.25	240,228	185,905

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 15 points advance, at 7.78d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales; American, 29,000. Market closed very steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Ang.-French..5	Oct., 1920	94	94½	6.20
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101⅝	101¾	4.15
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	101	101⅜	5.62
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.98
City of N'tle.5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.29
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100½	4.05
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.62
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅛	6.50
German Govt.5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.25
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	3.80
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1918	97⅞	98½	5.75
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Am. Ice Sec..6	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	2.55
A. T. & T.sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.50
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅞	2.50
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.6	May, 1916	100	100¼	5.40
Ches. & Ohio..5	June, 1919	98½	98⅝	5.40
C. & W. Ind.5	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1916	85	97	10.50
Con. G. Balt..5	May, 1917	99¼	100¼	4.67
Cuba Cane...6	Dec., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	6.05
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	101¾	102½	5.83
E. Pow. & Lt.5	1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.10
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.10
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.63
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1922	99	99½	5.30
Hav. Elec. Ry..6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.15,'18	101½	101¾	4.20
Lack. Steel..6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	99¼	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅜	5.45
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	92	94	....
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	99½	97	8.65
N. E. Nav....6	May, 1917	99¼	99½	6.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
North. S. P..6	June, 1917	100⅛	101	5.30
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅜	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.6	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100½	2.10
Seab'd Air L.5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100½	2.10
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Sulz. & Co....6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.35
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.65
U. S. Pub. S.6	Apr., 1918	97⅛	98	6.40
Union Typew..5	Jan.15,'16	100	100⅛	5.00
†United Fruit..6	May, 1917	101⅞	102⅛	2.65
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.70
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.03
W. Pen. Tr..6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
W.V.T.& E.C.6	June, 1917	97	99	5.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. 101 for 1918.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	91.91	91.05	91.09	—.67
Industrials	101.71	100.24	100.37	—1.01

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 18	90.27	89.77	89.98	— .04
Dec. 20	90.63	89.95	90.12	+ .14
Dec. 21	90.40	89.75	90.01	— .11
Dec. 22	90.52	89.61	90.18	+ .17
Dec. 23	90.98	90.00	90.79	+ .61
Dec. 24	91.28	90.56	90.85	+ .06
Dec. 25—Holiday				
Dec. 27	91.90	90.97	91.57	+ .72
Dec. 28	91.91	90.64	90.73	— .84

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Dec.	Low.	Last.
*Dec., 1915	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	90.73
Dec., 1914	83.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.22	Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	76.09	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	90.73
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.06	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	73.24	Feb. 1	78.20
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

ASSETS CO. ASKS TIME.

Creditors' Committee Sees Hope for Reorganization.

The Creditors' Committee of the Assets Realization Company, consisting of Albert H. Wiggin, Samuel McRoberts, Walter T. Rosen, and Evan Randolph, has sent a letter to creditors holding notes, asking that the notes be extended for six months from Jan. 1, with a further extension to Jan. 1, 1917, at the option of the committee. Accompanying the letter is a report by G. M. P. Murphy, who has had charge of the company's liquidation, showing that obligations of the concern have been reduced by more than $7,000,000. The current debts, the report states, amount to $2,124,913.

Mr. Murphy says that such progress has been made in liquidation that stockholders are working on a plan to reorganize the company which may be completed within the next few weeks. If time is permitted, the report says, the remaining assets can be disposed of on an excellent basis.

LONDON MARKET WEAK.

Speculation on Cabinet Changes Causes Check on Business.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Dealers reassembled on the Stock Exchange today to find the war news generally favorable, but the Cabinet unrest checked business and caused a moderate weakness in gilt-edge securities. Speculative shares received attention, and oil and rubber shares and Kaffirs were quiet, but firm.

American securities maintained the rise established in New York during the holiday here and closed firm. Further sales of American gold bonds were recorded.

Money and discount rates were quiet. American exchange was firmer and cable transfers touched 4.74¾.

EXCHANGE UP TO 4.74¼.

Further Advance Will Stop Gold Shipments Here, London Believes.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—American exchange today reached a higher point than at any time in the past. Cable transfers touched 4.74¼, and it is the opinion of the stock market that the rate is going to a level which will stop further gold shipments to the United States—4.76 or 4.77, taking into consideration insurance and shipping charges.

The stock market considers that the committee which is arranging the exchange question now has the opportunity to stabilize it, especially with such a powerful lever as the mobilization of American securities scheme to work with.

Trading Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Trading was inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 80 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,971,575	$94,649,447
Ordinary internal revenue receipts	23,427,548	185,648,884
Income tax	1,187,950	14,311,320
Miscellaneous	3,629,148	20,898,147
Total receipts	$47,216,218	$315,502,800
Excess of ordinary disburse. over ordinary receipts	6,454,992	49,922,158
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	7,805,589	49,208,878
Expenditures	53,671,210	365,124,959

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

International uncertainties again took a prominent place as a factor in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Reports were circulated that Austria would surely refuse the American demands and that there would be a diplomatic break. From the opening there were indications of profit taking throughout the list, early bulges being taken advantage of for the marketing of stocks. Best prices for many of the leading issues were those recorded at the opening or soon thereafter.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	25	25	24⅝	24⅝
50	Alaska Juneau	10	10	10	10
110	Allis-Chalmers	32½	32½	31⅜	31⅜
180	Am. B. Sugar	70	70	69¼	69¼
1,250	Am. Can	61	61¼	59⅞	59⅞
40	Am. Car & F	79	79	78	78
70	Am. H. & L	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
170	Am. Loco	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅝
1,180	Am. Smelting	105⅞	105⅞	103¾	104
30	Am. T. & T	129	129	129	129
5,870	Anac. Copper	91	91	89¼	89¼
110	A., T. & S. F	107⅞	108	107¼	107¼
780	Baldwin Loco	120⅞	120⅞	118	118⅜
80	Balt. & Ohio	95	95½	94½	94½
80	Batopilas	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼
60	Butte & Sup	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
630	Calif. Petrol	32⅝	33⅜	32	32¼
260	Cent. Leather	54¼	54¼	53⅜	53⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
50	Chi. Gt. West	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
40	Chi. Gt. W. pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
260	C., M. & S. P	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¼
120	C., R. I. & P	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼
150	Chile Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
40	Chino Copper	55⅞	55⅞	55	55
960	Col. F. & I	53⅜	53⅜	52	52
40	Consol. Gas	144½	145¼	144½	145
70	Corn Products	19⅜	19⅝	18½	19⅜
540	Crucible Steel	75	75	73½	73½
360	Dist. Secur	48¾	48¾	47⅞	47⅞
500	Erie	43	43⅛	42	42¼
100	Erie 1st pf	57	57	57	57
1,820	Goodrich Co	75⅜	76⅜	75¼	76¼
680	Gt. North. Ore	51½	51⅝	50¼	50¾
20	Gt. North pf	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
60	Guggen. Expl	81⅝	81⅝	80½	80½
780	Inspir. Copper	46⅜	46⅜	45¼	45⅜
90	Interboro Con	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
90	Int. Mer. Ma. 1. r	19½	19⅞	18⅜	18⅜
80	Int. Mer. Ma. pf. t. r	75⅞	75¾	74	74
40	Inter. Paper	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
20	Int. Paper pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
50	Kan. City So	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
20	Lehigh Valley	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
70	Max. Motor	75⅜	76¾	75¼	75¼
9,280	Mex. Petrol	108¼	110½	107¼	107¼
90	Miami Cop	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
50	Mo., K. & Tex	7	7	7	7
50	Mo. Pacific	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Nat. En. & S	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
700	N. Y. Central	110⅛	110⅞	109¼	109½
180	N.Y.,N. H.& H	77	77	76½	76½
50	Norf. & West	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
90	North. Pacific	118⅛	118⅛	117¼	117¼
305	Ontario Min	10	10	9¾	9¾
10	Pacific Mail	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
70	Pennsylvania	59⅞	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝
30	Pitts. Coal	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
180	Ray Copper	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼
1,070	Reading	83	83½	82	82
540	Rep. I. & S	56½	56¾	54½	54½
810	South. Pacific	108¾	108¾	102½	102½
40	Southern Ry	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
50	South. Ry. pf	62⅝	62⅝	62¾	62¾
590	Studebaker	167	167	166⅜	166½
780	Tenn. Copper	60⅝	62¼	60¼	60½
90	Tex. & Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9	9
50	Texas Co	231	231	231	231
100	Union B. & P	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,410	Union Pacific	139⅜	139⅝	138¼	138¼
40	United Fruit	149	149	149	149
40	U. S. C. I. P	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
520	U. S. Rubber	55½	55⅝	54¾	54¾
20,570	U. S. Steel	89⅜	89½	87⅞	87⅞
370	Utah Copper	81¼	81⅝	80⅜	80⅜
60	Va.-Car. Ch	49¼	49¼	48⅞	48⅞
40	Wabash	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
40	Wabash pf. B	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	West. Un. Tel	88½	88½	88¼	88½
3,890	Westing. Elec	70	70⅞	69	69¼
59,415					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Elkton	.33	.33	.33	.33
200	Iron Blossom	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½
750	Jumbo Ext	1.22½	1.27½	1.22½	1.27½
400	Mexican	.25	.26	.25	.26
800	Mizpah	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
1,500	Sandst'm Ken.	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
800	Union Con	.69	.69	.69	.69
5,250					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Adventure	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
810	Ahmeek	97½	98	97	97
1,795	Alaska	25	25	24¼	25
190	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
671	Allouez	64½	66	63¾	65¾
3,435	Am. Zinc	70	68	68	68¾
880	Anaconda	91¼	91¾	89¼	89¼
2,915	Arizona Com'l	8½	9¼	8¼	8¼
100	Arnold	80c	90c	80c	90c
20	Butte & Scott	9¼	9½	9½	9¼
2,000	Butte & Sup	71¼	73¼	69½	69¾
875	Cal. & Ariz	73½	73½	71⅝	71⅝
184	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	565	565
195	Centennial	17⅝	17⅞	17	17
280	Chino	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
4,098	Cop. Range	65	65	62½	62¾
200	Daly-West	3½	3¼	3½	3½
1,900	East Butte	16½	16½	15⅜	15⅜
280	Franklin	10	10	9¾	9⅞
689	Granby	86	86	84⅜	85
498	Greene-Can	52	52⅜	51¼	51⅜
180	Hancock	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½
50	Indiana	6	6	6	6
105	Inspiration	46½	46½	45⅝	45⅝
380	Island Creek	49½	49½	48½	48½
20	Island C. pf	91	91	91	91
990	Isle Royale	30	30¾	29¾	29¾
150	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
2,123	Lake	19¼	19⅞	19	19
100	La Salle	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜
930	Mason Valley	4½	4⅝	3¾	3¾
80	Mass Con	13	13⅜	12½	12½
80	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
215	Miami	35¼	35¼	34¾	34⅝
255	Michigan	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
495	Mohawk	96	96½	96	96
20	Nev. Con	15⅜	16⅜	16	16
175	New Arc	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼
150	New Idria	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
70	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,925	North Butte	32⅜	32⅝	32	32
5	Oilbway	1½	1½	1½	1½
125	Old Colony M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
995	Old Dominion	60⅝	61¾	60½	60⅝
255	Osceola	87½	87½	86½	86½
230	Pond Creek	16	16	16⅞	16
180	Quincy	90	90	89	89
160	Ray Con	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼
370	Santa Fe	4	4	3¾	3⅞
1,845	Shannon	8½	8½	8	8¼
1,890	Shattuck	35⅞	36	35	35
420	South Lake	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
200	South Utah	35c	35c	35c	35c
85	St. Mary's	65½	65½	64	64
430	Sup. & Boston	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
130	Superior	27½	27½	27	27
10	Tamarack	50	50	49	49
3,288	Trinity	12⅞	13⅞	11½	11½
500	Trimmer	38c	40c	38c	40c
4,497	U. S. Smelting	50½	50¾	48¾	48¾
168	U. S. Smelt. pf	50½	50¾	50	50½
660	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
30	Utah Con	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13½
130	Utah Copper	81½	81⅝	81	81
485	Winona	4¼	4⅜	4	4
135	Wolverine	62	62½	61	61
100	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

56	Boston Elev	82¼	83	82½	82½
384	Bos. & Me	34	35	34	35
10	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
110	Mass. Elec	6	6	6	6
5	Mass. Elec. pf	34	34	34	34
380	New Haven	77¼	77¾	76	76
10	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
2	Rutland pf	27½	29¼	27½	29¼
250	West End	65	65½	65	65½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Ch	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾
45	Am. A. Ch. pf	97½	98	97½	97¾
40	Am. Sugar pf	118½	118½	118	118
405	Am. Tel. & T	129¾	129¾	129	129¼
148	A. G. & W. I	30¼	30¾	30	30
180	A.G. & W.I.pf	45½	45¾	44¼	44½
260	East Boa. Ld	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾
35	Edison	244	244½	244	244
334	Mass. Gas	85¾	86½	85½	86¼
100	Miss. Riv. Pr	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	N. E. Tel	132½	132½	132	132
50	Pullman	166	166	166	166
10	Reece Fold	4	4	4	4
10	Swift	127	127	127	127
190	Torrington	36¼	36½	36	36½
40	United Fruit	147	147	146½	147
3,146	Un. Fruit rts	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
310	United Shoe	51	51⅜	51	51
135	Un. Shoe pf	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28¾
1,185	U. S. Steel	89¼	89¾	87⅞	87⅞
7,516	Ventura Oil	11¼	11½	10⅝	11
95	Western Union	88	88½	88	88

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. A. Ch. 5s	102	102	102	102
9,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
1,300	A.T. & T. 4½s	107	107	106¾	106¾
9,300	Ang.-Fr. 5s	94¼	94¼	94	94
5,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	77½	78	77¼	78
1,000	N. E. G. Y. 5s	74½	74½	74½	74½
2,000	Pond Creek 6s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1⅝	1⅞	Iron Blos.	.90	.99
Bay S Gas	.29	.30	La. Rose	.72	.77
Bingham	7	8	Majestic	1⅜	1⅞
Bohemia	2¼	2⅝	McK-Dar.	.50	.60
Begole	.80	1⅛	Mines of A	3¾	4
Butte & L.	.40	.42	M

Sugar Stocks

Central Aguirre
Fajardo
Federal
Guantanamo
Great Western
National
Stewart
Trinidad

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N.Y. Tel. John 6210

Reo Motor Car COMPANY

New Stock—When Issued

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit&McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

Gulf States Steel
Guaranty Trust Co.
RIGHTS
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 & 63 WALL ST., UNION BANK BLDG., New York. Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
SUBSIDIARIES FRACTIONS — SUBS EN BLOC OLD STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Common
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Declines the Rule in Most Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 363,275½ shares of stocks and $485,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 81,474½; oils, 11,580, and mining, 270,225. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. i.	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼
50	Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	80	80	80	80
970	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 10% pd.	16½	16½	15½	15½
525	At., G. & W. I. S. S.	30½	31	30	30
500	At., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	45½	45½	45	45
20	‡Bank.D. Corp.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Brit.-Am. Tob., new	15	15	15	15
90	‡Can. Cer & F.	90	90	89	89
175	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	103	106	103	104
1,700	Can. Nat. Gas Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,425	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
810	‡Chev. Mot. Car Co.	129	*130	126	128
100	‡Chandler Mot.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
1,200	C. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
170	Cramp Ship	86	87	85	85
145	Driggs-Seab'y.	143	143	142	142
610	Driggs-Sea. rts.	29½	29½	28	28
220	Emerson Phon.	14	14	13¾	14
200	Fed. Dye. & Chem., w. i.	46	46¾	46	46¾
142½	‡Hall Signal	25	25	23	23
5	‡Hall Signal pf	42	42	42	42
200	Hartman Corp., w. i.	76	76	76	76
2,000	Haskell & B. Car Co., w. i.	56	56	54¼	54½
9,400	‡Int. Mer. M.	19¾	19¾	18½	18½
1,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	75½	75½	73¾	74¼
700	‡Inter. Nickel, new	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
3,000	Inter. Rubber	17¾	*18	16¾	16¾
100	Jewel Tea pf., w. i.	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
35	K. Sprin. T.	297	297	296	296
400	‡K. S. T., w. i.	74½	74½	74½	74½
2,500	Kath. B., pf.	26	26½	24	25
420	‡Key. Ord.	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼
600	‡Lee Tire	49	49	47¾	47¾
650	Man. Transit	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
400	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,200	‡Maxim Muni.	13½	13¼	12¾	13
17,400	‡Midvale Steel	79	79¼	76¾	76¾
1,600	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. Transp.	14½	14½	14½	14½
900	P. T. & M. C.	*36	36	*34¼	34½
400	P. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.	59¾	60	59¾	59¾
1,700	‡P. E. & M. Co.	157	158	153	156
900	‡St. Jos. Lead.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Steel Rad. pf.	67½	67½	67	67
2,200	S. B., v. t. c.	46	46	44¼	44½
312	‡Tob. Prod. c.	32	*33	32	32
10,500	T. F., v. t. c.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	‡Un. Fruit R.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
1,500	Un. Prof. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	3¼	3¼	3¾	3¾
600	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
900	‡Utah Sec. C.	18	18½	18	18
200	‡Virginia Rwy.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
2,000	White M. Co., w. i.	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾
1,200	World Film	3	3¼	3	3¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
20	Ill. Pipe Line	183	183	183	— 1
72	Nat. Transit	33½	32	32	— 1½
300	Ohio Oil	189	187	187	...
65	Prai.	439	436	439	— 3
150	Prairie P. L.	234	230	233	...
135	St. Oil of Cal.	389	383	383	— 1
13	St. Oil of Ind.	555	552	553	— 2
100	St. Oil of N. J.	555	555	555	...
45	St. Oil of N.Y.	230	227	227	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

2,300	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	*13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
700	‡Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
500	‡Houston Oil	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
200	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	...
8,000	‡Sulp. O. & R.	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
500	‡Su. O. & R. pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
580	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
900	‡Virginia	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2,100	Way. O. & G.	5½	5½	5½	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡A.-C. M. Co.	15	15	15	15
100	‡Am. Com.	9	9	9	9
5,000	‡Atlanta	22	22	21	21
1,000	‡Big Cot'wood	4	4	4	4
400	Big Ledge D.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,300	Braden Copper	17½	17⅝	17½	17½
1,200	Butte Cop. & Z.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,100	‡Cal. Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	‡Caledonia	87	87	87	87
2,000	‡Can. Copper	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
2,500	‡Cashboy	6	6	5½	5½
400	C. de P. Cop.	38	38	37¾	37¾
100	‡Com. Tunnel	8	8	8	8
1,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,200	Con. N.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	D.-D. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,000	‡Emma Cop.	17½	18	17½	18
1,000	‡F. R. M. Co.	18	18	18	18
20,000	First N. Cop.	10	10	8	8½
300	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Goldfield Merg	16	16	16	16
600	Hecla Mining	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
25,000	Howe Sound	7¼	7⅝	6¾	7
10,000	‡Int. Mines	20	18	20	23
500	‡Iron Blossom	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,400	‡Jim Butler	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,400	Jumbo Exten.	1½	1½	1½	1½
20,600	Ken. Copper	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
1,400	Mag. Copper	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
53,000	‡Majestic M.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
700	‡McK.-Dar.	50	50	50	50
3,500	‡Mines of Am.	4	4¼	3¾	4
3,000	‡Mont. Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
16,000	‡Mother Lode	27	27½	26¼	27
1,000	New Ut. Bing.	5	5	4¾	4¾
700	Nip. M. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	‡Oro	7	7	6	6
4,000	Peterson Lake	88	*89	88	88
900	‡Ray Herc. M.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3½
1,800	‡Rex Con. M.	83	84	83	84
5,000	‡Rochester M.	68	68	60	61
20,000	‡San Toy	22	23	22	23
500	‡Sand. Kend.	8½	8¾	8½	8½
1,800	‡Santa Fe M.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
1,100	Sev. Cr'y'l'n	45	45	45	45
900	Stand. Sil.-Le.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
4,200	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Success Min.	61	63	60	61
3,300	‡Super. M. Co.	83	83	81	82
850	‡Temiskaming	66	66	63	66
325	‡Ton. Belmont.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,800	Ton. Exten.	4	4¼	4	4¼
1,000	Tom. Tim.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡Yankee G. M.	17	17	17	17
1,450	‡W. E. Consol.	78	80	78	80
4,500	‡W. E. Exten.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3

BONDS.

$400,000	‡Balt. & O. new 5s	110¾	110⅞	100¾	100¾
60,000	Cerro de Pas. Cop. 6s	120¼	121	120	121
25,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	228	228	228	228
3,000	Pierce Oil 6s	86	86	86	86

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Monday 200 U. S. Light and Heating pf. sold at 4¾ and low sale in Int. Mer. Marine common 20¼.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., or.	15	16	15	16
Lima Loco.	23	25	23	25
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9¼	9	9¼
Pyrens Mfg. Co.	16	18	16	18

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus Con. M. Co. (a prospect)		1¼		1¼
Magma Copper	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Nat. Lead & Zinc	2	2¼	2	2¼
Tonopah Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	325	375	325	375
Howe Sound 6s	85	95	85	95

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	105	115	105	115
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	88	84	88
American Brass	260	280	260	280
Atlas Powder	260	270	260	270
Atlas Powder pf.	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox	125	135	125	135
Bliss (E. W.)	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	203	225	203	225
Canadian Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	900	870	890
Du Pont Powder, new	380	390	380	390
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	103	98	103
Hercules Powder	375	390	375	390
Hercules Powder pf.	110	120	110	120
International Arms	28	30	...	...
Marlin Arms Co.	30	33	30	33
Marlin Arms Co. pf.	75	85	80	90
Niles-Bement-Pond	185	195	185	195
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	106	100	106
Savage Arms	485	495	485	495
Scovill Mfg. Co.	480	500	480	500
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,700

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	39.00	....	39.00	....
Lead	5.40	....	5.40	....
Spelter	17.42½	....	17.42½	....
Antimony	38.50	39.50	38.50	39.50
Quicksilver	$130.00	....	$130.00	....
Aluminum	*53.00	56.00	*53.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2X Phy.	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 22@22¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	85	15	0	84	10	0
Copper, futures	85	15	0	84	12	0
Tin, spot	167	15	0	168	0	0
Tin, futures	169	0	0	169	0	0
Spelter	90	0	0	90	0	0
Lead	23	10	0	23	5	0

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty-one roads, $10,717,220 + $2,860,569

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for November—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$156,442	$160,928	$4,486
Net, aft. chgs. and taxes	14,729	16,289	1,560
Sur. aft. dep. and amort.	10,018	13,300	3,282
5 mos. gross	869,759	944,717	74,958
Net, aft. chgs. and taxes	118,261	163,887	45,626
Sur. aft. dep. and amort.	94,818	145,196	50,378

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,330,932	1,157,911	1,260,845
Net aft. taxes	383,281	217,788	199,878
5 mos. gross	6,257,167	6,205,261	6,352,963
Net aft. taxes	1,499,708	1,438,629	1,492,570

MOBILE & OHIO for November—

Gross	1,044,164	810,352	1,146,350
Net aft. taxes	266,726	222,743	233,146
5 mos. gross	4,844,508	4,762,014	5,523,772
Net aft. taxes	1,066,676	915,418	1,198,283

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for November—

Gross	720,849	694,958	888,451
Net aft. taxes	182,402	131,427	92,102
Sur. aft. chgs.	62,689	6,219	*23,127
5 mos. gross	4,087,419	4,266,538	4,839,790
Net aft. taxes	1,195,151	1,189,300	1,174,612
Sur. aft. chgs.	684,649	555,096	576,185

SEABOARD AIR LINE for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	3,011,155	4,713,798	2,220,134
Net aft. taxes	584,212	886,113	535,643
5 mos. gross	3,866,770	8,525,040	9,000,646
Net aft. taxes	2,244,503	1,894,615	2,378,380

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	6,009,147	5,046,468	6,312,772
Net aft. taxes	1,943,353	1,173,164	1,797,132
5 mos. gross	28,177,528	27,481,328	30,378,547
Net aft. taxes	8,150,851	5,685,777	8,400,006

THIRD AVENUE for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	904,850	868,108	36,742
Net aft. taxes	306,182	243,129	63,053
Other income	13,091	8,390	4,701
Total income	319,274	251,520	67,754
Surp. aft. chgs.	95,962	39,372	56,580
5 mos. gross	4,737,433	4,712,383	25,050
Net aft. taxes	1,533,709	1,462,004	71,705
Other income	47,153	39,826	7,327
Total income	1,580,862	1,501,830	79,032
Surp. aft. chgs.	500,127	436,046	64,081

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WELLS FARGO reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper	3,755,487	3,186,755	568,731
Expr. privileges	1,933,570	1,634,057	299,513
Total trans.rev.	1,821,916	1,552,697	269,218
Non-trans. rev.	108,847	56,677	52,169
Total op. revs.	1,930,763	1,609,375	321,388
Total op. exps.	1,702,457	1,530,872	71,584
Net oper. revs.	328,306	78,502	249,804
Taxes	34,462	36,885	*2,422
Oper. income	292,490	41,163	251,327
Three months:			
Total receipts from oper	10,588,569	9,571,210	1,017,359
Expr. privileges	5,473,183	4,916,631	566,552
Total trans.rev.	5,115,385	4,654,578	460,806
Non-trans. rev.	291,709	176,736	114,973
Total op. revs.	5,407,095	4,831,315	575,779
Total op. exps.	4,735,051	4,556,797	178,253
Net op. revs.	672,643	274,517	397,526
Taxes	104,118	111,732	*7,614
Oper. income	564,383	161,613	402,767
Mileage—			
Steam roads	77,561	75,359	2,201
Other lines	37,086	36,757	328

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Askd.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	387	392
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	135	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51½
American Power & Light	70	71½
American Power & Light pf.	84	85½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Elec.	8¾	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service	99	102
Cities Service pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	25	30
Colorado Power pf.	99	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	60½	61½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87½
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96¼
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	85
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	12	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	23	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	46	46½
Northern States Power pf.	93½	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	56¼	57
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light	23	25
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison	88½	89½
Southern California Edison pf.	99	100½
South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf.	44	47
United Light & Rys.	46	49
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73	75
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf.	54½	55½

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17¼	18	17½	18
Atlantic Refining	680	690	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	285	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	113	112	115
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	280	275	280
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Cumberland Pipe L.	53	60	57	62
Eureka Pipe Line	255	265	260	270
Galena Signal Oil	162	166	163	166
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	180	183	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	110	113	112	115
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13	12¾	13
National Transit	31	33	32	34
N. Y. Transit	225	230	226	230
Northern Pipe Line	108	108	105	110
Ohio Oil	187	189	186	188
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	69	71	69	71
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	438*	440	445
Prairie Pipe Line	230	235*	235	238
Solar Refining	820	825	820	825
Southern Pipe Line	225	230	227	232
South Penn. Oil	380	385	380	385
Southwest Penn	130	135	130	135
Standard Oil of Cal.	382	385	382	385
Standard Oil of Ind.	550	555	553	557
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	475	485
Standard Oil of Ky.	350	360	355	360
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	355	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	552	555	555	557
Standard Oil of N. Y.	227	230	230	232
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	560	555	565
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	140
Union Tank	86	88	87	89
Vacuum Oil	232	235	233	238
Washington Oil	50	55	50	55

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.40
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	4.65	4.45
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.40	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'28	5	4.80	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.80	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.50	4.20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Justice	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	.28
Challenge Con.	.02	Overman	.06
Confidence	.24	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.37
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.64
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jacket Con.	.13
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.60	Diam'd'd B. B.	.03
J. Butler	1.07½	Diam'd'd Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.45
Midway	.15	Gold'd Con. M.	1.10
Mizpah Ext.	.23	Gold'd Kewanas	.19
Montana	.30	Gold'd Merger	.19
North Star	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.22½
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.08
Tono Ext.	4.02½	Silver Pick	.05
Tono Nev.	4.75	Spearhead	.11
West End	.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.20	Nev. Packard	.44
Booth	.37	Rochester Mines	.59
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.39
		White Caps	.07

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Askd.		Bid.	Askd.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	9¾	Isabella	.19	19¼
Elkton	32	32½	Jackpot	6¼	6¾
El Paso	81	84	McKinney	.45	.47
Findlay	3¾	3⅝	Portland	.176	.179
Gold. Cycle.	193½	199	Vindicator	205	225
Gold Dollar	1	4	Rav. B. H.	2½	5½
Gold Sov.	6¼	6¼			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	108	113
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico Am. Tob.	205	215	200	210
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	490	510	495	495
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118	121	118	121

COPPER DIVIDENDS RISE.

High Price and Big Demand Make Metal Producers Prosperous.

The high price and heavy demand for copper found reflection yesterday in an increased dividend for Anaconda Copper Company shares and in renewed payments in the cases of two other metal-producing concerns. The quarterly payment voted by the Anaconda Directors was $1.50 a share, payable Feb. 28 to stockholders of record Jan. 22. Three months ago $1 was paid. The change makes the return to owners of the stock the same as before the war began, when 75 cents a quarter was distributed on the shares, which then had a par value of $25 instead of the current $50.

The Anaconda dividend was reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents in September, 1914. Last June the rate was made 50 cents, and in September this was doubled. With copper at 22 cents it is estimated that the company is earning profits at the rate of more than $18 a share per year.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, the first since the Mexican troubles caused the mines to slow down in May, 1914. This company's stock is nearly all owned by the Greene-Cananea Copper Company. The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company resumed dividends with a declaration of 75 cents a share, the first since 1¼ per cent. was paid in July, 1914. Payment will be made Jan. 15 to stockholders on the books Dec. 31.

The Bush Terminal Company of Brooklyn, whose business has been largely increased by activity among exporters, ordered a special dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock as well as the usual semi-annual disbursement of 2½ per cent. The usual preferred stock dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year was ordered, all payments to be made Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

TO TEST POWER

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ASTRACHAN AND CHINCHILLA.—Manufacturer will buy for cash cheap astrachan in navy, black, and Copenhagen; also cheap chinchilla in navy and gray. H. Zaldenberg, 30 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Looking at silk and cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

CLOAK AND SUIT jobber looking at Spring styles. 12th floor, 1,250 Broadway.

COATS AND SKIRTS.—Sub-contractors wanted on Spring line. Lachar Brothers, 10 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week. 33 West 34th, Room 606A.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy 200 pieces for cash at a price. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4843.

HEMSTITCHING MACHINE HEAD wanted. S. Shulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2950.

LADIES' SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples. 34 West 22d St., top floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring line. Bryn Mawr Cloak Co., 117 West 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Ladies' Spring Lines. 16 E. 20th, Room 1,011.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at new Spring models. 119 West 31st St., 6th floor.

TAFFETAS wanted for spot cash, in all shades. Theodore Wolfers, 37 W. 28th St.

WAIST contractors on waists. Apply 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 45½ B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS for January sales; closing out at very low prices. Wadler, 54 East 8th St., clev.

COATS for January sales at lowest prices. Potkin Brothers, 108 West 25th.

COATS, suits, plushes for January sales. Talbot & Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

FALL COATS.—Closing out reduced prices. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

FURS.—Will close out ladies' and children's sets. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FURS.—Popular priced furs to close out. Max Zatulove, 114 West 27th St. Farr, 6130.

MACHINE.—One Fink Scalloping Machine, with stand for individual motor. N 125 Times.

MANUFACTURERS—Merchandise displayed in our show room is shown on live models by competent salespeople, to thousands of buyers every season. If your merchandise is RIGHT you can put your line up here. The cost is but a few cents a day. Investigate the opportunities offer you to get new business. The World's Market Corporation, 1,239 Broadway, N. Y. City, between 30th and 31st Sts.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3 6@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3 6@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Are Closing in Good Shape.

Members of the crockery and glass trades are closing the year in good shape, especially the domestic manufacturers. Stocks generally are more depleted than for some time, which is due not only to the difficulty of getting shipments of foreign stock from abroad, but also to the fact that buying has continued later this year than usual. The reasons for the continuance of buying are the improved consuming demand and the prospect of increases in prices after the turn of the year. A good advance business for 1916 is reported.

***

Premiums on Fast Colors.

The mills catering to the men's wear trade are asking premiums of between 12 and 15 cents a yard for goods dyed with fast or standard colors. This holds for blacks as well. All signs point now to an advance of from 25 to 35 per cent. on suitings for the Fall 1916 season, and the premium asked for fast dyes will, of ocurse, be an additional charge. On a fast black 16-ounce fabric, it now costs 25 cents a yard for dyeing, against a former cost of 7 to 9 cents. A number of lined to-be overcoatings have already been withdrawn from sale because of a lack of dyes.

***

Spring Clothing to be Scarce.

There are many signs to indicate a shortage of men's clothing this coming Spring. The clothiers are having some difficulty now trying to get the mills to accept duplicates, on account of the dye shortage, but principally because there is such a volume of heavyweight business being taken. As long as the bookings for next Fall keep up the way they have, the selling agents will not be favorably disposed toward taking orders on lightweight goods. Unless they have already completed arrangements to get merchandise, the manufacturing clothiers who usually bring out late Spring novelties will not do so this season.

***

Cutting Down the Weights Again.

About the only way out for the clothiers, in trying to fit the high prices of woolens to their inflexible cost scales, is to cut down the weight of the cloths. Some of the manufacturers are understood to have bought twelve-ounce fabrics to replace those weighing fourteen ounces, which have advanced to prohibitive levels. One tailor is said to have bought an eleven-ounce material to substitute for a fourteen-ounce piece of goods. This scaling down of weights has been so general, particularly in the class of goods that have seen the greatest advances, that the Fall suitings offered next year will be lighter than those formerly used for Summer clothing.

***

A Use for Black Sheep.

Like other users of cloth, the Government is wondering where a material dyed with fast colors is to come from to clothe its soldiers, sailors and other employes. It has been suggested in a serious way that the color of the uniforms be changed to a gray, which would require no coloring stuffs, the idea being to mix black and white wools together. In hitting upon this way of solving the difficulty, however, another obstacle presented itself, the number of black sheep available for the purpose. This plan is understood to have been abandoned, and Government officials are now working on some other scheme which they have not seen fit to disclose as yet.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Harden.

Dollar rubber in the local market for the crude product does not seem so much out of the question as it did a month or so ago, for 93 cents was asked here yesterday for both first latex crepe and smoked sheets for nearby delivery. On the best Brazilian rubber, up-river fine, the quotation for the same shipment was 92 cents. The English market, which closed from Friday to yesterday, was said to have opened strong and active, which strengthened the position of holders in this city. Most of the present trading is among dealers, the rising market apparently not being incentive enough to force the manufacturing trades to buy in the closing days of the year.

***

Hard Coal Prices Firm.

In its review of the local market for the year, among other things The Coal Trade Journal will say today that there is plenty of activity in evidence at the moment and that prices are firmly held at circular on all grades. Premiums as high as 50 cents a ton are obtainable on steam sizes at local ports. Premiums are not being paid locally on domestic sizes, as it is not so much a question of buying tonnage as of obtaining delivery. For line shipments premiums of 10 to 25 cents are being obtained by the independents in some cases. The last week has witnessed a further tightening up of the local tidewater situation in bituminous, and prices on coal at the piers have advanced about 50 cents. Mine prices have shown some irregularity in the last week, owing to tidewater embargoes limiting shipments to certain all-rail points.

***

Gray Goods Trading Improves.

For the closing days of the year, trading continues surprisingly active in the local gray goods market. Large sales were reported yesterday of 39-inch 80 squares at 6¼ cents for delivery over the first quarter of 1916 and a good business on 72-76s in the same width was told of at 6 cents for similar delivery. A fair business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents for shipment in January and February, trading on this construction being hampered by the unwillingness of several of the mills to take less than 4¾ cents for anything but spots. For quick delivery, business was done on 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings at 8 cents. Sales of four-yard 48 squares were made for January-February delivery at 5⅝ cents. Closing prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼@3¾-inch, 64-60s...4¾@
39-inch, 72-70c....@ 3⅜-inch, 64-56s...4¼@
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼@3½-inch, 60-52s...4⅞@
39-inch, 56-44s....4@ 3¾-inch, 60-48s...4¾@
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾@27-inch, 64-60s...3¼@

***

Spring Shoe Orders Liberal.

Salesmen who have returned to this city for the holidays after their initial trips with Spring lines tell of very good business on the road in spite of the handicaps imposed by higher prices and the somewhat uncertain style situation. The improvement was general throughout the territory covered from this market, especially in the New England States and the South. One of the features told of was the gain in the sale of men's shoes as compared with women's, due, it is thought, to the vogue for fancy footwear and the memory of the frequent style changes in the last two seasons. While this vogue did not necessarily improve the sale of men's goods, it kept orders for women's goods back somewhat. However, an unusually good duplicate business on women's goods is anticipated when the retail season opens. The increased sale of tennis and other sport shoes for both sexes was another feature of early business. White shoes also sold well.

***

Have Changed Their Ideas.

The reversal in the trend of cotton prices in the last few days has caused a little change of sentiment among certain sellers of gray goods, who had feared further softening and a weakening of cloth prices with it. While more or less privately expressed, fears of this softening emanated from sources that are usually notable for the optimistic view that is taken of the outlook. The fear was based on the supposition that holders of spot cotton would be unable to withstand the bear pressure in this market, and while the effect of the drop in futures on the present cloth market was discounted, the assertion was made that a decline in spot cotton of any size must necessarily be followed by lower prices on gray cloths for spot and nearby delivery. With this possibility apparently disposed of, there has been a rising of spirits among sellers. The situation in burlaps is looked on as a strong bull factor in the sheeting end of the trade.

FUSTIN A COAL TAR DYE.

This Color Now So Classed Instead of as a Vegetable One.

As a result of an investigation conducted by the Treasury Department, Collector Malone was informed yesterday that at the expiration of thirty days higher duty is to be taken on wool yellow, an azo compound of aniline and fustin extract. The department has reached the conclusion that the wool yellow is a coal tar color or dye and should be returned at 30 per cent. instead of at three-eighths of a cent a pound, as an extract of vegetable origin for dyeing.

The investigation followed a decision made some time ago by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with importation of fustin. It appeared that the article is an azo compound of aniline and fustic extract produced by combining 3½ per cent. of diazo benzine with 96½ per cent. of fustic extract, which materials undergo a chemical change forming an article known as "wool yellow," with different coloring properties than those possessed by fustic extract alone. The board, in the decision referred to, held that the small percentage of diazo benzine was hardly sufficient to transform the extract into a coal tar color or dye, and that it was dutiable as an extract of vegetable origin, suitable for dyeing, staining, or tanning, as enumerated in Paragraph 22 of the Act of 1909, under which the old issue arose.

In the present case the merchandise was entered and advisorily classified as a coal tar color. Inquiry in the trade by Government representatives brought out that the article is now commercially known as a coal tar color. Assistant Secretary Peters said in his letter to the Collector that this raised the question whether a new case should not be prepared for presentation to the board. In view of the fact that wool yellow is commercially known as a coal tar color and the further fact that the provision of the Act of 1913 for vegetable extracts appears to cover natural extracts and not such articles which have been manipulated, undergoing chemical changes resulting in products having different names, properties, and uses, the department is of the opinion that the merchandise is properly dutiable as a coal tar color or dye. The old rate will be continued for thirty days on direct importations or withdrawals from warehouse.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A heavy liquidating movement took place in the wheat market yesterday, which uncovered stop-loss orders and resulted in a break of 2½@4⅜c from the final of Monday, and, while part of the decline was regained, closing prices showed net losses of 1½@3½c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.38, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.30, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.29, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.30½	1.33⅝	1.35
May	..	..	1.32½	1.35⅝	1.37⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.26	1.22⅞	1.23⅜	1.27½	1.27⅜
May	1.26⅞	1.23⅜	1.24⅝	1.26⅞	1.29⅝
July	1.17½	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.17⅝	1.20⅛

CORN.

The corn market was also under the influence of heavy liquidating sales, and prices at the close of the day were ⅝ to ⅛c up from the bottom, but 1¼ to 2¼c below the final of Monday. The buying power which recently carried the market upward about 5c a bushel seemed to have lost its force. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.74	71½	71¾	74	67⅜
May	77¼	75¼	75¾	77½	73⅜
July	77¾	76	76⅛	77⅞	75

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively firm early in the day, and exporters were said to have taken about 300,000 bushels, but the weakness in wheat and corn resulted in a heavy selling movement toward the close, and final prices were ⅛c to 1c net lower. The local cash market was steady, No. 3 white quoted at 48½c to 49½c; No. 4 white, 47¼c to 48¾c; fancy clipped white, 51½c to 52½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½c to 49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	43⅜	42¾	42⅝	43⅜	40⅝
May	47¼	46¾	47	47⅛	54

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was under the influence of liquidation, and prices throughout the day were generally lower. Pork was particularly weak, and advices from the West said there was more or less selling by packers. Receipts of hogs were small, but it was thought this was due largely to the holiday season. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Wednesday, 37,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	9.75	9.67	9.70	9.72	9.90
May	10.05	9.95	10.00	10.00	10.00
Ribs—					
January	10.00	9.92	9.92	10.00	10.15
May	10.40	10.25	10.27	10.35	10.50
Pork—					
January	18.75	18.50	18.50	18.85	18.55
May	18.95	18.75	18.75	18.85	19.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet with small price changes, closing at 1 point net advance to 2 points decline. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.49@8.80	8.48
December	..	..	8.49@8.60	8.48
January	8.54	8.51	8.51@8.53	8.50
February	8.50	8.43	8.48@8.50	8.47
March	8.48	8.45	8.47@8.48	8.47
April	..	..	8.50@8.55	8.49
May	8.58	8.53	8.57@8.58	8.57
June	..	..	8.60@8.63	8.61
July	8.69	8.64	8.66@8.68	8.68

COFFEE.

A little foreign buying in coffee and general absence of selling pressure gave the market a steadier tone during yesterday's operations, and final prices were 7 to 11 points net higher. The local spot market was nominally unchanged at 7⅝c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	6.58@6.60	6.47
January	..	..	6.62@6.65	6.52
February	..	..	6.66@6.68	6.57
March	6.70	6.60	6.69@6.70	6.63
April	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.66
May	6.78	6.78	6.78@6.79	6.70
June	..	..	6.82@6.84	6.74
July	6.87	6.86	6.87@6.88	6.79
August	..	..	6.92@6.93	6.88
September	6.97	6.93	6.97@6.98	6.88
October	..	..	7.01@7.03	6.93
November	..	..	7.06@7.07	6.97

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 3 points lower to 2 points higher, futures firmed up on a little general buying, principally by Wall Street and Cuban interests, and values advanced a few points. Business, however, was rather limited, operators on the Exchange waiting fresh developments from the raw sugar market. The market closed steady, unchanged to an advance of 6 points. Sales for the day, 3,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	3.70@3.90	3.70
January	3.90	3.35	3.35@3.80	3.33
February	3.30	3.30	3.30@3.82	3.28
March	3.28	3.25	3.27@3.29	3.24
April	3.34	3.34	3.33@3.35	3.30
May	3.40	3.36	3.38@3.40	3.34
June	..	..	3.42@3.44	3.40
July	3.49	3.49	3.47@3.48	3.42
August	..	..	3.50@3.52	3.47
September	..	..	3.54@3.56	3.52
October	..	..	3.58@3.60	3.56
November	..	..	3.60@3.62	3.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 32,681 packages; last week, 34,193 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 733 packages. The market has been on a downward turn all the week, and values have fallen 2@3c on fresh creamery. There has been a little increase in the supply without any broadening of the trade, and the tendency to accumulate stock has caused a very unsettled feeling and pressure to sell. At the present writing creamery extras are selling mainly at 33½c, with a few of the higher scoring lots bringing 34@34½c. A very considerable part of the stock is offering from 32c down to 27c. Storage creamery has moved into consumptive channels pretty well; the quality is given satisfaction, and the price in proportion to fresh goods has been attractive. Perhaps there is a little more urgency to sell at the close. Renovated remains unchanged. Ladles and packing stock have eased off somewhat and close dull. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25@27½c; thirds, 24@ 24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29¼@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 25@25½c; thirds, 24@24½c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 22@26½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@23½c; ladles; current make, firsts, 21½@ 22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@ 19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17½@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 40,140 cases. Exports for week, 12,087 cases. There has been a general decline in fresh gathered values the past week, due to the increase in arrivals above the pressing wants of trade. At this writing the decline for the moment has been checked by a withdrawal of some stock from sale induced in turn by a cold wave spreading over the West and storms in certain sections from which New York has lately received a fair part of its supply. Refrigerator eggs are irregular; there is some further export buying both for present and future delivery, and they renew some confidence in certain quarters. Nearby eggs of fancy quality still relatively scarce; comparatively few of the receipts reach top quotations. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32½@33c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 18@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; extras, 23½@ 24c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds or poorer, 18 @22c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Penn. and nearby, henhery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 35@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@46c; small whites, 35@ 40c; Western, gathered whites, 33@40c; State, Penn. and nearby, hennery browns, 37@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@35c; nearby refrigerator whites, 29@27c.

DEFINING PRESERVATION.

Freezing and Cold Storage Are Not Within the Meaning.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals, in a decision by Judge De Vries, construing the preserved fish provision of the tariff, held that cold storage was not "preservation" within the meaning of the act. Neither was natural freezing. This decision, it was said yesterday in importing circles, will have direct application to a wide variety of articles imported in cold storage.

The case before the court was an appeal by Moscahlades Brothers of 22 James Street, this city, from a decision by the Board of General Appraisers holding that Collector Malone properly classified fish roe under the paragraph for "caviar and other preserved roe of fish." This called for a duty of 30 per cent. The importers claimed that the roe was not "preserved" in the sense that ingredients had been introduced into the product to keep it in its natural state, and asked free entry as "eggs of fish."

The board, in overruling the importers' contention, was guided by a decision made by Judge Martin of the Customs Court in the case of Kagawa arising under the Tariff act of 1909. In that case the decision held that, in construing the preserved fish provision of the old law, "Congress evidently intended to classify all fish roe which had been treated in any manner for preservation for food purposes as preserved fish roe, and to subject the same to duty as such under the fish schedule."

Judge De Vries said that the interpretation placed by the board upon the Kagawa decision did not seem warranted. "Obviously," said he, "the court meant 'in any manner' to refer to any method and not to any degree of preservation." It was shown at the trial that the importation was of fish roe from fish caught in the Caspian Sea, and which had been treated with salt and salt water sufficiently to effect at least a stage of preservation. The merchandise was imported at New York, and it appeared that by reason of and during the colder Winter months at this port it could be kept without other preservative; that it was usually consumed, sold, or shipped away from this city before or during February or March; and that during the Summer and warmer months the roe would not keep outside of cold storage. In reversing the board the Justice said:

"A fair analysis of the record fails to show any condition of preservation of this merchandise which so arrests decomposition for any substantial period of time without the constant presence of the arresting agency of natural or artificial heat or cold. Cold storage is not preservation within the act. Neither is natural freezing."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Sixty corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $6,402,200, were chartered today. They include:

Butterworth-Judson Corpn., alkalies, dyes, chemicals, drugs, metals, minerals, coal, proprietary articles, capital $100,000; shares common stock of no nominal or par value, 25,000 shares preferred stock, value $100 each, to carry on business with $3,000,000; H. S. Perrigo, T. S. Buckingham, W. P. Powell, Great Neck, L. I.

S. M. Flickinger Co., Inc., Buffalo, grocer, merchant, manufacturer, $1,000,000; A. H. Nassal, L. M. and S. M. Flickinger, Buffalo.

Elmer Beers Co., Inc., department stores, dry goods, cloth manufacturer, furrier, haberdasher, general broker, agent, 5,000 shares preferred, value $100 each; 3,000 shares common, no par value; carry on business with $350,000; S. H. Diman, R. E. J. Corcoran, G. B. Goldin, 438 West 110th St.

Talking Toys Corpn., phonographic mechanisms, motors, toys, novelties, articles embodying phonographic features as one of their elements, $550,000; H. Kaufmann, J. Bloom, J. Lawrence Davis, 98 West 83d St.

Longingoe Land Co., Inc., rent, exchange, and improve real estate, merchandise, realty brokerage, agency, $450,000; J. A. Topping, H. Marston, J. H. Staats, 20 Broadway.

American Textile Co., Inc., artificial or other silk, cotton, or similar material, jobbers, commission, $100,000; S. Hagar, C. Hates Dana, W. R. Dorman, 111 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Atlas Package Co., Inc., Attica, ladders, crates, baskets, boxes, fruit packages, $25,000; L. Dickinson, H. V. Stoddard, J. Bacon, Gasport.

Adolph Isenbhop Co., Inc., 69 Wall St., general brokerage, trading, $100,000; R. Badenhop, S. Lamont, Jr., H. W. Holcombe, 147 Bostwick Av., Jersey City.

Pado Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $100,000; C. P. Sands, P. and A. Douglas, 233 B'way.

Brooklyn Hoffbrauhaus, Inc., Brooklyn, hotels, restaurants, dwellings, saloons, $50,000; T. J. McCarty, E. A. Gery, G. V. Stanton, 140 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

Cornell Clothing Co., Inc., men's and children's clothing, $50,000; L. Lipsky, H. and I. Saperstein, 166 West 96th St.

U. S. Standard Chemical Works, Inc., chemical articles and those incidental or connected therewith, $100,000; H. D. Davy, A. Hlavac, Jr., L. S. Loevi, 1,180 Fox St., Bronx.

Nyatco Corpn., raw and prepared clays, modeling clays, brick, stone, terra cotta, $50,000; H. A. Schoonmaker, W. R. Waite, W. Garis, 146 Bleecker Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Linden Art, Inc., Queens, novelties, fancy goods, $20,000; R. Dugan, C. L. Brunner, B. Bernstein, 440 Shepherd Av., Brooklyn.

The Indian Fibre Board Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., N. Y., sashes, doors, frames, finished lumber, $30,000; W. H. Gardner, L. H. and E. C. Great, Philadelphia, Jefferson County.

The Monarch Carbon Paper Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., typewriter ribbons, stationery, office supplies, dyes, $20,000; P. Fahle, E. H. Kaunan, G. J. Phillips, 500 Ridgeway Av., Rochester.

Factory Sales Co., Inc., metal goods, wares, merchandise, $25,000; F. and E. Richardson, C. W. Sprague, 442 West 95th St.

Rosen & Flower, Inc., cloaks, suits, kindred articles, $25,000; P. Flower, Y. and M. Rosen, 218 West 112th St.

Luton Specialty Co., Inc., merchandise, $15,000; M. Cohen, F. R. May, J. B. Jaffe, 41 Essex St.

Midbar Holding Co., Inc., realty, $10,000; A. Miests, L. K. Martus, I. Levy, 907 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Glanzbrook & Gurdin, Inc., silversmiths; $10,000; L. J. Frey, J. M. Gurdin, H. Glanzbrock, 915 East 163d St., Bronx.

Thomas J. Horton & Co., Inc., publishers, printers, loose leaf systems, paper, office furniture; $10,000; H. C. Broking, S. S. Clayton, T. J. Horton, 606 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Transfer and Storage Publishing Corp., publishers, printers, dealers in directories; $10,000; W. O. Leet, F. S. Ravner, F. M. Cresant, 2,100 Jerome Av., Bronx.

Louis Burkhard Cooperage Co., Inc., Syracuse, barrels, tubs, vats; $10,000; M. C. and L. Burkhard, 508 Danforth St., Syracuse.

Mamaroneck Lumber and Supply Co., Inc., Mamaroneck, building, construction, supplies, trucking, hauling; $10,000; L. J. Perrin, H. Hamilton, L. Hoyt, 60 Wall St.

Independent Electric Lighting Corp., Inc., transportation, electricity for light, heat, power; $5,000; H. E. Diamond, A. Werner, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

James E. Winterbottom, Inc., undertaking, funeral furnishings, livery, livestock, trucking, $10,000; D. M. Esterle, L. J. Reuther, J. E. Winterbottom, 321 St. Nicholas Av.

Loeser, Robinson & Armstrong, Inc., steamship and freight brokerage, forwarding, $10,000; H. Armstrong, J. A. Robinson, V. Loeser, 320 West 108th St.

Demartin Hat Co., Inc., millinery, $10,000; A. Davidson, H. Goldin, V. De Martin, 14 St. Luke's Place.

Rubin & Ullns Bros., Inc., manufacturers, merchants, dry goods, embroideries, white goods, linens, silks, $10,000; A. Shabshelowitz, I. B. Ullns, M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

Patchogue Knitting Mills, Inc., Patchogue, raw material, goods, wares, merchandise, $6,000; L. Monniess, A. Ratchick, T. Strasuer, Patchogue.

40 West Eighty-third Street Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; J. and A. Polstein, R. Engel, 26 East 82d St.

Nathan Shiffman, Inc., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; H. Rosenman, M. Levy, N. Shiffman, 1,545 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

The Prospect Cloak Co., Inc., women's and children's wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Diamond, R. and H. Pankin, 1,433 50th St., Brooklyn.

Simplex Shade Adjuster Co., Inc., shade adjusters, novelties, $5,000; L. Ogust, T. G. and J. Spencer Crosby, 9 West 37th St.

Doorkin Parlor Furniture Co., Brooklyn, parlor suits, other furniture, $5,000; C. and I. Rendelman, H. Doorkin, 16 Varet St., Brooklyn.

Carmody Printing Co., Inc., printing, bookbinding, $5,000; J. Wadler, J. Lipsky, H. Goldenberg, J. J. Hayden, 258 Broadway.

C. I. M. Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, development, $5,000; R. C. I., and L. Mandel, 304 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: New Amsterdam Casualty Co., New York, $650,000 to $750,000; Metropolitan Flour Mill and Grain Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Nathan Reich & Co., Inc., New York, $1,300 to $7,000; Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co., New York $200,000 to $250,000.

Capital reduction: Pintard Realty Co., Inc., New Rochelle, $100,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Wayne Fit Wear Proof Co., Inc., New York; Pretzfeld & Co., Manhattan; Irving Place Theatre, Manhattan; G. & N. Enterprises, Inc., New York; Exposition Wheel Chair Corpn., Buffalo; Max Lehrer & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Tremont Coal Co., Inc., Bronx; Vassar Waist, Inc., Manhattan; Elite Waist and Dress Co., Inc., New York; Dr. Kelly Medical Co., Buffalo; Golden North Amusement Co., Inc., Manhattan.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Advances Made on Reappraisements of Values.

Because Fountain Rothwell, Collector of the customs district of Kansas City, Mo., filed an appeal for an appraisement of Mexican zinc ore with the importers instead of with the Board of General Appraisers as provided in the tariff's administrative law, Judge Howell of the tribunal yesterday dismissed the case. It was also shown that the Collector's appeal was not taken within the sixty days allowed by law. It appeared that the Bartlesville Zinc Company imported several carloads of the ore at Collinsville, Okla., which had been purchased from the Minerals and Metals Company of New Laredo, Mexico. The Collector thought the appraisement made by the port Appraiser too low, and evidently intended to ask the board for a review. How he came to make the appeal to the importers was not revealed by the official papers. Judge Howell's action has the effect of allowing the port Appraiser's figures on the ore to stand.

The general upward tendency in the cost of production abroad owing to the war was reflected in several cases disposed of yesterday by single General Appraisers or boards of three. One of these cases was that of A. & R. Malinenayde & Co., of Paris, who sent over shipments of cigarette paper, described as 18-grain. It was entered as having a French market value of 196.92 francs per 100 bobbins. Appraiser Sague raised the value and the Collector taxed the goods on the higher basis. At the hearing, the importer of the paper admitted that the market had advanced at the time of shipment to the value fixed by the New York Appraiser, which was 200 francs per 100 bobbins. Judge Fischer affirmed the latter figure as the dutiable level.

Judge Brown followed up his action of last week holding that the products of one of the big Norwegian sardine canneries must pay higher duty on account of a price advance in Norway, by ruling that smoked sardines in oil from the Concord Canning Company, of Stavanger, were entered below value. The goods which were invoiced as Constellation brand, 100-4 United States tins, were entered at 28 crowns per case. The reappraisement made yesterday advanced the dutiable value to 30 crowns per case.

An unusually heavy advance was imposed by Judge Sullivan on bottles from C. Depinoix, of Paris. It amounted to 40 per cent., this action calling for a corresponding percentage in penalties, making the actual advance 80 per cent. on the value of the goods. The bottles were received here Nov. 17 and sent to the Appraiser's warehouse. The importers here added to the invoiced prices to make what they deemed correct market value, but the Appraiser acting on information in his possession, put the prices on a much higher level. Judge Sullivan affirmed the Appraiser's action.

Both the Government and the importers appealed for a reappraisement in a case involving the market prices of soap of different kinds manufactured by John Knight of London. The Collector claimed that the Appraiser at Chicago put too low a value on the goods, while the importers alleged the Appraiser's rate too high. Judge Sullivan, after studying various London price lists, reappraised the merchandise at rates lower than the importers had entered the goods, thereby apparently sustaining the original invoiced prices. The importations included bowl shaving, toilet tablet, coal tar, British square and shaving stick soaps.

Polishing cloths from the Redlo Company of London were before Judge Sullivan, the issue being whether a discount of 20 per cent. should be allowed. There was no question of the actual value of the goods or the cash discount of 2½ per cent. The 20 per cent. discount was not shown in the price list, but on all merchandise sold in the home market a discount of 20 per cent. was allowed. That corresponded, the General Appraiser held, with the discount allowed on all exportations. The importers claimed discounts of 20, 5, and 2½ per cent. The decision advanced the goods by making the discounts 20, and 2½ per cent.

Glass merchandise, consisting of flower blocks from S. Buckley & Co., London, came up for reappraisement on petition of the Government, it being charged that the Appraiser at Albany where the goods were entered failed to take note of English market advances in fixing values. The advance claimed by the Collector was sustained by Judge Sullivan it being shown that this advance was the price at which the sales were made. The General Appraiser added 10 per cent. to the invoiced prices, and to the reappraised values 33 1-3 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—J. G. Myers Co.; P. J. Carbine, dress goods; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY—R. C. Reynolds Co.; W. J. O'Pray, carpets and furniture; Breslin.

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; A. L. Carmany, dry goods; J. M. Fay, linens and men's goods; I. Irudeau, dress goods; 2 Walker.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glass, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; Miss M. Schneeberger, jewelry, leather goods; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—S. J. Adler & Son; J. M. Adler, furn. goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Goldberg Pants Mfg. Co.; S. D. Goldberg, pants; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; Miss I. Bosman, laces, embroideries, neckwear, and trimmings; 1,199 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—L. Harris, cloaks, suits; Grand.

BANGOR—Maine Dry Goods Co.; H. H. Epstein, general merchandise; Albert.

BIRMINGHAM—Plaitz Dry Goods Co.; L. Plaitz, general dry goods, men's, women's, children's clothing, rugs, carpets, furniture; 1,161 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. A. E. Francis, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; S. Krous, jobs dresses, suits; Miss Malbee, jobs cloth coats, furs; Miss A. Golding, underwear, waists; J. Watters, mdse. mgr.; C. Robinson, jobs underwear, aprons; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. W. H. N. Francis, infants' and children's and boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; C. G. Sheffield, misses' coats, skirts, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; G. Snyder, stationery; E. Lahty, laces, embroideries; Mr. Wentworth, stationery; E. A. Brown, auto apparel; J. W. Kelley, worsteds; art embroidery; Mr. Long, leather goods, trunks, bags; F. Coleman, dress goods; J. T. Hagan, white goods; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; Mr. Rogers, gloves; Mr. Creeron, millinery, basement; Mr. Reid, hosiery, underwear; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; Mr. Anderson, representing; Miss Nolan, veilings; Mr. Conway, women's coats, skirts; Miss Snellings, laces, basement; Miss L. Robicheau, coats, basement; Miss Sweeney, misses' dresses; Miss M. Murphy, art goods, basement; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—New England Skirt Co.; L. Davis, skirts; Union Square.

BUFFALO—Klein-Sauter Co.; R. J. Sauter, G

THE DEFENSE OPENS IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Motions to Dismiss Indictments Are Denied and the Testimony Begins.

LEDYARD IS ON THE STAND

One-Time Representative of the Late J. P. Morgan Makes General Denial of Charges.

Judge Hunt refused yesterday to dismiss the indictments against any of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, on trial in the Federal District Court charged with conspiring to break the Sherman law. He ruled, however, that a letter written to Charles F. Brooker by President J. M. Hall of the New Haven could not be used against him, but that was a trifling advantage compared with what the defense had hoped to gain by dismissal of the indictments against some of the defendants or the striking out of the Metropolitan Steamship Company evidence against all but E. D. Robbins.

Without any opening statement, counsel for the defense began at once to call witnesses. They do not purpose to make any prolonged fight, and C. F. Choate, who is doing much of the examination, expressed the hope that he could close his case by the end of the week. Lewis Cass Ledyard was on the stand the greater part of yesterday. Charles M. Pratt, another defendant, will be called, and E. D. Robbins is expected to testify if he has sufficiently recovered from an attack of grip.

William Rockefeller will not take the stand to explani any New Haven affairs with which he was connected. Dr. Walter F. Chappelle, his physician, appeared yesterday and testified that to do so might endanger his life. Mr. Rockefeller at first was a regular attendant at the trial, but has not been in court for a week on account of a cold. Dr. Chappelle said that if he were examined in public his throat trouble might cause serious results.

E. Dana Malone, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, was the first witness called bp the defense. He was asked particularly about the Boston Railway Holding Company bill, which permitted the New Haven to exercise control over the Boston & Maine. In answer to the questions of Mr. Choate he said the bill had been passed through the influence of the New Haven. He admitted having had one short talk with T. E. Byrne, a Vice President of the New Haven, but that was all, he said.

Cross-examined by R. L. Batts for the Government, Mr. Malone asserted that he was prejudiced against the New Haven and that he had brought many actions against it.

With the exception of a little formal evidence from Arthur P. Russell, valuation counsel of the New Haven system, the first of the day was taken up by Mr. Ledyard's testimony. As the representative of the late J. P. Morgan he was of considerable importance in New Haven affairs, and he was taken by his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, through the history of all his relations with the New Haven, and was asked in detail about the doing at each of the Directors' meetings he attended. He gave his own explanation of the facts, and his evidence amounted to a general denial of the charges.

Asked by Mr. Nicoll to explain exactly what took place at a Directors' meeting, he said:

"Mr. Mellen would preside at the meetings. He had in front of him an enormous mass of papers, formal reports, and memoranda. He used to take up these one by one, and he knew exactly what each contained. I never saw his equal as a presiding officer. He was a perfect marvel.

"He had everything at his tongue's end, just as you have seen him testify here. We had great confidence in Mr. Mellen. He was thoroughly familiar with all the needs and conditions of New England, and his recommendations carried great weight. Sometimes one of us would disagree with him, but generally his suggestions were adopted."

Mr. Ledyard went in detail through the story of the acquisition of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven. He explained that he first heard of the negotiations from Richard Olney, who, as Attorney General under President Cleveland,might be supposed to understand the law. He was then Vice President of the American Express Company, and when Mr. Olney suggested that the New Haven purchase the express company's block of Boston & Maine stock, he went first to talk it over with J. C. Fargo, the President of the express company, and then to see W. K. Vanderbilt to make sure that the New York Central, which was also a large holder of the express company's stock, would not object to the deal.

"Did you consider the effect of the purchase of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven on the commerce of New England, the laws of Massachusetts, and the statutes of the United States?"

Mr. Ledyard then at length explained what his understanding of the law was at that time, especially the Sherman law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. He discussed the Northern Securities decision, and explained how, as a lawyer, he had informed his colleagues that he was convinced of the legality of what they were doing.

This brought Mr. Ledyard to the evidence which W. B. Lawrence had given concerning the Boston & Maine transaction, in which he had been accused of manipulations. All this the witness asserted was entirely untrue.

From this point on, Mr. Nicoll took Mr. Ledyard through the history of the New Haven as revealed by the minute books of its Directors' meetings, bringing out how much time Mr. Ledyard spent in Europe during consummation of some important New Haven affairs of which are now subject matter of the indictments.

Mr. Ledyard said he had taken part in certain conversations with those controlling the Metropolitan Steamship Line concerning a purchase of the line's freight boats, but that it was not until the trial itself and after the Government had brought it out in testimony that he had known of the transactions negotiated by Mr. Robbins. These are the transactions by which it has been contained the New Haven, acting through Mr. Robbins, got the Yale and Harvard transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the purpose, it has been contended, to eliminate their competition with the New Haven's passenger service.

Mr. Ledyard, as an expert yachtsman, said he had realized the great danger of running fast passenger boats between New York and Boston, and that he would never have consented to the New Haven's maintaining such a service.

Passing on to the Billard transactions Mr. Nicoll showed that Mr. Ledyard had made careful inquiries of Mr. Mellen concerning their character, and that he had been assured by Mr. Mellen that they were perfectly legitimate and absolutely bona fide. Mr. Ledyard said he took no part in preparing the statement asked for by the Massachusetts Legislature regarding the deal, but that he had suggested including in the statement what Mr. Mellen had told him, viz. that the stock had been sold to Billard because Billard was "friendly."

One point that Mr. Ledyard emphasized was his belief, until 1912 and until the decision in the Union Pacific Railroad case, that the Sherman law had no reference to the holding of one railroad by another. Up to that time, he said, all rulings had been doubtful, but he had regulated his own policy so as to conform to them.

Mr. Ledyard will be on the stand again this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

City Retires Six Men on Pensions.

The Board of Estimate yesterday retired on yearly pensions the following men who have been in the service of the city for thirty years or more: Justice John Fleming, Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, $3,150; William R. Rabell, axman in the Water Department, $450; Patrick Coyle, Park Department, Manhattan, $837; Clarence G. Reton, Park Department, Manhattan, $900; Clarence B. Morton, City Clerk's office, $1,050, and Frederick Dittman, Park Department, Manhattan, $430.

CARUSO HIS OWN LAWYER.

Demands Bill of Particulars in Suit Brought by Chauffeur.

Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, determined for once in his life to be his own lawyer and thereby get out of trouble, stumbled into the dismantled chambers of the First Municipal Court yesterday and insisted upon being confronted at once with the man who wished to sue him for $1,000 for breach of contract. But Vittorio Franco of 879 Broome Street, who is the plaintiff in the case, failed to appear. Having served Caruso with a summons only on Monday night Franco thought it would take the tenor at least a week to array legal talent in his defense.

The Clerk of the Court, Thomas O'Connell, told the singer that, according to the rules, Franco could have at least two days in which to file the summons after the defendant had been served. This being the case, Caruso said he would wait. In the meanwhile, like one thoroughly familiar with court procedure, the tenor put in a formal demand for a bill of particulars.

In this bill of particulars, which will be granted to Caruso by order of the court, Franco will have to describe in detail the contract wherein he alleges Caruso agreed to hire him as his chauffeur for the present season. Franco was the tenor's chauffeur last year, and, according to his contention, Caruso renewed the contract for another year and caused him a loss of $1,000 by disavowing it. Caruso denies having ever agreed to a renewal of the contract, and intends to prove it to the court when the case comes to trial without the assistance of any lawyer.

MOVE FOR WORLD COURT.

League to Work for International Peace Chartered at Albany.

The World Court League was incorporated in Albany yesterday. It is an outgrowth of one of the movements for international peace which is backed by many prominent men throughout the country. The incorporators comprising Alton B. Parker, John Hays Hammond, Oscar S. Straus, Henry Clews, W. E. Knox, Emerson McMillin, Augustus Busch of St. Louis, Congressman W. W. Wilson, and Henry R. Rathbone of Chicago, Samuel C. Dutton of Hartsdale, and E. C. Stokes of Trenton.

Henry Clews, who has been prominently identified with the formation of the organization, explained last night that its purposes had no connection with the present war, and that no active steps would be taken while the war lasted. The purpose of the incorporation is, he said, to give legal and permanent form to the movement, which will now be organized in various States. Its members believe that international affairs should be governed by a judicial body whose judgments the various nations would pledge themselves to carry out.

The movement believes in disarmament by the nations except for an international police force to carry out the mandates of the World Court. Offices will soon be opened and a campaign of education begun. When the war is over the organization will seek, through cooperation with organizations of similar beliefs in foreign countries, to create an international sentiment for a World Court to settle all future international disputes.

ARTISTS TO VISIT CITY HALL.

Architectural League Will See Restoration Work.

The Architectural League will visit the City Hall in a body this afternoon at the invitation of President McAneny and inspect the changes in the interior of the building. About 100 of the city's leading architects, sculptors, and painters will be in the party. They will go through the building from cellar to attic, and will be told just what has been done to reconstruct the Hall, after several decades of neglect, along the lines designed by John McComb a hundred years ago.

Two gifts from Mrs. Russell Sage, one of $40,000 for the restoration of the Governor's Room and the other of $25,000 for the restoration of the dome and rotunda, had a great deal to do with the result, President McAneny from the time he became Borough President made it his special work to see that the Hall was put in order section by section. Part of the cost was met by transfers from accounts in his own department and part by special appropriations.

The work of reconstruction is not yet finished. The interior of the Aldermanic Chamber needs to be put into harmony with the simple Colonial scheme, and certain changes should be made in the cupola. When the visitors have made their inspection tea will be served in the rooms of the Municipal Art Commission, with Mrs. Secretary John Quincy Adams presiding. The leaders will then escort Mr. McAneny down to India House, in Hanover Square, and give him a dinner in token of his services to the cause of American art as applied to municipal buildings.

BOSTON BOY HERE ON NICKEL

Picked as a Runaway the Moment He Got Into Grand Central.

In a bright red sweater and a blue hat, Elkin Dorn arrived in this city yesterday on a tour to see the world. His rosy cheeks attracted the attention of a special officer in the Grand Central Station when he came from the Boston train. Elkin is 13 years old, and with the knowledge that comes of long experience, John Porter, the special policeman, picked him for a runaway at once.

"Who, me?" said Elkin indignantly when Porter put the question direct. "Don't worry, I can take care of myself."

Porter didn't think so, and by questioning the boy elicited the fact that Dorn had taken his Christmas money from a good home at 681 Everett Street, Boston, and had come here to start life, "just like they do in the story books."

"This is all I have left," the boy admitted, pulling a solitary five-cent piece from his pocket. "The ticket took $2.65, and that about cleaned me out."

The lad spent the night in the care of the Children's Society, and today his father, Morris Dorn, will take him back to Boston, and to school.

CITY FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS.

Aldermen Refuse to Place Limit on Motor Trucks' Speed.

The Board of Aldermen held the last meeting of the year yesterday. President McAneny, acting as spokesman of next year's minority for the occasion, presented a gavel to Frank L. Dowling, who is to succeed him. Alderman Dowling thanked the board on behalf of the present minority for the treatment the Democrats have received at the hands of the Fusion majority. He promised, if he becomes Acting President, to give the Republican minority the same fair treatment.

The board passed a resolution appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of city flags for school houses and defeated an ordinance requiring the placing of speed governors on motor trucks.

Crippled Children Have a Party.

About 150 little crippled children from hospitals and private homes were brought to the McAlpin Hotel yesterday by the Rest-a-While Club of Brooklyn and enjoyed a Christmas party. Mrs. Harrison Gray Lamson, President and founder of the club, which conducts a Summer Home for Helpless Crippled Children, was hostess. Miss Amelia Summerville was in charge of the amusement features. Wilma Wynn and John Clay danced. Miss E. V. Reed, head nurse at the New York Orthopaedic Hospital on Fifty-ninth Street, with five assistant nurses, brought thirty-five of the youngsters from that institution.

Gets $200 for Loss of 5 Eyelashes.

The suit for $500 damages for the loss of five eyelashes which Miss Julia Perubsky of 125 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, started against the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and which was to have been tried today, was settled yesterday, when Miss Perubsky agreed to accept $200. She said that hot cinders from a passing express train singed her eyelashes while she awaited a train at the East Twenty-second Street Station in Bayonne.

HINTS THAT NATION MAY TAKE RAILROADS

Possible Outcome of Future Problems, ex-Commissioner Prouty Declares.

FEARS LACK OF CAPITAL

A Logical Outcome of Modern Regulation Which Can Limit the Returns of Investment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Charles A. Prouty, who resigned as Interstate Commerce Commissioner to become Director of the Commission's Division of Valuation that is now engaged in compiling the physical values of railroad properties in the United States, today asserted that time alone would tell whether, under the present strict supervision of railroads by the Government, enough private capital could be found for the transportation needs of the future. At any rate, he concluded, private capital would require a larger return than bonds issued by the Government for the same purpose, and the time would come when the people would ask whether it would not be better and cheaper to have the Government take over transportation facilities and give the service directly to the people.

Mr. Prouty was speaking before the section on taxation, finance, commerce, and transportation of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. He said that when the great private investments that now supply sinews for the American transport system were made Government regulation did not exist. He asked the question whether with regulation in force these investments of private capital ever would have been made. He confessed that he could not answer his own question.

Mr. Prouty's remarks have particular political significance now on account of the veiled references in President Wilson's address to Congress on the subject of railroads. Those references seemed to imply that there might be too much regulation and that the roads were being hampered in the performance of their functions. Senator Newlands of Nevada has already introduced a bill providing for a joint commission to study the whole question of transportation control and every public statement made now by an officer of the Government is studied by members of Congress for possible light on the real meaning of the President. Mr. Prouty in his speech today said:

"The property invested in our public utilities is private. Ordinarily the owner of private property may do with it as he lists, but today the commission controls the property of the utility. It can largely overrule the judgment of the owner as to the methods which should be employed, and it can absolutely limit the return which can be earned. When the investment was made regulation was not the effective thing it is now. Would the owners of this property have invested had they foreseen what is actually happening?

"In the future large sums, perhaps as large or larger than the present investment, must be had for the further development of these utilities. Can that money be obtained? Will private investors have sufficient confidence in the future of their investment to make it? Will the commission give the owner of the utility sufficient latitude in its operation, and will it allow a sufficient return so that the needed private funds can be had? This is the doubtful point, and the doubt can only be solved by actual experience.

"This much is certain, the rate of return must be very much in excess of the rate at which the Government itself could borrow money for providing the same utilities, and the question may finally be, 'Can the people afford to regulate their utilities, or is it better that the Government should furnish the service at first hand?'"

Mr. Prouty said that the need of the Government regulation was due to the fact that the corporation furnishing the service usually has a monopoly. The patron who required the service must pay the price asked. There is no element of bargain and sale; he is at the mercy of the utility. Since the individual is powerless to protect himself the Government must protect him, Mr. Prouty asserted. Otherwise society could not properly develop.

"Experience shows," continued Mr. Prouty, "that the only way in which the public can be protected and exact justice done to the utility is by prescribing in advance the conditions of the service, and the charge at which it shall be rendered. It finally has been determined after much discussion and litigation that this method of regulation may be employed. The Legislature may prescribe the rule and the rate by direct enactment, or it may create a commission and invest it with that authority. In fact, most States and the Federal Government have created commissions through which regulation is administered."

TAFT EULOGIZES J. M. RUSO.

Talks to State Stenographers' Convention of Yale Classmate.

Ex-President William H. Taft was the principal speaker last evening at the fortieth annual convention of the New York State Stenographers' Association at the Hotel Astor. He paid a high tribute to the memory of James M. Ruso, who for thirty years had been an official stenographer in the courts of Albany and was a classmate of Mr. Taft at Yale. Mr. Taft, among other things, said:

"I feel quite close to stenographers. I have been with them all my life. They are a great test of a man's veracity and accuracy. They are most embarrassing to gentlemen with light-fingered memories. Therefore, they are upholders of the truth.

"Now dear old Jim Ruso has gone. He was a man of great force of character, a man of high ideals, a man whom it was always good to meet, because he seemed to breathe a healthy atmosphere from him. He was a chum of an Albanian who has been Mayor, Banty McEwan, and they two in our class were associated together. I used to see Jimmie whenever I went to Albany. He was a good citizen. He was a good friend. He was a good classmate, and he was a good man.

"I thank you, my friends, for this opportunity to say this of Jimmie Ruso. I am glad to meet you also, and to testify to my kindly association with men that make other men adhere to the truth."

Ex-Mayor McEwan of Albany, to whom Mr. Taft referred, died on Monday.

The convention, which is presided over by Seth B. MacClinton, President of the association, will end tonight with a dinner at the Astor.

Kane Gets a Year and $500 Fine.

Robert A. Kane, who was convicted of keeping a disorderly house near Fort Totten, Whitestone, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Neiman in the Queens County Court to one year in the city prison and to pay a fine of $500. In his defense, Kane testified that he paid protection money to a police Captain who is now dead and to another who is in an insane asylum. In passing sentence Judge Neiman said there was no doubt but that the evidence presented by the defense was false.

DEFEND SEAMEN'S ACT.

Secretary Wilson and Others Praise It at Labor Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Members of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in convention here today, defended the new seamen's law, which some shipowners have declared would drive all American ships from the seas.

"Better no American marine than a merchant marine with no American mariners," was a phrase in an address by Henry W. Farnum, Professor of Political Economy at Yale. He said that, in spite of mechanical improvements in shipbuilding, the wireless telegraph, watertight compartments, and safety appliances, the number of lives lost at sea had steadily increased. "The striking fact is that in these disasters the cause lay, not in the elements, but in some imperfection in human nature," he said.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor appeared before the convention unexpectedly late in the day and joined earnestly in the defense of the seamen's law. He emphasized its humanitarian features, and declared it had achieved for the American seaman his first step toward real freedom.

At tonight's session the retiring President, Professor Henry E. Seager of Columbia University, urged that social, industrial, and political preparedness should come before military preparedness.

"The air is filled with plans for preparedness," he said. "It should require but little argument to convince any intelligent person that the sort of preparedness which this country will need during the next ten years, while European nations are slowly recovering from the staggering losses and wastes that war is inflicting upon them, is not military but social, industrial, and political. It is this sort of preparedness that should be the rallying cry in all our propagandist efforts."

Professor Irving Fisher was elected President of the association.

WANT ORDINANCE VETOED.

Jewelers Say They Are Classed with Second-Hand Dealers.

Jewelers, refiners, and assayers object to a second-hand dealers ordinance which was passed by the Board of Aldermen last week, and the Mayor will be asked to veto it today. The ordinance, which is aimed directly at merchants who might be receivers of stolen goods, is so worded as to include practically every refiner and assayer and the greater part of the manufacturing, wholesale and retail jewelers.

If the ordinance becomes effective without amendment retail jewelers, jobbers, and manufacturers will have to comply with its provisions or refuse to accept in any way any article composed in whole or in part of gold, silver, or platinum that does not come directly from the manufacturers to the wholesalers or from the wholesaler to the retailer. The jeweler will not be permitted, unless he accepts the position of a second-hand dealer, to take back any ring or mounting or other article from a customer and allow the latter the value in old gold or metal, nor even to accept an article with such a small amount of precious metal as a pearl necklace with a gold or platinum clasp for the purpose of buying one or more of the pearls in the collection.

No jeweler can advance money to a customer or any one under the ordinance as it now stands or have given him as collateral for the loan or technically even credit on an account of a customer the value of a piece of jewelry which he is willing and anxious to accept.

Under the new ordinance jewelers and refiners will be compelled to keep a record and description of every such article purchased or taken in exchange, a description of the person from whom it is obtained, and to submit reports to the police. It is also provided that the article must be held for a period of thirty days before being disposed of.

REALTY RECEIVERS NAMED.

Judge Hand Appoints Job E. Hedges and Francis A. Winslow.

Judge Learned Hand appointed yesterday in the Federal District Court Job E. Hedges and Francis A. Winslow receivers for the New York Realty Owners in the equity suit brought by Lillie S. Thompson of Stamford, Conn., on behalf of herself and other bondholders.

This corporation, which has been operating largely in Yonkers and the neighborhood, was organized on Nov. 24, 1896, as the Realty Loan Trust Company, but assumed its present name in 1905. Its financial statement for June 1 last showed its assets at $3,964,713, and its liabilities at $3,064,713. The plaintiff holds bonds of the value of $10,752, and on this she asserts that the interest has not been paid and that its liabilities on this account amount to $24,000. It is also stated that the company has not paid its taxes and assessments, which bring its deficit up to about $50,000.

The complaint also alleged that preferential payments had been made and that some of the property of the concern had been sold to satisfy tax liens, while there were mortgages totaling $400,000 on its real estate.

The receivers were directed to ascertain the position of the concern and call a meeting of creditors.

A. J. DREXEL, JRS., RETURN.

He Says 60 Men of Fighting Age Were Stopped from Sailing Here.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., returned yesterday on the American liner New York from England, where they have been staying with Lady Decies, a sister of Mrs. Drexel, who was Miss Marjorie Gould. Mr. Drexel said that the Allies were doing quite all right, and the people in England were not at all anxious as to the result. He said that the examination of passports on leaving England was very strict, and that sixty men of fighting age had been stopped from leaving Liverpool on the New York.

Another prominent New Yorker who returned on the liner was Ogden Mills, who said he had been to England to visit his daughter, the Countess of Granard, and had nothing to communicate.

INSPECT NEW MUNSON SHIP.

The Munamar Will Sail for Cuban Ports Fortnightly.

Two hundred shipping men attended a reception and luncheon given yesterday by Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Line, on board the company's new passenger steamer Munamar, which will leave New York on her maiden voyage to Antilla and other Cuban ports on Dec. 31. The steamer is fitted up to accommodate fifty first-class passengers amidships and thirty in the second cabin aft. The saloons are large and well ventilated, and the suites on the upper deck and the cabins are fitted with bedsteads instead of berths.

After the inspection of the ship at noon a luncheon was served in the main saloon under the direction of William Butler, senior chief steward of the line, at which a brief speech of welcome was made by Mr. Munsey.

The Munamar carries 7,000 tons dead weight. She is 367 feet long, 47 feet 8 inches beam, and has a speed of 13 knots. After the first sailing Dec. 31 she will leave Pier 9, East River, every other Saturday for Cuban ports.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 1, and Hongkong, Dec. 4—and mails dated Shanghai, Nov. 27; (Chinese,) Shanghai, Dec. 3; Yokohama, Dec. 7, and Honolulu, Dec. 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers China and Persian Maru, were dispatched east on Dec. 24 and Dec. 25. These mails are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 30; Shanghai, Dec. 3; Yokohama, Dec. 11, and Honolulu, Dec. 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Marti, were dispatched east on Dec. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Dec. 31.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:28|Sun sets..4:59|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:42	12:45	6:57	7:18
Governors Island	12:55	12:57	7:36	7:47
Hell Gate	2:45	2:47	9:16	9:27

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 28.

SS New York, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
SS United States, Christiansand, Dec. 17.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 25.
SS Rosenberg, Algiers, Dec. 4.
SS Rayo, New Orleans, Dec. 17.
SS Devon City, Plymouth, Dec. 9.
SS Aralwen, Norfolk, Dec. 25.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Dec. 25.
SS Ampleforth, Algiers, Nov. 30.
SS Etna, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Dec. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 16
Bankdale	Bordeaux	Dec. 9
King Edward	Cardiff	Dec. 11
Palacine	Brixham	Dec. 11
Purus	Victoria	Nov. 30
Tenin	Para	Dec. 16
Mongolia	Coronel	Dec. 2
Veenbergen	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 27
Corning	Copenhagen	Dec. 10
Hylas	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Patria	Piraeus	Dec. 8
Allianca	Cristobal	Dec. 23
Socony	Port Arthur	Dec. 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 26
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Korea	London	Dec. 18
Canastota	St. Lucia	Dec. 21
Communipaw	Gibraltar	Dec. 16
Zacapa	Kingston	Dec. 25
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 27
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25

DUE FRIDAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Dec. 24
*Ryndam	Falmouth	Dec. 22
*Kursk	Archangel	Dec. 17
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 31
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 16
Euclid	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Dec. 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 28
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 25
El Siglo	Galveston	Dec. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Tsushima Maru	London	Dec. 18
Riverton	Barry	Dec. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 29

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Almirante, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tudor Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	10:00 A.M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Hoadley, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hawaiian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Californian, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Stockholm, Gothenberg	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cacique, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 28.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 1,724 miles E. at 5:30 A. M.; due Jan. 1, forenoon. American Line.

SS Communipaw, Alexandria to New York, was 609 miles E. at noon; due 30th, afternoon. Standard Oil Company.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 252 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 65 miles N. of Mobile Bar at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 158 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 689 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 1,094 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 560 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS J. A. Hooper left New Orleans for New York at 3:30 P. M.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 135 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 471 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 321 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hyacinthus, at East London, Dec. 24.
SS Edward Pierce, at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 27.

Sailed.

SS Buyo Maru, from Montevideo, Dec. 26.
SS Rugbelan, from Marseilles, Dec. 21.
SS City of Oran, from Padang, Dec. 19.

Passed.

SS Turbo, New York for Kuroki, passed Malta.
SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Dover.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 4, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Jan. 3, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 3, SS Ioannina.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Stockholm.
Norway and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 4, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Dec. 30
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matai.....Dec. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Dec. 31
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....Jan. 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Jan. —
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Jan. 8

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

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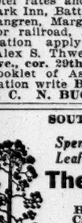
SOUTH CAROLINA.



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BAHAMA ISLANDS.

RESORTS.

PENNS

OPPOSE 'PIECEMEAL' COURT HOUSE PLANS

Erecting the Building in Installments Is Called "Too Expensive."

IMMEDIATE OUTLAY LESS

Estimate Board Holds a Conference to Discuss the Financial Problems Involved.

The Board of Estimate, the Court House Board, and leading real estate owners yesterday discussed the new County Court House at a conference in the City Hall. Among the real estate men present were ex-Borough President Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests; Alfred E. Marling of H. S. Ely & Co., Robert A. Chesebrough, William I. de Bart of the Cruikshank Company, John J. Pulleyn of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, and Richard Mortimer, members of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests; Lawrence M. B. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, and Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The chief question discussed was whether the city should proceed immediately to let the contract for the construction of the entire Court House after the plans of Guy Lowell, or whether it should be content with taking up the building of the main part of the structure and leave the completion of a certain number of floors for the future. To carry out the entire project, it was said, would take about $8,000,000 for the construction work and something less than 2,000,000 for the furnishing contract, while if some of the rooms were left incomplete now the present outlay would be about 1,000,000.

Mr. Marling and Mr. Chesebrough both opposed the idea of building by installments on the ground that such a method would result in increased cost. Mr. McGuire and Mr. Kelsey, however, were opposed to the undertaking of the entire work at this juncture.

No definite decision was reached and it was decided to hold another conference in the near future. The general opinion, however, appeared to favor doing the whole work at the present time.

The question of finances was raised. The debt limit at the end of the year will be $10,300,000, less certain numbers of items which have been counted against it recently. After Dec. 31, however, it will begin to increase. It was suggested that it would not be necessary to count against the debt limit the entire cost of the new structure, as the expenditures may be placed in the city budget a part at a time. The city officials will look into that before the next conference.

When Mayor Mitchel was asked whether there was any possibility of the entire Court House plan being abandoned because of its cost, he replied:

"That is impossible. You must remember the city owns the land on the new site in fee simple."

"Is there any chance," he was then asked, "of postponing the actual construction work for a year or two, until the city's finances are in better shape?"

He said that, too, was impracticable, and expressed the opinion that the only thing to do was to proceed with the plan. He said there had been a great deal of opposition at the conference to the proposition to build the Court House piecemeal.

The cost of the Court House site was about $11,000,000, and the building is to cost less than $10,000,000. Most of the old buildings have been cleared away from the ground, and the cost of carrying the vacant land is about $1,000 a day, interest on the purchase money.

STRAUS AND MAYOR CONFER.

Assure Each Other of Co-operation for the City's Good.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, accompanied by Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, paid his first visit since his appointment to the City Hall yesterday, and conferred with Mayor Mitchel on several points. After he had gone the Mayor said:

"Chairman Straus called to assure the city officials of his co-operation and assistance on all questions involving both the city and the commission. I assured him in return of our hearty support and co-operation. We discussed several matters on which we are getting together, but in quite an informal way."

JUDGE MALONE IMPROVING.

Illness in Hospital Attributed to Bad Courtroom Ventilation.

Judge James T. Malone of General Sessions is in St. Vincent's Hospital recovering from an attack of acute gastritis. It was reported late last night that he was improving rapidly.

During the past month Judge Malone complained constantly about the condition of the courtroom in which he was compelled to preside. Twice he adjourned court on account of bad ventilation in Part VI. of General Sessions. He finally adjourned court until the end of the term, declaring that no juror should be required to serve in a room where he would be exposed to pneumonia.

McCarren Estate Settles a Suit.

A suit brought by William S. Hurley against the estate of Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who was the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, was settled yesterday when the plaintiff agreed to accept $6,582. Hurley claimed that $31,777 was due to him from the estate for money loaned to Senator McCarren.

WIRELESS TO JAPAN ASSURED SUCCESS

Experiments Between Honolulu and Funabashi, 3,400 Miles Apart, in Progress.

TO OPEN EARLY IN 1916

Rates Will Be Considerably Lower Than by Cable—Speed and Accuracy Promised.

The Japanese Government has notified the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America that the new wireless station at Funabashi, near Tokio, is completed and will be ready for transpacific communication soon after New Year's. Experimental work between Honolulu and Funabashi is now going on, and it was said yesterday that the reports indicate that the system is working in splendid fashion at both terminals, which are separated by a distance of 3,400 miles. The Funabashi station is equipped with the Marconi apparatus, but is owned and operated by the Japanese Government.

"We are getting ready to open the new transpacific service from San Francisco to Tokio, via Honolulu, early in the new year," Vice President Nally of the Marconi Company said yesterday, "and we have every reason to believe that the service will be a success from the start. The tests now being made between Honolulu and Tokio show that we can get the Japanese station with great clearness, the signals being so clear that in numerous instances San Francisco, which is 5,600 miles from the Funabashi station, has caught the signals as clearly almost as did Honolulu."

The new Government station at Funabashi is a 300-kilowatt plant, the same as the plant near San Francisco. There are two stations at Honolulu, each of 300 kilowatts, one facing east and the other west, one to send and the other to receive in the relay work either way.

It was said yesterday that when the new transpacific service between Hawaii and Japan is opened to commercial business the rates will be considerably lower than the present cable rates, and that the service promises to be speedy and trustworthy from the start. The Western Union Telegraph Company will handle the transcontinental business from New York to the station near San Francisco. The date of the commercial opening of the service is yet to be announced. Everything is ready, and except for the fact that Japan is at war the service would probably already be in operation, it was said.

DENY TIDAL WAVE LIABILITY.

Man Whose House Was Swept Away Can't Collect Insurance.

A jury in the Federal Court in Newark yesterday decided that a tidal wave had wrecked the Summer home of George E. Mausert, a former Newark hotel proprietor, now of Manhattan, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., in a storm during the Winter of 1913. The suit was brought against the Agricultural Insurance Company of New York by Alfred Yankauer, Mausert's trustee in bankruptcy, and the Newark Trust Company, a mortgagee.

The policy held by Mausert covered loss of his property by wind, but made no exceptions as to any liability by the insurance company by tidal wave, or damage caused directly or indirectly by water. Counsel for the plaintiff attempted to show that the wreck of the house was due to the high winds prevailing during a storm along the Jersey coast early in January, 1913.

Leo Levy, counsel for the insurance company, called only one witness in the defense. He was William V. Martin, an observer in the United States Weather Bureau at Long Branch, who testified concerning the velocity of the winds blowing at the time the Mausert house was destroyed.

Mr. Levy contended that during the severe storm that raged along the coast on Dec. 26, 1912, no part of the house was weakened by the wind, but that the heavy seas that broke over the bulkhead had undermined the house, and in January, 1913, a tidal wave had wrecked the building and washed it out to sea.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

SUFFOLK ST, 66; Leshinsky & Lane against Wolf Wadler et al., Nov. 24, 1915.....$45
11TH AV, n e corner of 42d St; Michael Chernega against Sam Muller et al., May 21, 1915, by deposit.....$50
20TH ST, 12 East; Berger Mfg. Co. against Edward H. Mount et al., Jan. 27, 1915..$756
37TH ST, 327 and 329 West; Rosecor Construction Co. against Emma M. Vynne et al., Oct. 29, 1915.....$2,518
88TH ST, 310 to 328 West; Koehler, Spyr & Farrington against Emma M. Vynne et al., Oct. 26, 1915.....$225
75TH ST, 412 East; Drum Elevator Co. against John Donohue et al., June 10, 1915.....$622

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Gersman & Lozner, Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman et al., Sept. 27, 1915.....$440
BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Hay Walker Brick Co., Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman et al., Sept. 27, 1915.....$223
BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Builders' Brick & Supply Co., Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman et al., Sept. 25, 1915.....$363
BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Builders' Brick & Supply Co., Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman et al., Sept. 29, 1915.....$494
BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Philip Wattenberg et al., Oct. 6, 1915.....$232
STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 75x137; Harby, Abrons & Mellus, Inc., against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx et al., Dec. 6, 1915.....$2,825

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

88TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 54.9x102.2; City Mortgage Co. loans 106 East 88th St. Corporation, to erect a nine-story apartment, 10 payments.....$145,000

Bronx.

RYER AV, s e corner of 184th St, 60.8x101.4; Montrose Realty Co. loans D. A. T. Realty Corporation, to erect one-story apartment, 7 payments.....$36,000
RYER AV, e s, 60.8 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; Montrose Realty Co. loans D. A. T. Realty Corporation, to erect one-story apartment, 7 payments.....$29,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

14TH ST, 506 East; Julius Mendelson against Francesco Amanti et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Mendelson.
29TH ST, 836 West; Victoria A. Romaine against Schuyler V. C. Hamilton et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.
113TH ST, 9 East; David Werner against Louis Hershfield et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Davis & Davis.
125TH ST, n s, 870 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y. against Wm. J. Leonard et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
MORNINGSIDE AV East, 6; Henry F. Schwarz against Simon Anhalt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, s w corner of lands of Public School 40, 50x100; City of New York against Pam Realty Co. et al., action to acquire title; attorney, L. Hardy.
168TH ST, n e corner of Findlay Av, 200x285; City of New York against Thornton Bros. Co. et al., action to acquire title; attorney, L. Hardy.
SIMPSON ST, between Freeman St. and Home St., known as Lot 52, Block 2,974, Section 11, on Tax Map; Rudolph Wallach Co. against Robert J. Rooney et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, A. Weymann.
OAKES AV, n s, 250 ft n of Jefferson Av, 100x175; also Jefferson Av, s s, 250 ft w of Fox Av, 25x121.4; Harman Co. against Jennie Evalenko et al., foreclosure of mortgages; attorney, H. C. Durland.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Leslie R. Palmer Resells Dey Street Plot for a Record Price—City Buys Block for New School Building—Two East Side Dwellings Sold—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

A quick resale in Dey Street, and which is said to have netted the recent buyer a handsome profit, added an interesting feature of activity to the realty market yesterday. The property includes the two old buildings at 20 and 22 Dey Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Church Street on the west, and on the east the new twenty-six story office building just completed by the Western Union Telegraph interests on the site of its old home on the Broadway corner, and covering additional property in Dey Street.

The two Dey Street plots were purchased by Leslie R. Palmer less than two weeks ago from John B. Peck, and he announced that he was having plans prepared for a twenty-story building. He has now resold the plot through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and it was rumored that interests connected with the Western Union were the buyers, as a tall building on the plot would seriously impair the westerly light and air of the new structure.

It was also rumored that Mr. Palmer obtained a price close to $425,000, which evidently establishes a record for inside Dey Street lots, as that figure would average about $109 per square foot. The two parcels have a combined frontage of 50 feet by 78.8 feet in depth. An executor's deed transferring the 25-foot parcel at 20 Dey Street to Mr. Peck in 1907 gave the consideration at $150,000.

Builders Buy Heights Plot.

Behrman & Schwartz have purchased from Gustavus L. Lawrence the northerly portion of the fifteen lots in the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, between 190th and 192d Streets, which Mr. Lawrence bought earlier in the week. The portion sold fronts 109 feet on the avenue by 98 feet deep. The new owners will erect three five-story apartment houses on the site. Under the name of the S. B. Building Corporation they have erected several such structures in the upper Washington Heights section. M. I. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers.

City Buys Bronx Block.

The city of New York has purchased from Mrs. Emily Schaeffler and Joseph C. Schaeffler the Schaeffler homestead property covering the entire block front on Grote Street between Cambreling and Beaumont Avenues, having a frontage on Cambreling Avenue of 202.59 feet and 133.27 feet on Beaumont Avenue, containing about thirteen lots, for the erection of an annex to Public School 32. The school property will now comprise the entire block bounded by Grote Street, Cambreling Avenue, East 183d Street, and Beaumont Avenue. W. E. and W. I. Brown negotiated the sale.

Increases East Side Holdings.

Isaac Tager has increased his holdings on Ludlow Street by the purchase of No. 17, a five-story front and rear tenement on a lot 25 by 87.6, from the Equality Construction Company. The buyer holds title to 13 and 15 Ludlow Street and now controls a plot 65 by 87.6. E. H. Ludlow Co. negotiated the sale.

Sells Fifty-fourth Street Residence.

The five-story dwelling at 17 West Fifty-fourth Street, fronting twenty-five feet has been sold by William B. May & Co., for Dr. Walter B. James. The buyer will ocupy the house. The adjoining houses at 13, 15 and 19 are owned by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mrs. Paul Dana has purchased the three-story dwelling at 174 East Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 18.9 by 100, from J. D. Fessenden. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the J. W. Cornish Construction Company the five-story new-law house, with four stores, at 4,121 Third Avenue, between 175th and 176th Streets, opposite Borough Hall, on a plot 50 by 104. The buyer gives in part payment the plot, 100 by 125, on the west side of Park Avenue, 102 feet north of 179th Street. This plot is to be improved with two five-story apartment houses by the Cornish Construction Company.

An investing client of John Fetzer has purchased from the Middle Borough Realty Company, 403, 406 and 407 East 159th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 50 by 100. The same broker also sold in conjunction with George Herold for the Jacob Bloom Construction Company 743 and 745 East 178th Street, a five-story flat, plot 75 by 100, between Clinton and Prospect Avenues.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Incorporated, have sold the plot 120 by 100 on the south side of Sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Brooklyn, as a site for a factory.

Long Island.

Theodore S. Hall has sold the Maple Hill estate of Mary D. Allen, at Huntington, L. I., to H. A. Bixby. The property consists of five acres and buildings, and is adjacent to the Huntington Golf and Marine Club.

Dwellings Leased.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles P. Brown Company has rented the residence at 9 East Eighty-eighth Street to Walter Douglas.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company and Henry Pierson & Co. have leased for the estate of Mary V. Phillips to Henry O. Clauss and W. Duncan Silkworth the four-story dwelling at 780 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Union Street, Brooklyn.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Philip Lehman, acting as agent, to Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden the four-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 100, at 26 West Fifty-fourth Street.

John F. Scott has leased for Thomas Blagden one of the three country houses recently purchased by him from David Weingarten, known as Lakeside, on the corner of Osborne Avenue and Lakeside Avenue, Lawrence, L. I., to Grayson M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company. Another one of these houses, adjoining Lakeside, was rented a few weeks ago to Samuel N. Hinckley.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Eighty-ninth Construction Corporation, Jacob Axelrod, President, store at 2,410 Broadway, for a period of years, to Mark J. Gabriel, dealer in Oriental rugs.

Bastine & Co., as agents, have leased the store and basement of 36 East Twenty-second Street to Noschkes & Grossbard.

Realty Notes.

Plans for flats and apartment houses aggregating $275,000 were filed with the Bronx Bureau of Buildings yesterday.

In the sale of the Brayton Ives estate property at Ossining, N. Y., to Hiram C. Bloomingdale, Pease & Elliman represented the Ives estate and L. J. Phillips & Co. the purchaser. The property comprised 120 acres, and was held at $150,000.

G. Ajello has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new apartment house to be erected by Dr. Charles V. Paterno on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Jan. 7.

80th St, 216-218 West, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x96.9, four-story front and rear buildings; G. L. Slawson against Distributers' Realty Co., et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $38,987.82; taxes, &c., $360.14; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

103d St, 220 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; A. J. Chabet against Sadie Nathanson et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; M. J. Driscoll, referee; due, $14,143.39; taxes, &c., $426.14; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Bailey Av, 3,058-60, e s, 225 ft n of Boston Av, 150x87.8x irregular, two four-story flats; Prospect Investing Co. against Bailey Apartment Corporation; S. W. Collins, attorney; J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $17,390.88; taxes, &c., $560; subject to mortgage of $24,000; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ferry Av, 2,533, w s, 387.3 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 19.6x115.8, three-story brick dwelling; Margaret Olivet against Henry Agate et al.; John Santora, attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $1,738.87; taxes, &c., $400; prior mortgage $6,000; to the defendant for $7,700.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Elizabeth St, 287-289, w s, 67.2 ft n of East Houston St, 40.9x84x irregular, six-story tenement; Banned Friend against M. B. Barclay et al.; Action 1; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Benno Von Witzleben, referee; due, $6,816.55; prior mtg $30,000.
Elizabeth St, 293 and 295, w s, 135 ft n of East Houston St, 54x83.1x irregular, two six-story tenements; same against same; same attorney and referee; action 2; due, $12,608.06; prior mtg $27,000 on each house.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 203 West, n s, 92 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 21x100.5; five-story tenement; Israel Winer against Samuel Liebovitz et al.; J. J. O'Grady, attorney; S. H. Eisler, referee; due, $1,922.15; taxes, &c., $498.20; prior mtg $11,500.
104th St, 164 East, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.11, eight-story tenement; Z. H. Oppenheimer against M. E. Hoyt et al.; Meigham & N., attorneys; C. J. Desile, referee; due, $11,684.71; taxes, &c., $508.30.
Fort Washington Av, w s, 70.10 ft s of 162d St, 29.6x152.9x14.11, vacant, store; Fridman Construction Co. against Charles Dalley et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; G. J. Gillespie, referee; taxes, &c., $500.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100, three five-story flats; American Bible Society against County Land and Mortgage Co. et al.; F. de P. Foster, attorney; Adolph Stern, referee; due, $140,257.95; taxes, &c., $16,337.77.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Stanton St, 338 and 340, n w corner of Mangin St, 40x70, seven-story factory; Ogden Brower et al., trustees, against L. Zodikow et al.; W. D. Kearney; Timothy Daly, referee; due, $32,171.48; taxes, &c., $2,541.38.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Creston Av, e s, 165.18 ft s of 197th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 33.3x92; Ajay Realty Corporation, 25 Elizabeth Street, 201 Broadway, President; owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $50,000.
Belmont Av, n e corner of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x79.6 and 47.10x 86; Harkness Holding Corporation, Rappael Loranzo, 220 Broadway, President, owner, Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $100,000.
Pauling Av, e s, 54.33 ft s of 217th St, for a one-story brick garage, 15x17; Isaac Greenberg, on premises, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $300.
Underhill Av, e s, 190 ft s of Patterson Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 14x14; Thomas M. Quigley, 2,837 Roebling Av, owner; Joseph M. O'Neill, 140th St and Walton Av, architect; cost, $300.
181st St, s s, 100 ft w of Vyse Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 70x98.9; Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., Philip Weinstein, 174 Stebbins Av, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $70,000.
Honeywell Av, s w corner of 180th St, for a five-story tenement, 65.2x106.2; Martha Building Corporation, Samuel Lipman, 1,018 East 163d St, President, owner; Charles B. Meyer, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $55,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 154th St, 24.11x irregular x98.11x122; Ferdinand A. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., 74 Broadway, mtg $20,000, Dec. 2; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1
BROADWAY, w s, 57 ft n of Morris St, 62.10x190.10 to w s Trinity Place (11 and 13) x59.7x190.5; Trinity Place, s w s, 29x28.2 to e s Greenwich St (51) x29.10x 19.6, except parts for streets; Broadway, 400, n s corner of Walker St, runs n 30x e 89.11x n 5.6x e 10x s 35.6 to Walker St x w 99.11; Church St, 218, 25x100; Broadway, 39, w s, 134.3 ft n of Morris St, 26.8x190.5 to Trinity Place, n w corner Church St, 115, x22.10x 190.10 Frankfort St, 35 and 37, s s, 118.1 — Gold St, 59x107x46.6x111.4; also all right, title, and interest to land under water, wharfage, bulkheads, &c., opposite Battery Place, n w corner Washington St, runs w 180 to e s of West St x20.7x e 180 to Washington St x s 16.8 to beginning; Washington St, w s, Lot H, on map annexed to indenture made by De Peyster to Gibbons, Jan. 3, 1818, 22x— to e s West St, intended to include all right, title, and interest to E. Kellogg to land under water lying to w of and opposite Lot H, and to all right, title or land under water lying to s, between s s thereof and s s of Battery Place; Augustus Hemenway and Morris Gray, trustees of will of Augustus Hemenway, Augustus Hemenway, Canton, Mass.; Morris Gray, Newton, Mass., and Hy. L. Shattuck, 135 Marlborough St, Boston, Mass., as joint tenants, b. and s., all liens, July 28; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$1
BROADWAY, s w corner of Riverside Drive, 20x32.6x48.4, gore, with all right, title, and interest to any strip or gore on s s; Frederick W. Seebel and another, executors of Daniel E. Seybel, to Hy Sheafer, Pottsville, Penn., Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,750
SAME PROPERTY; Louise E., wife of Edward Goddard of Los Angeles, Cal., to same, quitclaim, all liens, Oct. 18.....$250
SAME PROPERTY; Ella S. Thompson, Freehold, N. J., to same, quitclaim, Dec. 18, all liens; attorney, same.....$250
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100; Earle W. Webb, referee, to Lawyers Real Co., 160 Broadway, Oct. 21; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway.....$14,075
HOUSTON ST, 427 East, s e corner of Columbia St, 19.6x50x75; Martha W. Wall to Lillian Eisenberg, 344 Riverside Drive, b. and s., c. a. g., April 1; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100
LEXINGTON AV, 1,490, w s, 25.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80; Benjamin J. Applebaum to Hannah Applebaum, his wife, 1,467 Hoe Av, mtg $16,500, Dec. 28.....Gift and $100
MANHATTAN ST, 114 to 118, s s, 154.2 ft e of Broadway, 79.6x33 to 127th St x96.3x 98.1; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., 74 Broadway, mtg $28,900, Dec. 16; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway...$1
PARK AV, e s, 81.8 ft n of 90th St, 19x88; Madeline S. Booker to Mary H. Maynard, 286 Lexington Av, mtg $22,000, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
PEARL ST, 397, n w s, 16x89; John E. Crawford to Thomas F. Connery, Sr., 397 Pearl St, or 57 Madison St, mtg $11,080, Nov. 23.....$1
SUFFOLK ST, 169, w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 24x100, foreclosure Dec. 16; Harry W. Newburger, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 27; attorneys, Carr & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$16,000
WOOSTER ST, 251, w s, 284.9 ft n of Canal St, 22.7x100; Henry H. Curran, referee, to Florence K. Leopold, 357 West 84th St., Dec. 28; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$10,000
3D AV, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x175; Edw. Callan to Mary Callan, 110 West 120th St, March 5; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Callan to Edw. Callan and another, 119 West 120th St, March 5; attorney, same.....$1
19TH ST, n s, 437.10 ft w of 6th Av, 42.3x 92; Alphonse H. Kursheedt to another, trustees, to Silas Swarts, 610 West 110th St, Dec. 28, mtg $60,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$80,000
28TH ST, 228 West, s s, 320.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9, Lydia L. Caroline Reis to Sarah Flam, 1,167 Washington Av, mtg $18,000 on whole and $5,000 on ½ part, all liens, Feb. 27, 1912; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....Sarah Flam to Oestreicher Realty Co., 449 6th Av, all liens, ½ part, Dec. 20; attorney same.....$100
49TH ST, s s, 143.6 f e of 10th Av, 21.6x 100.5; Margaret Dimuth and another to John Wolf, 454 West 49th St, Dec. 27; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$1
49TH ST, 541-545 West, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Frederic C. Leubuscher to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 29.....$1
81ST ST, 318 East, s s, 190 ft e of 2d Av, 15x100.2x irregular; Victor S. Stefek, 145 Ripley Place, Elizabeth, N. J., to Victor and Theresa Stefek, May 12; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St, s e corner.$100
82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Julius Steger to Josepha B. Hitze, 165 West 48th St, mtg $19,500, Dec. 20; attorneys, Brewster & F., 165 Broadway.....$100
87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x 100.8; J. Howard Reed to Billings Estate Corporation, 115 Broadway, mtg $19,000, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
103D ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Minnie M. Zabriskie, (Lozier,) Bogota, N. J., et al., heirs of John Lozier, to Annie M. Lozier, widow, 85 Atlantic St., Hackensack, N. J., June 23; attorney, L. Van Riper, 25 Nassau St.....$14,000
121ST ST, n s, 125.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x—; Edw. Callan to Mary Callan, 119 West 120th St, March 5; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av, and 148th St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Callan to Edw. Callan and another, 119 West 120th St, March 5; attorney, same.....$1
130TH ST, s s, 118.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x 99.11; Samson Friedlander, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 27; attorneys, Cary & Carwell, 59 Wall St.....$8,500
133D ST, 28 West, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; James C. Thomas to Henry Taylor, 89 West 134th St, mtg $19,750, Dec. 22; attorney, James C. Thomas, Jr., 203 Broadway.....$100
134TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Leopold Brown to Chelsea Exchange Bank, 266 West 34th St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Nov. 29; attorneys Shaw, F. & S., 2 Rector St.....$1
136TH ST, 155 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Mary E. Solinear to the Trustees for the Corporation of the African M. E. Church, or Zion Church, City of New York, 153 West 136th St, mtg $3,500, Dec. 27; attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,252, e s, 35.6x76; Theresa Turk to Julia B. Lewis, 315 West 112th St, mtgs $19,000, Dec. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
BASSFORD AV, 2,252, e s, 35.6x76; Phelan Brothers Construction Co. to Theresa Turk, 60 St. Nicholas Av, mtgs $19,000, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
BECK ST, 686, s s, 54.1x125; John J. Hynes, referee, to Mary J. Schwartz, 132 West 121st St, mtg $40,000, Dec. 27; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$2,000
HAVILAND AV, n s, 268.4 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x103.1; Mink Construction Co. to Mary Hofmann, 2,027 Hoeland Av, mtg $1,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
LOT 78, Block 2,841, tax map; Augustine R. McMahon to Joseph W. Balet, 128 East 89th St, Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,250
LOT 83, east half, map Unionport; Henry W. Unger, referee, to Joseph Frey, 1,058 Jackson Av, Dec. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,000
LOTS 95 and 96, map Henry Morgenthau; Antoinetta Santulli to Mariana Sapienza, 149 East 55th St, ½ part, July 28; attorney, Mariana Sapienza, 149 East 55th St.....$10
VYSE AV, w s, 25 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Lawrence R. Martin, referee, to Carrie L. Agner, 370 West 127th St, Dec. 16; attorney, John J. McBride, 29 Broadway..$2,250
WALTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of Hawkstone St, 91.9x irregular; also Hampton St, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Broadway Trust Co. to Philip J. Kearns, 2,311 Grand Boulevard, mtg $7,000, Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
WASHINGTON AV, e s, in division line Lots 51 and 56, map Morrisania, 37.6x113; William J. Diamond to Ida Eshlag, 1,060 Madison Av, ½ part, mtg $30,000, Nov. 30; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row..$100
134TH ST, 463 East, n s, 25x100; Philipp Weinmann to Ernestine Rubenauer, 2,388 Catalpa Av, Brooklyn, mtgs $16,500, Dec. 28; attorney, William Saueracker, 2,630 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

RUTGERS PLACE, s s, 57.7 ft w of Clinton St, 25.5x72.10; Dayton Building Co., Inc., to William J. Amend, trustee, 378 West End Av, Dec. 28, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & Co., 110 Nassau St.....$13,500
19TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of 7th Av, 17.11x92; Silas Swartz to Alphonse H. Kursheedt and another, trustees, 12 West 44th St, Dec. 28, due as per agreement; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$60,000
40TH ST, 104 West, s s, 25x98.9; Christine Straiton to Susanna Sands, 149 East 36th St, Dec. 10, prior mtg $75,000, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1,000
58TH ST, s s, 68.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 37.6x —; Elizabeth Smith to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 28, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$26,000
85TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 54.9x 102.2, 106 East 85th Street Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Dec. 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$175,000
130TH ST, 155 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Mary E. Salinear to Katherine S. Galbraith, 2,204 R St. N. W., Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 10 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, w s, 150 ft n of Scott Av, 25x110; Charles H. Marshall to William H. Hyland, 117 West 89th St, March 8, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. A. Michell, 32 Nassau St.....$2,231
HAVILAND AV, n s, 266.4 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x103.1; Mary Hofmann to Mink Construction Co., 2,135 Gleason Av, Dec. 15, due as per bond; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$1,000
HAVILAND AV, n s, 191.4 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x103.1; Mink Construction Co. to Christian Ehlers, 1,194 Clay Av, prior mtg $3,000, Dec. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 Brook Av.....$600
LOT 78, Block 2,841, tax map; Joseph W. Balet to Simeon M. Barber, 137 East 85th St, Dec. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 176th St, 60x irregular; Trinity Congregational Church of Tremont to Congregational Church Building Society, 287 4th Av, Dec. 20, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000
164TH ST, n s, 93.4 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.8x100; also 164th St, n s, 110 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.8x100; James J. Buckley to Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St, Dec. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Central Brewing Co., 68th St and East River.....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CEDAR ST, n s, New York Clearing House Building, part of basement; New Yeok Clearing House Building Co. to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, L. Marsh, 66 Liberty St.....$25,000
CHRYSTIE ST., w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 26x100, the land; Beekman Estate to George Friedland, 113 Chrystie St, 20 years from Nov. 1, 1915.....$1,600

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,281; Sophie Knopper to Jennie Levey, 199 Belmont St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, James Avery.....$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

141ST ST, 572 West; Eugene Glucksmann against Broad Edge Corporation, owner; Mr. Ehrgot, contractor.....$109
BROADWAY, 3,456; Eugene Glucksmann against Broad Edge Corporation; Mr. Ehrgot, contractor.....$33
138TH ST, 603 West; Eugene Glucksmann against Argyle Co., Inc., owner; Mr. Smith, contractor.....$26
MADISON AV, 1,844; John Burns against Samuel Levy, owner; George Lewith, contractor.....$54
SAME PROP

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Two storm areas of marked intensity are charted on the weather map of Tuesday night, one central over Alabama and the other over the North Plains States. The former storm has caused general rains throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, and snow and rain in the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, and Texas. The latter storm is causing snows in the Northwest, the Rocky Mountains, and Plateau regions, and rains in the Pacific States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from New York to Key West, and thence westward on the Gulf Coast to Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States, and it has fallen decidedly in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and East Texas.

A change to much colder weather has made its appearance in the Far Northwest.

Indications are that the southern storm will advance rapidly northeastward and be attended by rain Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and snow or rain Wednesday night and Thursday in New England.

Snows and rains are also probable in the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming south over the south portion and probably increasing to gale force by Wednesday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, increasing east, probably reaching gale force; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, shifting to southwest and west gales.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain or snow. Thursday, snow or rain, followed by clearing and colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Wednesday. Thursday, clearing and colder.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, probably snow.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain or snow at night and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	38	38	4 P. M.	35	41
6 A. M.	25	41	6 P. M.	35	38
9 A. M.	24	39	9 P. M.	34	38
12 M.	30	42	11 P. M.	38	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.93 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.2 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:15—335 W. 17 St.; J. Stumpo...Not given
1:40—1,908 3 Av.; Morton Foster.....Slight
3:04—G. E. 16 St.; Rothchild Realty Co.Slight
4:00—1,727 Park Av.; Sarah Mather.....Slight
5:15—133 St., (auto); A. Finkerberg .....Slight
8:00—Hunts Point R. R. Yard; N. Y., New Haven R. R., (freight) car .....Slight
10:40—620 E. 11 St.; Morris Skolvik...Slight
P.M.
1:45—679 11 Av.; Mary Nadelli.....Slight
2:10—109 Mott St.; Anna Cocozza.....Slight
2:45—Hawkins St. & Ft. Schuyler Rd., N. Y. City .....Slight
1:45—1,442 Charlotte St.; Max Popper.Slight
3:45—252 8th Av.; Joseph Flynn.....Slight
4:40—4,307 B'way, Weehawken & Jacobs.Slight
4:30—255 W. 116 St.; Peter Doelger..Slight
4:35—634 E. 4 St.; John Allen.....Slight
3:45—224 W. 116 St.; Reuben Nathan..$5,000
6:05—33 McComb Pl.; Horowitz.....Slight
6:50—55 E. 99 St.; Louis Pearlman..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: 12 P. M., Dec. 28: Patrol. H. Moffett, 69, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed Nov. 26, 1887.

Reinstated, 10:30 A. M., Dec. 28: As Patrol., 1st Gr., A. O. Hayes, assigned to 85th.

Transfers and assignments, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1: Capts. P. Corcoran, 290 to 77; T. F. Maude, 292 to 69; Lieuts. J. J. Noble, 6 to 150, to command; L. M. Haupt, 281 to 6, to command; Sergts. Max C. Schaefer, and F. Unbekant, 290 to 270, Sub-Prect, 290; E. Simons, 292 to 15; T. Kenny, 292 to 275, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; W. J. Bradley, 161 to 163; J. Edwards, 163 to 161, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1, mted. Sergt. with horse and equipts., D. Shine, 292 to 274; Sergts. H. F. Maguire, 276, motor cycle duty; J. F. Quinn, 290 to 154; H. McKenna, 292 to 35; M. J. Kavanagh, F. J. Putz, and R. F. McCarthy, 290 to 276, bicycle duty; J. P. Faney, 292 to 276, bicycle duty; mted. Patrol. with horses and equipts., D. Dinnehan, 276, mtd. Patrol. From 290 to precincts indicated: E. Fehlhammer, 69; H. H. Munch, 174; E. J. Connell, 274; L. Meyers, 174; D. A. Yates, 174; M. F. Dowling, 277; Patrol. J. A. Clair and and J. F. Smith, 290 to 276, mounted to motor cycle duty; J. J. Cox, 290 to 277; M. Delaney, 290 to 22; J. Kraemer, 290 to 161; O. Velt, 290 to 276, motor cycle to bicycle duty; F. G. Whiteside, 290 to 276, motor cycle duty; J. F. Conlan, 292 to 276, motor cycle duty; G. M. Eckert, 292 to 276, sta. house att. to bicycle duty; T. H. Mooney, 292 to 276, clerical to bicycle duty; T. W. Keegan and F. Krenkel, 292 to 276, mounted to motor cycle duty; P. F. Lynch, 292 to 277, assig. as sta. house att. discont.; J. J. Cummings, 292 to 283.

At 12:01 A. M. Jan. 1: From 290 to 276, assignments changed from mounted to bicycle duty; M. J. Brown, H. T. Gibney, D. J. Mahar, J. A. Wilson, E. J. Butler, G. Grosberger, C. Schad, H. E. Rossiter. From precincts indicated to 276, bicycle duty: J. C. Haggerty, 17; F. A. Daly, 26; W. Charles, 153; F. L. Lenz, 153; E. J. Briody, 159; J. F. Curren, 159; W. P. McDonald, 161; H. Manifold, 277; O. L. Sauer, 277; F. Hansen, 285; J. M. Dillon, 290; P. Doherty, 290; A. J. Fater, 290; T. Gutknecht, 290; H. Kuhler, C. Palmer, 290; E. J. Powell, 290; W. Twomey, 290; R. J. Armstrong, 292; J. Damm, 292; G. H. Gick, 292; J. Godley, 292; W. Hell, 292; R. Pawson, 292; W. J. Maher, 292.

R. A. Rosencranz, 61, to Traffic Div. 6 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 14; P. Bajorth, 65, to Traffic Div., 8 A. M. Dec. 14, to 7:50 A. M. Dec. 24; F. Wilton, 65, to Traffic Div., 8 A. M. Dec. 14, to 8:00 A. M., Dec. 28.

Temporary Assignments: Inspector J. S. Bolan, 5 In. D., to command 6 In. D., in addition to his own, 8:40 A. M. Dec. 27, to 8 A. M. Dec. 30; Patrol. G. C. Cole, 35, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. Jan. 2; J. A. Carney, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in corridor, Brooklyn Headquarters Building, 8 A. M. Dec. 27, during absence of patrol. on sick report; F. Long, 160, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Fifth Deputy Commissioner, 4 days, 12:01 A. M. Dec. 28.

Leaves of absence without pay: Sergt. G. F. Vetter, 22, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 28; Patrol. J. Pendergast, 14, 1 day, 12 P. M., Jan. 1; J. E. Ryan, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; G. C. Seifert, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; G. G. Lotterhos, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; H. J. Doyle, 74, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; C. C. Gallagher, 149, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; J. R. Finnen, 151, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; Z. Bates, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; J. F. Walz, 152, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; C. Daum, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 28; W. H. Faure, 155, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; W. Schwebel, 155, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; J. A. Foran, 156, 1 day, 4 A. M., Dec. 25; J. J. McCormack, 167, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 26; T. P. Dinnean, 168, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 29; J. F. Lorigan, 168, 1 day, noon, Dec. 24; E. Luckhardt, 168, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; D. P. Murphy, 168, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 27; J. T. Delaney, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; J. E. Mitchell, Bridge, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; W. H. Flynn, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 28; J. J. Hartwig, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. J. Galvin, 45, 9:40 A. M., Dec. 18, during disability; J. J. Thompson, 65, 1 P. M., Dec. 15, to 12 P. M., Dec. 17; W. J. Manning, 143, 1:25 P. M., Oct. 23, to 12 P. M., Oct. 30.

Fines imposed: Patrol. J. Gallagher, 18, (absent from post,) 3 days; G. Reis, 46, (same,) 3 days; F. P. Bayer, 28, (same,) 2 days; J. P. O'Hara, 28, (same,) 3 days; J. J. Dilworth, 29, (standing in doorway, smoking,) 1 day; T. Lynnes, 29, (absent from post,) 1 day; F. W. Roth, 31, (same,) 2 days; P. J. Daub, 32, (same,) 3 days; T. G. Tracey, 88, (same,) 4 days; C. Downey, Jr., 39, (absent from roll call,) ½ day; M. J. Harrison, 39, (failed to report promptly,) 2 days, (failed to signal,) 8 days; A. F. Huber, 48, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. J. Huebschman, 48, (same,) 4 days; A. Keane, 58, (absent from roll call,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (absent without leave,) 2 days; F. J. Niedhamer, 45, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. Ahern, 62, (in conversation and drinking whisky,) 20 days; J. J. Gorman, 65, (absent from post,) 3 days; W. K. Henry, 65, (failed to signal,) 3 days; H. P. Rado, 66, (absent from post,) 2 days; H. C. Slott, 143, (improper patrol,) 2 days; P. Duane, 145, (absent from post,) (failed to report promptly,) 10 days on both charges; E. A. Schmidt, 145, (improper patrol,) 5 days, (drinking beer at bar,) 5 days; J. F. Rogers, 148, (improper patrol,) 2 days; H. A. Flood, 150, (riding in automobile,) 2 days; D. M. Redmond, 158, (in conversation,) 3 days; W. Wohlaffe, 156, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. T. Fagan, (same,) 2 days; F. Gerhold, 160, (improper patrol,) 3 days; (absent from post, 8 days;) D. Mooney, 161, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (in uniform in rear room of liquor saloon,) 5 days; C. A. Shanley, 161, (improper patrol,) 2 days; M. H. McCormack, 162, (absent from reserve,) 2 days; J. J. McCarthy, 164, (not alert,) 1 day; F. Kline, 275, (standing at bar in saloon,) 6 days; P. Montgomery, 275, (coming from saloon,) 2 days; J. R. O'Brien, 277, (failed to familiarize himself with general order,) 8 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. W. Bourdreau, 48, (absent from post;) J. Byrnes, 140, (failed to signal;) T. F. Winkinson, 146, (absent without permission;) H. Volberg, 149, (riding on trolley;) C. E. Wilson, 154, (absent from post,) W. Sarvis, 161, (improper patrol;) A. H. Ruedi, 194, (failed to discover burglary;) O. W. Nash, 167, (absent without leave;) J. C. Lasenby, 276, (absent from assignment;) J. H. Manifold, 277, (absent from post.)

The following having passed the probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint, are reprimanded: Patrol. J. Mulrane, 31, (absent without leave;) W. C. Wallis, 37, (absent from post;) T. Hynes, 39, (same.)

Charges dismissed: Sergt. T. Sullivan, 10, (improper language to Capt.;) Patrol. W. O'Loughlin, 4, (loitering;) G. E. Kane, 10, (absent from post;) W. A. Coughlin, 32, (improper patrol;) R. W. F. Conley, 39, (same;) Max Dunn, 43, (absent from post;) M. J. Howley, 169, (improper patrol;) H. D. Boschen, 159, (absent from post;) W. F. Jarrett, 161, (absent from a fire;) J. F. Carroll, 163, (improper patrol;) M. Noble, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, (absent from post.)

Deaths: Patrol. W. Acheson, 16, at 7 A. M., Dec. 27; M. Downey, 37, 3:20 P. M., Dec. 27.

Appointed Special Patrol.: J. Day, with the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., Manhattan, Dec. 24; D. Bertholf, with Edmund Dwight et al., 324 West 76th St., Manhattan, Dec. 27.

Fire Department.

Members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fireman 1st gr. A. J. Muir, at the quarters of H. & L. 28, 248-250 West 143d St., at 9:15 A. M. today, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Fireman 1st gr. M. Acheson, dec'd.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. M. J. Walsh, Eng. 85, $5, (loss of cap badge.)

Special leaves, without pay: Engr. of S. W. F. McGinley, Eng. 31, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 29; Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 18, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Dec. 31; Fire. 2d gr. L. Favelet, Eng. 280, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 30; Fire. 1st gr. F. B. Corson, Eng. 97, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Fire. 1st gr. R. J. Condon, No. 2, H & L. 8, 8 A. M., Jan. 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Orders of Nov. 13 relating to 2d Lt. R. S. Atwood, C. A. C., revoked.

Orders of Nov. 13 relating to 1st Lt. O. C. Warner, C. A. C., revoked.

Orders of Dec. 18 amended to read as follows: Maj. R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty and station at Los Angeles, Cal., and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Feb. 5 for Hawaii for duty as Engineer of Hawaiian Dept.

Lt. Col. A. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C., in addition to his present duties, will report to Commanding Officer, Central Dept., for duty as Quartermaster of that department during absence of Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C.

Maj. P. C. Pope, Jr., C. A. C., now on temporary duty in command of Field Hospital 5 at Harlingen, Texas, is relieved from further duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; is assigned to duty with that organization, and will accompany it upon its return to its home station, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. R. L. Carswell, M. C., now on duty in command of Ambulance Co. 5 at Harlingen, Texas, is relieved from further duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; is assigned to duty with that organization, and will accompany it upon its return to its home station, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Leaves: Capt. N. M. Cartmell, retired, recruiting officer, 2 days' extension; 2d Lt. S. Waite, 5th Inf., 15 days' extension; Capt. C. W. Weeks, 28th Inf., 2 months, and 2d Lt. J. F. Barnes, 5th F. A., extension to include Jan. 29.

Navy.

Lts. W. D. Puleston, Naval War College, to Aid to Commandant Narragansett Bay Naval Stat. and W. A. Glassford, to command the Paul Jones.

Jr. Grade Lt. H. C. Train, Naval Radio Stat., Radio, Va., to Communication Office, Navy Dept.

Ensign R. Asserson, the Texas, Dec. 30, to the Sacramento.

Chaplains E. A. Duff, to temporary duty Rec. Ship at Norfolk, and H. Dumstrey, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Gunner J. J. Madden, Rec. Ship at Boston, to the Florida.

Chief Machinists M. A. Thornahlen, the Texas, to the Osceola, and C. A. Alen, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, to the Texas.

Machinists J. P. Knecht, the New Hampshire, to the Louisiana; H. A. Lowell, the Louisiana, home, wait orders, and C. Antrobus, the Ohio, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Aylwin, at Rosebank; Cyclops, at Guantanomo; Ericsson, at New York Yard, and Orion, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Abarenda, Shanghai for Manila; Chattanooga, Bremerton for San Francisco; Jupiter, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, and Uncas, Key West for New Orleans.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for resident physician, grade 2, men only, will be received until Jan 12. The examination is to fill a vacancy at the branch workhouse on Riker's Island, under the jurisdiction of the Correction Department. The salary is $1,200 a year and maintenance. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A physical examination will precede the mental.

United States.

The Commission announces for Jan. 25 an examination for metallographist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the War Department, for duty at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, at a salary of $2,000 a year. The appointee will have general but subordinate charge of the testing laboratory at Watertown Arsenal; direct the preparation of metal specimens for microscopic examination; the photographing of the same and the interpretation of the appearance of the specimens under the microscope; prescribe proper heat treatment when necessary for specimens examined; make and interpret the various standard physical tests applied to metal specimens; investigate miscellaneous problems that arise in connection with the work at Watertown Arsenal; and investigate the properties of the various alloys of metals. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or reports. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The German department of the Washington Irving High School will give an exhibition of students' work from Jan. 10 to 14 inclusive.

The question of the renewal of the lease of 1,253-55 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, as an annex to P. S. 11, has been referred to the Board of Superintendents.

Reports of the Committee on Studies and Text Books, presenting courses of study in home economics and sewing for elementary schools, and in drawing for the fourth year in the high schools have been adopted.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Owen M. Kiernan, an inspector of fuel in the Supplies Bureau, for 1916, he having been elected a member of the State Assembly.

The resignation of Maurice Schwach, a clerk in the Lectures Bureau, has been accepted.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the annex of P. S. 2, 157 Henry Street, be made an annex to P. S. 75.

The transfer of Thomas J. Carney, Sylvia Barasch, and Florence C. Skahan to the Attendance Bureau has been recommended by the Board of Superintendents.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DONALD, JOSEPH D., (June 8, 1914;) net estate, $155,610. Annie D. Hoar and Lizzie D. Moffat, sisters, each given $74,689; Frank Moffat, brother-in-law was given decedent's interest in business of Frank D. Moffat & Co., appraised at $6 237. Assets: Deposits $542; in brokers' hands, $10,610; salary as Treasurer of Donald, Richey & Co., $319; amount of interest in Frank D. Moffat & Co., $6,237; loan, $300; fourth interest in residuary estate of brother, James Donald, $56,546; jewelry and personalty, $4,-520; notes receivable, $4,818; stocks and bonds, $125,644. Stocks were in Standard Oil Companies and subsidiaries, largest holding being 110 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, appraised at $44,000.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Beautifully furnished corner apartment, six outside rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson and Drive, to sublet, five months or longer; immediate possession. Superintendent, 230 Riverside Drive, corner 95th St.

214 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Beautifully furnished private apartment, corner, 8 rooms, 2 baths; possession at once. Phone Monroe Hill 1184.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Two and three room apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Hotel Walton, 70th St., Columbus Av.

Riverside Drive, 790, (corner 157th St.,) apt. 8F.—Elegantly furnished eight-room apartment; 2 baths; sacrifice. Audubon 9744.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

81st St., 120 East, (Between 4th and Lexington Avs.)—Modern housekeeping apartments, 8 rooms and bath, elevator, $1,100 to $1,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

11 East 41st.—Large, sunny front room, bath; open fire; breakfast if desired; maid service. Murray Hill 7051.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 852 to 856.—9 and 10 rooms, 8 baths.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 16 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

300 WEST 93D ST., COR. WEST END AV.
Ideal Home for Bachelor
ONE ROOM AND BATH, $25 TO $30.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $45;
THREE ROOMS AND BATH, $45, 4th Floor.
Maid Service and Meals Served.

Sublet high-class elevator apartment, 8 large rooms and kitchenette, for $28. Lease to October. Washington Heights, 181st St. subway. Audubon 3900. Apartment 65.

Riverside and 135th St., (630 West 135th, Apt. 44.)—6 light rooms; telephone; view Hudson; sublet, $55; immediate possession.

To Sublet.—A four-room housekeeping apartment; all rooms overlooking Columbia Campus. 435 West 119th St. $75.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

202-4 West 96th.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED by bachelor (for Jan., Feb., and March) nicely furnished two or three room apartment in New York or Brooklyn Heights section; must have private bath; outlook, also kitchenette or light housekeeping facilities; reply with full particulars, giving price and telephone number. T. S., 110 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Well-furnished apartment, preferably on east side, for family of four adults; must have light, well-ventilated sleeping rooms; satisfactory references will be given, insuring care of furnishings; no agents. Give address and telephone. C 312 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Six or seven room furnished elevator apartment for Winter; 140th to 180th Sts., west side; about $90 month. Room 604, 27 William St.

Two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, direct from owner, west side Broadway, 75th to 100th St. R 107 Times.

5 light rooms, west side, or Washington Heights. Reywas, 159 West 78th.

Furnished Apartments Wanted—All Sizes.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large sunny room; twin beds; private bath; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall room, with board; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Pleasant large front rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Double, single rooms, baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge. steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Well-heated rooms; hot water supply; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny, warm connecting rooms; private bath; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny room; private bath: piano; for those accustomed to refinement and good living.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Heated room, water; fine table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

THE SICOR.
102 West 74th St.

WEST END AV., 790, (near 98th St.)—Large double front room; private bath; excellent board.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Glen Ridge.—Private family will board three gentlemen; very desirable rooms; location, near station; superior table. Room 1,615, 90 West St., City.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn. For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; large, small rooms; exceptionally clean.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable.

28D, 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Large connecting rooms, parlor floor; private bathroom; reasonable; phone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant second-floor south front room; steam, electricity, phone; $8.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large; open fireplace; also small; private bath; references.

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam heat; running water; bath; telephone. Ferris.

39TH, 11 WEST. — Splendidly furnished rooms; suite, single; elderly gentleman; unexcelled location; owner management; references.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath; quiet, well kept house.

49TH, 57 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; phone; gentlemen.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., Inc.,
Auto Body Builders.
Several limousine and landaulet bodies, new and used; reasonable prices.
Well-equipped Body Repair Department.
250 West 54th St. Circle 787.

Baker Electric, 4 or 5 Pass. Coupe, just completely overhauled and painted Brewster green; new high capacity Exide Battery, Mots Cushion tires; $1,150. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West. Phone Col. 2880.

Packard (1915) limousine; 38; like new. S G V (1914) landaulet town car.
Renault (1914) limousine; 20 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Bargain.—Two-ton truck, in perfect running order; no reasonable offer refused. George Horn Cooperage Co., corner Paynter Av. and Boulevard, Long Island City.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring car; excellent condition throughout; must sell at once for business reasons. L. C. Gunther, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Limousine, Brewster body, broadcloth upholstery; magnificently equipped; practically new; accept reasonable offer. Krinsky, 601 West 171st.

Packards.—All styles; bargain prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 6078.

Sale or Rent.—Monthly. Renault landaulet; like new. Savile, 118 East 66th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 LIMOUSINE,
VERY LATEST MODEL,
MOST REASONABLE RATES,
EXCELLENT SERVICE.
EGIDE AUTO SERVICE,
123 WEST 52D ST. PHONE CIRCLE 774.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Packard—Handsome limousine, hour or month; very low rate. Gifford, Columbus 9021.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, late model, moderate price, to reliable people. Columbus 8968.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; elevator, steam, electricity.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; very moderate; perfectly kept house; reference.

72D SUBWAY.—Large front room, high-class apartment; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 684. Apartment 1C.

72D, (251 West End Av.)—Exceptionally large, front, attractive room in private residence; single or en suite; private bath.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; two separate single rooms.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small rooms; excellent table; best location; near subway. "L"; phone.

78D, 255 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; heat and running water; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; $4.50, $9; telephone.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician, studio for musician; very desirable.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished, large, small rooms; well heated; convenient location; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small warm rooms; running water; reception rooms; telephone.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room; private bath; lavatory; breakfast optional; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End Apartment.)—Sunny suite, or separate; running water. Phone 3000 Riverside.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large rooms, with alcove; running water; telephone; gentlemen, couple.

82D ST., 146 WEST, ANDERSON ANNEX. —Rooms, furnished; elevator, steam heat electricity.

84TH, 254, (West of Broadway.)—Two bedrooms; sitting room; bath; privilege kitchenette; steam; phone; piano; business people. Kibbe.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single, $5; double, $7; bath; gentleman.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; also medium; reasonable.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive; large room; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Beautiful large room, one or two; subway. "L"; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH, 254 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large room or suite; private bath; exclusive; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive single room or suite; near bath; reference. Woodland.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, bright connecting rooms, lavatory; moderate; elevator; references. Mowbray.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large rooms, Morningside Drive; also single; reasonable. Apt. 4.

122D, 187 WEST.—Private house; front room; twin beds; continuous hot water.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; medium, river, $6; convenient location. Turner.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined; reasonable. Phone Audubon 1487.

109TH, 301, (cor. Broadway.)—Most comfortable outside room; running water. Apt. 33.

142D, 605 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; elevator, shower; subway. Scott.

150TH, 403 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite, kitchen privileges. Apartment 43.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentleman. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CLAREMONT AV, 15, (116th St.)—Pleasant, sunny room, near University and Riverside. Ward.

GENTLEMAN seeking unusual homelike quarters can share bachelor's five-room apartment; 137th, near Drive. Good Credentials, R 117 Times.

LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, running water, two doors from Central Park, in the West 70s. Telephone 9018 Col.

PRIVATE FAMILY on Riverside Drive, with luxurious home, will accommodate one or two bachelors; 96th St. subway. R 112 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (95th.)—Lovely bedrooms; running water; every convenience; reasonable. Woods.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524.—Beautiful front room, $28 monthly; smaller, $15. Apt. 53.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

ROOM by young man, convenient bath, west side, near "L"; state price. C 873 Times Downtown.

LADY would like single room in apartment below 80th St., east side; references. X 275 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, billing clerk, &c.; assist in show room. Z 212 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Out; really competent; doing useful work; advanced styles; gives satisfaction in every detail; fin

ENGINE BEARS AUTO ON PILOT; 3 HURT

Party Narrowly Escapes Death When Hit by Locomotive at Paterson.

WARNING COMES TOO LATE

Driver Vainly Tries to Save Companions by Racing Down the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Persons in Sixth Avenue, near the crossing of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, saw an automobile approach just as a west-bound express came speeding down on the crossing a few minutes after 7 o'clock tonight. A view of the tracks is obstructed to any one in a vehicle by a big coal yard, and, realizing that the motorists could not see the train several persons yelled at them.

The motor car was almost on the crossing, however, before the chauffeur comprehended. Then the spectators saw him try to turn his machine up the tracks, evidently hoping to keep ahead of the train until he could guide it off to one side and out of the locomotive's path.

But the car had swung only part way around when the engine struck it. The watchers saw the cowcatcher glide beneath the car and jerk the machine up into the air. It hung there, quivering and threatening to topple over, and then the train shot past, carrying the motor car and its terrified occupants from view while the brake shoes whistled against the wheels as the engineer strove to halt his train.

Men and women raced after it up the tracks and brought up, panting, beside the train, which had come to a halt in a trifle less than 250 feet from the crossing. The automobile still hung, swaying and vibrating, upon the cowcatcher, and in it three of its occupants still sat, too frightened to move. The fourth had clambered from the car, and now hung to the front of the engine.

The motorists were helped from their perch, and an eastbound train, due at that time, was flagged and the four men were placed aboard. They were Edward Le Fevre of 117 Seventeenth Avenue, Superintendent of the Nicholson File Works; his son, Levenus, and Charles and Arthur Watts of 238 East Thirty-second Street, all employes of the file works.

The car belonged to Charles Watts, and the others had accepted his invitation to ride to their homes after work. Charles Watts said he had called to the others to jump when he realized that the train would strike them, but had been unable to do so himself because he was held in by the wheel. It was he, however, who afterward climbed out onto the locomotive, although his left leg had been fractured by the force of the collision. Levenus Le Fevre escaped unhurt. His father's back was bruised, and it is feared he may have internal injuries. Arthur Watts was badly bruised on the right leg.

The four were carried to the Broadway Station here, and from there taken to their homes in cabs. The automobile was badly damaged, and after its wreckage had been cleared from the cowcatcher, the train went on.

Miss Noble to Wed H. A. Proctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Noble of Essex, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Anne Noble, to Hilliard A. Proctor, son of Dr. and Mrs. Willis H. Proctor of Corning, N. Y.

ASKS AID FOR THE FRENCH.

Louise Morgan Sill Says We Are Indebted to Them.

"We are in debt to the French soldier evxer since he helped us to fight for our liberty and now is the time to do all we can for him," writes Louise Morgan Sill, author, in a letter recently received by Miss Rebekah Crawford of 43 West Ninety-third Street. Mrs. Sill has been administering to the wounded French soldiers at the hospital of Val de Grace, and in her letter urges Miss Crawford to interest generous Americans in the work of hospital relief. Her letter reads:

"I have been doing quite a little hospital visiting. Paris American friends have sent me money with which to purchase little comforts for the French wounded soldiers at the Val de Grace Military Hospital. Up to now I have spent over a thousand francs in cheer and comforts for those splendid brave fellows with an arm cut off and an eye out, and sometimes both out. But they are undaunted and cheerful and sweet and so graceful for friendly attention that it is almost too touching to bear.

"If you have any friends who are especially interested in helping French soldiers who are giving their lives and their bodies for civilization against the scientifically barbarous Germans, do tell them about my work here at Val de Grace and how much good it does. I have not the money to give. I can only give myself, and my friends have to hold up my arms with their generosity; but I feel that we are in debt to the French soldier ever since he helped us to fight for our liberty, and now is the time to do all we can for him.

"Of course America has been noble and fine and has done a great deal, but the war is not over and wounded men continue to be brought to Val de Grace, and they need all the friendship we can offer them. I go to those chiefly who have no visitors, whose families are far away or too poor to come to them, and who must feel very lonely and sad. If you could see their pale, sometimes really gray faces light up when I shake hands with them, talk awhile, and leave them cigarettes and perhaps sweet biscuit or a little fruit! I've been visiting there for ten months now, and some men have been there all that time."

Theatre Club Pins Medal on Jasper.

The Theatre Club pinned a medal on Jasper, the dog actor, who has a part in "Young America," yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the club held in the Hotel Astor. Fred Niblo made the presentation speech, and when he addressed Jasper as a fellow artist the dog barked with joy. After that he didn't seem to take much interest in the proceedings, yawning, and even turning his back on the audience. But when Dixie Taylor reprimanded him for his bad manners he turned around. The medal was of gold and bore an inscription giving the dog's name and that of the donor. Katherine La Salle accepted the medal for Jasper.

S. P. C. A. TO GIVE LECTURES.

The Society Organizes a "Department of Humane Education."

New methods of interesting the public in protection of dumb creatures are presented in the Department of Humane Education which has just been organized by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The department is under the direction of H. Elmer Gilchrist, who has attracted much attention as a lecturer and writer in the Middle West, where he had organized branches of the society.

All phases of the organization's work were presented in a lecture prepared by direction of officers for delivery by Mr. Gilchrist and others. The lecture will be illustrated with seventy lantern slides and seven moving picture reels, which set forth the care given to dogs and cats and other animals which have come under the protection of the society. One of the features will demonstrate the modern methods employed in the society's hospital.

The first of the educational lectures in this city will be delivered at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening at the Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place. Mr. Gilchrist will speak on "Man and the Brute; or, the Conflict with Cruelty."

Arrangements have been made for the lectures to be a part of the free courses in the public schools. Numerous churches and other bodies have asked for the lectures.

CANDY KILLS FIVE CHILDREN.

Christmas Sweets Were Poisoned, Boston Police Believe.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Five children are dead and several others are seriously ill as a result, it is believed, of having eaten poisoned candy. The police of the Brighton district, co-operating with the Cambridge authorities, tonight were investigating the case on the theory that some one might have been criminally responsible.

A physician who attended the children said that, although he had been unable definitely to establish the cause of their illness and death, he believed it could be traced to the candy, which they had eaten at Christmas celebrations.

The dead children, who ranged in age from 1 to 3 years, were Catherine Lillis and her brother, John E. Lillis; Francis A. Kelley, and Muriel H. McDougal, all living in the Brighton district, and Robert G. Sullivan of Cambridge.

All the children died within the last four days. Two others in the Sullivan family are in a serious condition with similar symptoms.

BERNHARDT GOES TO LONDON

Has Fully Recovered and Will Appear in Public There.

ANDERNOS, France, Dec. 28.—Sarah Bernhardt left here today for Paris on her way to London, where it is expected she will recite "The Cathedral," which she does seated in a chair on the stage.

She has recovered from her severe attack of bronchitis.

Pre-Inventory Reduction Sale

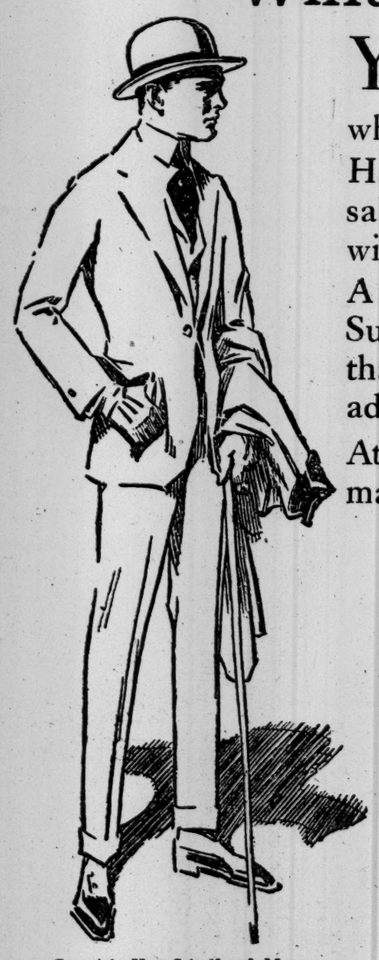
Prior to inventory we have made a sweeping reduction on many medium and higher-priced fabrics.

Suitings and Overcoatings that were $40 to $50, now $25; that were $25 to $35, now $20.

This is an opportunity to save from $5 to $25 on a suit or overcoat and still have it exactly to your liking. To measure only. Orders placed before 3:00 o'clock Thursday delivered before New Year's.

Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

A Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits



YOUR opportunity begins to-day—make the most of it while it lasts.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits in a sale! The very words are fraught with significance of value.

A vast assortment of smart Winter Suits—every one worth more than we regularly asked, owing to advancing prices of woolens.

At their sale prices, they are truly marvellous values.

$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits.....	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Suits.....	19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Suits.....	22.00
$35 and $40 Suits.....	25.00
$40 and $45 Suits.....	30.00
$45 and $50 Suits.....	35.00

No charge for alterations.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEES THIS WEEK. TODAY, THURS. FRIDAY & SAT. 2. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 11, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 ST. WEST
Holiday Matinee Today 2:15
TO-DAY SHOULD BE A HAPPY DAY!
IT CAN BE MADE A HAPPY DAY!
Bright wit, sparkling music, dainty girls and enchanting scenes put one in the happiest of moods, so at TO-DAY'S MATINEE or TO-NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE seek the happiness you will surely find in
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
THE SHOW THAT BRINGS JOY TO ALL!
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
Special Features New Year's Eve., including "THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR."

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d Street. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
A Cock o' the Walk o' Successes
"SKINNER AT HIS BEST."—*Sun.* "SKINNER SHINES."—*Times.* "SPARKLING COMEDY."—*World.* "RARE, DELIGHTFUL COMEDY."—*Tribune.*
OTIS SKINNER
In HENRY ARTHUR JONES' COMEDY, "COCK O' THE WALK"
"SUCCESS."—*Telegram.* "DELIGHTFUL."—*Eve. Journal.* "SKINNER'S BEST PART IN YEARS."—*Eve. Sun.*

YOU'LL FIND THE NEW 1916 FASHIONS IN FUN IN
Sadie Love

AVERY HOPWOOD'S RIP ROARING FARCE WITH MARJORIE RAMBEAU, PEDRO de CORDOBA and A GREAT MOROSCO CAST WHICH IS NIGHTLY PROVIDING HUNDREDS WITH
GAIETY AT THE GAIETY
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.

LIBERTY THEATRE, NOW W. 42d St.
Twice Today & Tomorrow 2:15 8:15
AND IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
Three Performances EACH DAY ON
Friday & Saturday of This Week
10:30 A. M.—2:15 and 8:15 P. M.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE
BIRTH OF A NATION
Special morning matinees for Friday and Saturday will be given in addition to the regular afternoon and evening presentations.
Morning Matinees Begin at 10:30.
A SPECIAL SCALE OF PRICES WILL PREVAIL
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2.

HARRIS Theatre, West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents THE DEVIL'S GARDEN WILLIAM B. MAXWELL'S STORY DRAMATIZED BY EDITH ELLIS
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15.

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 | LAST Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. | WEEK
Under Fire

Special Mats. TOMORROW & FRIDAY at 2:30.
RUTH ST. DENIS
HUDSON Theatre, Next Tues. Evg. AT Beginning 8:15.
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW.
AUSTIN STRONG'S "BUNNY" with LEWIS NEW COMEDY S. STONE

FULTON Theatre, W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Abe Potash & Mawruss Perlmutter
In the SEQUEL TO Potash & Perlmutter
Abe and Mawruss

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. Fri. & Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY 2.20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR & WARMER WITH THIS ALL STAR CAST: Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Ralph Morgan, Olive May, Hamilton Revelle

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Common Clay

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

BROADWAY THEATRE, At 41st St. COM. NEXT SUNDAY.
Geraldine Farrar
(Arrangement with Morris Gest)
in 2d PARAMOUNT PICTURE produced by JESSE L. LASKY FEATURE PLAY CO., "TEMPTATION"

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Smoking Permitted. Phone 6597 Greeley
"THE MISCHIEF MAKERS" Burlesque Extra Feature: Aloha Twins
TWO PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE.

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. | 1 to 11 P. M.
15c, 25c & 50c. THE Crown Prince's Double and other pictures.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10 to 50c. | Pauline Frederick in "Lydia Gilmore." Strand Orch & Soloists
Next Week, Mary Pickford in "The Foundling."

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30
TREASURE ISLAND
Telephone, 1366 Circle.

PICTURES FOR OLD AND YOUNG. THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the fighting fronts and of home events. Best illustrated weekly—10 cents—$5.00 a year. Times Square.—Advt.

LEXINGTON Lex. Ave. 51st St. and TODAY AT 2:15 AND EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK
SPECIAL PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE. (FRI.) & NEW YEAR'S NIGHT (SAT.)
PETER RABBIT IN DREAMLAND
"FAIRY PLAY DELIGHTFUL."—*Tribune*
"BEAUTIFULLY STAGED, WELL ACTED."—*Herald*
"A FINE SHOW FOR THE CHILDREN AND THOSE WHO LOVE THEM."—*Times*
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NORA BAYES, ADELAIDE & HUGHES, MORTON & MOORE, BELLE BLANCHE, others. & HENRIETTA CROSMAN
2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:30.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. MAT. DAILY.
"THE FOREST FIRE." Laughlin & Garton, Felix Adler, Willard, Milo, Baukoff & Girlie, others.
2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:15.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th. MAT. DAILY.
Henry Lewis, Fred V. Bowers & Co., Nordstrom, Farber Girls, Hugh Herbert & Co.
2 Performances New Year's Eve, 7:30 & 10:15.

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The Princess Pat
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT | With ELEANOR PAINTER
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WONDERFUL PICTURES OF FAIRYLAND
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MORNING 15 & 25c. AFT. & NIGHT 15 to 50c.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St., Mad. Av. Phone Greeley 908. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
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Two Shows New Year's Eve, 8 and 11:30.

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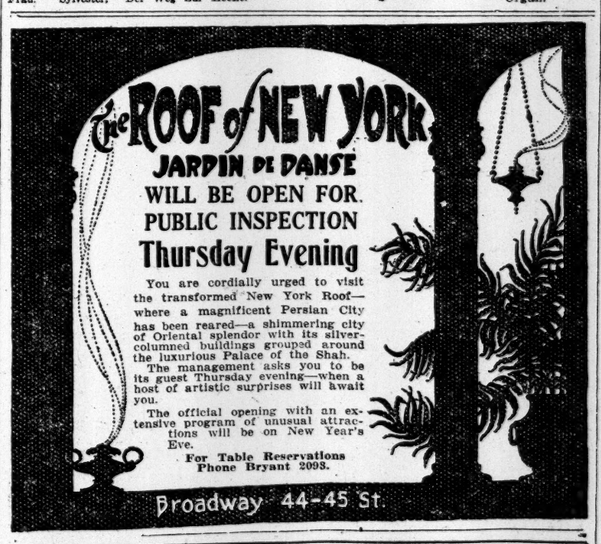
Irving Place Theatre | Every Day 2:30. Xmas Mat., "Haensel und Gretel." Tonight 8:15, "Die Raetselhafte Frau." Sylvester, "Der Weg Zur Hoelle."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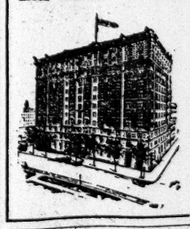
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Tonight at 7:45, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8 (1st time), Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Matzenauer; Setnbach, Whitehill, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly. Destinn, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3), La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Tosca. Destinn; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta, Rosai. Cond., Polacco.

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Tues., Jan. 4, at 8, Aida. Rappold, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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GALA CONCERT AT THE
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Tuesday Evening, Jan. 4th, at 8:45
SOLOISTS:
MMES. CALVE, YVETTE GUILBERT, KATHLEEN PARLOW, GINA CIAPARELLI VIAFORA.
MM. VICTOR MAUREL, CARLOS SALZEDO, REINHOLD DE WARLICH, YVES NAT, GEORGE BARRERE.
Seats now on sale at The Flotilla Headquarters, 38 West 39th Street, and all ticket offices. Also at Metropolitan Opera House beginning Thursday morning.
Prices: $1.00 to $5.00. Boxes $40 to $100.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., Dec. 30, 8:15. ORATORIO Society of N. Y.
THE MESSIAH | Louis Koemmenich, Cond., 238th Public Concert by this Society.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Lambert Murphy, Vivian Gosnell.
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Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., JAN'Y 2, AT 3.
Beethoven Program
Symphony No. 2; Trio for 2 Oboes and English Horn; Symphony No. 7
Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

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YVETTE GUILBERT
Friday Afts., Dec. 31, Jan'y 7, at 3.
Sunday Evgs., Jan. 2, Jan'y 9, at 8:30.
Tuesday Afternoon, Jan'y 4, at 3.
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Direction CATHERINE A. BAMMAN.

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MME. PETSCHNIKOFF
Violinist, assisted by Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch and Rudolph Ganz.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

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Special New Year's Day Dinner $1.00
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MENU—
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Civet of Hare, Chasseur.
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Broiled Chicken on Toast.
Roast Suckling Pig.
Small Steak, Catalena.
Noisette of Lamb.
Tenderloin of Beef.
Pork Chops, Robert.
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Christmas Cake.
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If you have not already reserved your table at Shanley's for New Year's Eve now is the time to do so.
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The cabaret original—unequalled for life and color.
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